

THE
SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT.

NOTICE RESPECTING BEQUESTS TO THE SOCIETY.

AN Act of Parliament 'for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills,' having been passed on the 3rd day of July, 1837; which Act came into operation on the 1st day of January, 1838; the attention of all persons who may contemplate making Bequests to the British and Foreign Bible Society is respectfully called to the following Section:—

1 VICTORIA, cap. 26, sec. 9.

'And be it further enacted, That no Will shall be valid, unless it shall be in writing, and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the Testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the Testator in the presence of two or more Witnesses present at the same time; and such Witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the Will in the presence of the Testator; but no form of Attestation shall be necessary.'

N.B.—Wills executed prior to the first day of January, 1838, are not affected by the New Act; but any alteration therein, or Codicil thereto, must be executed in the manner before mentioned.

The British and Foreign Bible Society having been deprived of several valuable Legacies owing to the operation of the 'Mortmain Act,' the Committee embrace this opportunity of introducing the following extract from a Work, entitled 'Plain Directions for making Wills, etc., by J. C. Hudson, Esq., of the Legacy Duty Office,' as worthy of particular attention.

'The Statute of 36 Geo. II. c. 36, called the Mortmain Act, is not repealed or altered by the 1 Victoria n. c. 26; and therefore legacies out of real estate will still be void. If a Testator desire to leave legacies to charities he must take care to make them payable, either expressly or by ordinary course of law, out of such *personal estate* as may be applied for that purpose. A bequest to a charity for a term of years, or leasehold property; or of money to arise from, or be produced by, the sale of land; or by the rents, profits or other interest arising from land; or a bequest of money, to be laid out in land, or a bequest of money secured by mortgage, or a bequest of annuities charged on land, or rather rent charges; or a bequest of money, with a direction to apply it in paying off mortgages on schools or chapels; or a bequest of money secured on parochial rates, or county rates, or turnpike tolls—is, in each case, void; and even where no particular fund is pointed out in the Will, for the payment of charitable legacies, and they are consequently a charge on the residue, and the residue consists in part of property of all or either of the kinds above specified, so much of the legacies will become void as shall bear the same proportion to the entire legacies as the exempted property bears to the entire residue.'

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give and bequeath to 'The British and Foreign Bible Society,' instituted in London, in the year 1804, the sum of
Pounds Sterling, to be paid to their Treasurer for the time being, whose Receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the same. And I direct the said Legacy to be paid out of my pure personal Estate, applicable by law to the payment of Charitable Bequests. And I further direct, that, if necessary, my assets shall be marshalled, so as to leave such pure personal Estate, or a sufficient part thereof, applicable to the payment of the said Legacy, and any other Charitable Bequests I may give. And I hereby charge all my personal Estate not applicable to Charitable Bequests, and in aid thereof, my real Estate, with the payment of my Funeral and Testamentary Expenses and Debts, and all Legacies and Payments given or directed by this my Will, or consequent thereon (except Charitable Legacies), in express exoneration of my aforesaid pure personal Estate, so far as may be necessary for securing the payment in full of the said Legacy to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of any other Charitable Bequest, but not further or otherwise.

THE
SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE
British and Foreign
BIBLE SOCIETY;

M.DCCC.LXXII.,

WITH
AN APPENDIX
AND
A LIST
OF
SUBSCRIBERS AND BENEFACTORS.



LONDON:
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BLACKFRIARS, LONDON,
AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1872.

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PRESIDENT,

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.
 His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of YORK.
 His Grace the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
 His Grace the DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, K.G.
 Most Hon. the MARQUIS of CHOLMONDELEY.
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 Rt. Hon. the EARL of HARROWBY, K.G.
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 Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP of RIPON.
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 Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP of BANGOR.
 Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP of GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL.
 Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH.
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 Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP of ST. ASAPH.
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TREASURER,
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.

COMMITTEE,

Elected May 1, 1872.

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J. Kemp-Welch, Esq.	W. H. Warton, Esq.
Arthur Lang, Esq.	H. H. White, M.P.
Professor Leone Levi.	

The Committee meet *regularly*, at the Bible Society's House, Blackfriars, on the first and third Monday in every Month, at Half-past Eleven o'Clock; and *oftener*, as business may require.

N.B.—The General Meeting of the Society is held annually on the first Wednesday in May.

SECRETARIES,

REV. CHARLES JACKSON, and REV. SAMUEL B. BERGNE,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRANSLATING AND EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

REV. R. B. GIRDLESTONE, M.A.

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MR. WILLIAM HITCHIN.

ASSISTANT FOREIGN SECRETARY,

MR. HENRY KNOLLEKE.

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MR. & JAMES FRANKLIN.

COLLECTOR,

MR. WILLIAM H. CHAPLIN.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

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Mr. W. IL. KIRKPATRICK, Belgium. <i>No. 5, Rue de la Pépinière, Brussels.</i>	Mr. JAMES WATT. <i>At Odessa.</i>	
Mr. L. VAN DER BOM, Holland. <i>Oude Zijds Voorburgwal, N. 58, Amsterdam.</i>	Mr. THOMAS H. BRUCE, Italy, &c. <i>85, Via del Corso, Rome.</i>	
Rev. G. P. DAVIES, GERMANY. <i>33, Wilhelms Strasse, Berlin. 17, Grosser Hirschgraben, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.</i>	Rev. Dr. THOMSON, Turkey, &c. <i>At Constantinople.</i>	
Mr. EDWARD MILLARD, Austria. <i>6, Elisabeth Strasse, Vienna.</i>	Mr. A. WYLLIE, China. <i>At Shanghai.</i>	
Mr. RICHARD CORFIELD, Spain. <i>46, Calle de Preciados, Madrid.</i>	Rev. B. BACKHOUSE, Australia. <i>At Melbourne.</i>	
	_____ Mexico. <i>Primera Calle de San Francisco, No. 14, Mexico.</i>	

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CHAS. SWALLOW, Esq., Manchester.	Rev. W. M. PAULI, Leamington.
Rev. C. T. BIRCH, Nottingham.	Rev. C. DE BOINVILLE, St. Albans.

*It is requested that all Letters to the President, or to any of the Officers,
may be addressed to them respectively, at the Bible Society's House
Blackfriars, London (E.C.)*

Subscriptions and Donations are received by Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and
Co., Birchin Lane; at Messrs. KOARES, Fleet Street; and at the Society's
House.

HONORARY GOVERNORS FOR LIFE,

Having rendered Essential Services to the Society.

- Acworth, Rev. W., M.A., Rector of Walton West, Pembrokeshire
 Babington, Rev. John, M.A., Honorary Canon of Peterborough.
 Barne, Rev. Henry, M.A., Vicar of Faringdon, Berks.
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 Ketley, Rev. J., Demerara.
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 Noel, Hon. Henry, Exton Park, near Oakham.
 Nolan, Rev. Thomas, D.D., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Regent Square.
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 Paterson, Dr. James, St. John, New Brunswick.
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 Scott, Rev. George, D.D., Bury, Lancashire.
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 Svendsen, Mr. S. E., Stavanger, Norway.
 Ulstad, Mr. P., Drontheim, Norway.
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 Wilks, Rev. S. C., M.A., Rector of Nursling, Hants.
 Woodhouse, Rev. W. W., M.A., Sandown, Isle of Wight.
 Wylie, Macleod, Esq., Weston-super-Mare.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

British and Foreign Bible Society.

I. The designation of this Society shall be the **BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY**, of which the sole object shall be to encourage the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment: the only copies in the Languages of the United Kingdom, to be circulated by the Society, shall be the Authorized Version.

II. This Society shall add its endeavours to those employed by other Societies, for circulating the Scriptures through the British Dominions: and shall also, according to its ability, extend its influence to other countries, whether Christian, Mahometan, or Pagan.

III. Each Subscriber of One Guinea annually shall be a Member.

IV. Each Subscriber of Ten Guineas at one time shall be a Member for Life.

V. Each Subscriber of Five Guineas annually shall be a Governor.

VI. Each Subscriber of Fifty Pounds at one time, or who shall, by one additional payment, increase his original Subscription to Fifty Pounds, shall be a Governor for Life.

VII. Governors shall be entitled to attend and vote at all Meetings of the Committee.

VIII. An Executor, paying a bequest of Fifty Pounds, shall be a Member for Life: or of One Hundred Pounds, a Governor for Life.

IX. A Committee shall be appointed to conduct the business of the Society, consisting of Thirty-six Laymen, Six of whom shall be Foreigners, resident in London or its vicinity; half the remainder shall be members of the Church of England, and the other half members of other denominations of Christians. Thirty of the above number, who shall have most frequently attended, shall be eligible for re-election for the ensuing year.

The Committee shall appoint all Officers except the Treasurer, and call Special General Meetings, and shall be charged with procuring for the Society suitable patronage, both British and Foreign.

X. Each Member of the Society shall be entitled, under the direction of the Committee, to purchase Bibles, and Testaments at the Society's prices, which shall be as low as possible.

XI. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Wednesday in May, when the Treasurer and Committee shall be chosen, the Accounts presented, and the Proceedings of the foregoing year reported.

XII. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, shall be considered *ex officio*, members of the Committee.

XIII. Every Clergyman or Dissenting Minister, who is a Member of the Society, shall be entitled to attend and vote at all Meetings of the Committee.

XIV. The Secretaries for the time being shall be considered as Members of the Committee; but no other person deriving any emolument from the Society shall have that privilege.

XV. At the General Meetings, and Meetings of the Committee, the President,—or, in his absence, the Vice-President first upon the list then present; and in the absence of all the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer; and in his absence, such member as shall be voted for that purpose,—shall preside at the Meeting.

XVI. The Committee shall meet on the first Monday in every month, or oftener, if necessary.

XVII. The Committee shall have the power of nominating such persons as have rendered essential services to the Society, either MEMBERS FOR LIFE, or GOVERNORS FOR LIFE.

XVIII. The Committee shall also have the power of nominating HONORARY MEMBERS from among the Foreigners who have promoted the objects of the Society.

XIX. The whole of the Minutes of every General Meeting shall be signed by the chairman.

REGULATIONS

*Adopted at the Annual General Meetings of the Society in
1826 and 1827.*

I. That the fundamental law of the Society, which limits its operations to the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, be fully and distinctly recognised as excluding the circulation of the Apocrypha.

II. That in conformity to the preceding resolution, no pecuniary aid can be granted to any Society circulating the Apocrypha; nor, except for the purpose of being applied in conformity to the said resolution, to any individual whatever.

III. That, in all cases in which grants, whether gratuitous or otherwise, of the Holy Scriptures, either in whole or in part, shall be made to any Society, the books be issued bound, and on the express condition that they shall be distributed without alteration or addition.

IV. That all grants of the Scriptures to Societies which circulate the Apocrypha be made under the express condition that they be sold or distributed without alteration or addition; and that the proceeds of the sales of any such copies of the Scriptures be held at the disposal of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

AT THE
SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING,
 HELD AT —
EXETER HALL, LONDON, MAY 1, 1872,
The Right Hon. the EARL of SHAFTESBURY, K.G.,
 PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

After prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. S. B. BERGNE, an Abstract of the Report of the Committee having been read by the Rev. CHARLES JACKSON, it was, on the motion of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of RIFON, V.P., seconded by W. GRAHAM, Esq., M.P.,

RESOLVED,—*That the Report, an Abstract of which has been read, be received and printed under the direction of the Committee.*

On the motion of the Rev. R. PIGGOTT, from Padua, seconded by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL, V.P., and supported by the Rev. EDWARD HOARE,*

RESOLVED,—*That this meeting desires to rejoice in the multiplied proofs of extended labour and usefulness which have marked the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society during the past year; and while expressing its devout thankfulness to God for the blessing so graciously vouchsafed, and its sense of dependence on His favour and help in the prosecution of future efforts, would earnestly appeal to Christians of all denominations for generous sympathy and liberal support in the important work of disseminating the Holy Scriptures throughout the world.*

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. TYNG, Representative of the American Bible Society, seconded by the Rev. Dr. TURNER from the South Seas,

RESOLVED,—*That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President and Vice-Presidents for their continued patronage; also to Joseph Hoare, Esq., the Treasurer, who is requested to continue his services. That grateful thanks be also presented to the Officers, Committees, and Collectors of the various Auxiliaries, Branches and Associations throughout this country and the Colonies; to whose untiring zeal and energy the Society is again indebted for so large an amount of Free Contributions during the past year; and would earnestly entreat a continuance of their efficient and valuable services; and that the following Gentlemen be the Committee for the ensuing year, with power to fill up vacancies. [See List of Committee on page vii.]*

On the motion of the Rev. T. R. HAMILTON, British Chaplain at Rome, seconded by the Rev. Dr. DONALD FRASER,

RESOLVED,—*That the warmest thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., President, for his Lordship's kind attention to the business of the day.*

LIST OF AUXILIARY DEPOSITORIES

In the Metropolitan District where Bibles and Testaments published by the Society may be purchased.

AUXILIARY.	DEPOSITORY.	DEPOT.
ACTON	Mrs. Anderson	High-street, Acton, W.
ANGELL TOWN	Mrs. Williams	2, Claremont-pl., Loughboro'-rd., S.E.
BARNES	Miss Hutchings	High-street, Barnes, S.W.
BATTERSEA	Mrs. Chapman	High-street, Battersea, S.W.
BAYSWATER	Messrs. Lohmann & Cockhead	78, Norfolk-ter., Westbourne-grove, W.
BECKENHAM	Mr. A. A. Tapper	40, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, W.
BELVIDERE and ERITH	Mr. E. Ruby	Beckenham.
BETHNAL GREEN	Miss E. Boyd	Addington House, Abbey-wood, S.E.
BLOOMSBURY & ST. PANCRAE	Mr. Lapworth	200, Bethnal Green-road, E.
BOW and BROMLEY	Mrs. Turner	186, Cambridge-road, Fetto, E.
BRENTFORD	Mrs. Morrison	38, Marchmont-street, W.C.
BRIXTON	Mr. Mason	24, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
BROMLEY, KENT	Mr. James Kind	Addington House, Bow-road, E.
CAMBERWELL	The Misses Cheverton	Somerset House, Coborn New-road, E.
CANNING TOWN	Mrs. Conlton	Brentford.
CARSHALTON	Mr. Edmonds	5, Commercial-place, Brixton, S.W.
CHelsea	Miss Hall	Brixton-hill, S.W.
CHRIST CHURCH & ST. ANDREWS	Mrs. Simmons	Lower Tulse-hill, S.W.
CLAPHAM	Miss Mumford	8, Market-square, Bromley, S.E.
CLAPTON	Mr. Martin	52, Church-street, Camberwell, S.E.
CLARKENWELL	Mr. F. John	Denmark-hill, S.E.
CRIPPLEGATE	Mr. Wesson	212, High-street, Camberwell-rd., S.E.
CROYDON	Mr. Darlow	Victoria Dock-road, Canning Town, E.
DEPTFORD	Mr. J. Bristow	Carshalton.
EALING	Mr. Bell	133, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.
EDMONTON	Mr. Allingham	22, Blackfriars-road, S.E.
FINCHLEY	Messrs. Batten & Davies	The Common, Clapham, S.W.
GREENWICH	Mr. Jones	Corner of Brook-st., Up. Clapton, E.
GROSVENOR SQUARE	Miss Wheatley	50, Amwell-street, Pentonville, E.C.
HACKNEY	Mr. Taylor	Wesleyan Chapel, Jewin-crescent, E.C.
HADLEY, BARNET, MILLS, &c.	Miss Sherrin	Christian Mission, 198 & 199 White-
HAMMERSMITH	Miss Penson	High-street, Croydon, [cross-st., E.C.
HAMPSTEAD	Mrs. Wacup	77, North End, Croydon.
HERNE HILL and DULWICH	Mr. James Sturdee	The Broadway, Deptford, S.E.
HIGHGATE	Mr. Stone	232, Evelyn-street, Lower-road, S.E.
HOMERON, &c. [GROVE	Mrs. Holt	2, Albert-pl., Up. Lewisham-road, S.E.
HOUNSLOW, HESTON, & SPRING	Mrs. Ellis	5A, Esplanade, Ealing, W.
HOXTON LADIES'	Mrs. Crane	Upper Edmonton, N.
ISLEWORTH	Mrs. Notley	Finchley, N.
ISLINGTON	Mr. T. Hammond	1, Blackheath road, Greenwich, S.E.
KENSINGTON	Mr. Sheffield	9, Trafalgar-rd., East Greenwich, S.E.
KENTISH TOWN	Mr. T. Lewis	Clarence-street, Greenwich, S.E.
KENT ROAD	Mr. F. Morris	Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.
KILBURN	Miss Hornbuckle	282, Mark-street, Hackney, E.
KINGSLAND	Mr. Jones	Invalid Home, Hadley, N.
KINGSTON	Mr. James Hewetson	111, King-street, Hammersmith, W.
LAMBETH	Mr. Garrick	High-street, Hampstead, N.W.
LEE	Mr. E. G. Gibbon	Dulwich, S.E.
	Mrs. Broadbent	4, Station-road, Heme-hill, S.E.
	Messrs. Giles & Brown	Highgate, N. [St. Hackney, E.
	Miss Holloway	Fancy Repository, Broadway, Grove-
	Mrs. Borman	High-street, Hounslow.
	Mr. Harwood	5, St. John's-road, N.
	Mr. B. Seeley	Isleworth.
	Mrs. Ellis	Islington-green, N.
	Mr. Toms	241, Ball's Pond-road, N.
	Mr. Blockley	Scarsdale-terrace, Ken-sington, W.
	Mr. Slocombe	248, High-street, Camden-town, N.W.
	Miss Phipps	224, Kentish Town-road, N.W.
	Mr. Machin	89, Malden-road, N.W.
	Mrs. Day	370, Old Kent-road, S.E.
	Mrs. Salter	593, Old Kent-road, S.E.
	Mr. Margetts	7, Manchester-terrace, Kilburn, N.W.
	Mr. G. Philipson	404, Kingsland-road, E.
	Mr. F. Wastie	Market-place, Kingston-on-Thames
	Mrs. Morley	2, Kennington-cross, S.E.
	Mr. W. B. Ellis	276, Clapham-road, S.W.
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	Mr. J. Deeks	126, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.
	Mr. Effland	138, Clapham-road, S.W.
	Mr. E. Longhurst	197, Waterloo-road, S.E.
	Mr. Cole	119, Upper Kennington-lane, S.E.
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O give thanks unto
the LORD, for he is good:
for his mercy endureth
for ever. *Psalms* cvii. 1.

PICA TYPE.

And the sea gave up the dead
which were in it; and death and
hell delivered up the dead which
were in them: and they were
judged every man according to
their works. *Rev.* xx. 13.

OXFORD.

O give thanks unto
the God of gods: for
his mercy endureth for
ever. *Psalms* cxxxvi. 2.

SMALL PICA TYPE.

O Zion, that bringest good tidings,
get thee up into the high mountain; O
Jerusalem, that bringest good tidings,
lift up thy voice with strength; lift it
up, be not afraid; say unto the cities
of Judah, Behold your God! *Isaiah* xl. 9.

ENGLISH TYPE.

For God so loved the
world; that he gave his only
begotten Son, that whoso-
ever believeth in him should
not perish, but have everlasting
life. *John* iii. 16.

BREVIER TYPE.

And they came to a place which was named
Getsemane: and he saith to his disciples,
Ye here, while I shall pray. *Matthew* xiv. 32.

NONPAREIL TYPE.

Trust in the LORD with all thine heart; and lean not
unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknow-
ledge him, and he shall direct thy paths. *Proverbs* iii. 5, 6.

PEARL TYPE.

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him
that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that
bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation;
that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth! *Isaiah* lxi. 1.

MINION TYPE.

Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unright-
eous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the
LORD, and he will have mercy upon him; and to our
God, for he will abundantly pardon. *Isaiah* lv. 7.

RUBY TYPE.

I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into
the house of the LORD: for our feet shall stand within
thy gates, O Jerusalem. *Psalms* cxlxi. 1, 2.

DIAMOND TYPE.

Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching
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singing with grace in your hearts to the LORD. *Colossians* iii. 16.

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RÉPORT.



‘ALL flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field, the grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the Word of our God shall stand for ever.’

Such is the simple yet impressive language in which the prophet seeks to magnify the enduring nature of that Word which he was commissioned to proclaim. Such is the contrast which he draws between the creature and his passing goodliness, and the Creator and His abiding glory. The scene in which man plays his little part is at best but of transient interest, the great drama in which God is developing His gracious design is like Himself from everlasting to everlasting. Man’s words, however wisely spoken, are ‘as the morning cloud and as the early dew that passeth away,’ but when God speaks He gives utterance to the thoughts of an infinite mind, and expresses the purpose of an unchanging will. ‘It is easier for heaven and earth to pass than one tittle of the law to fail.’ ‘The Word of our God shall stand for ever.’

And what stronger ground of confidence could the Church of Christ possess, whether with reference to her own faith and hope, or with reference to the labour of love in which she is engaged in the circulation of the Scriptures, than this blessed assurance which God Himself has given. If His Word shall stand for ever, then the child of God may trust without fear, and shall never be disappointed of his hope. If His Word shall stand for ever, then publish it in all lands, scatter its seed broad-

cast throughout the world, let the nations feel its healing and saving power, and let that day be hastened when the heathen shall be given to Christ for His inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for His possession. To your Committee who have been permitted to summon you together once more to commemorate the goodness and mercy which have followed them during another period of anxious toil, and to testify of the love and faithfulness of Him who has made their way prosperous, such an assurance is most precious. It feeds the flame of hope with the oil of 'promise, it' encourages to patient continuance in the discharge of their important functions, and it points to a period when the Truth of God shall be vindicated from every reproach of proud and rebellious man; and amidst the wreck of every system of false philosophy and vain deceit shall stand forth in all the beauty of its own fair proportions, and in all the majesty of Him whose voice it is, and whose glory it proclaims.

Sixty-eight years have now run their eventful course since the first founders of this Society claimed for it the sympathy and co-operation of the Christian Church; but, although it has grown old in 'God's' service, it is neither enfeebled by age nor exhausted with labour. Its renewal of strength is commensurate with its growth of years, and every effort which it puts forth does but increase its power and give fresh vigour to its life. Little by little the tide of Divine Truth is rising to its appointed bounds, wave after wave as it breaks on distant shores and spreads itself in 'sparkling profusion' around is undermining the superstition of ages and moistening an otherwise dry and barren strand, and soon the flood shall be at its full, the many sands on which the footprints of man are found shall be laved with its healing waters, and 'the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.'

FRANCE.

How sad the memories connected with this unhappy country during the recent period of its history; how deep the sympathy which its present condition is cal-

culated to excite ; how firm, yet gentle, should be the hand which seeks to bind up its wounds and pour into them the healing balm of heavenly consolation ! Great have been the sufferings of France, but she need not spend her days without hope if she will repent and turn unto the Lord. God has been calling mightily to her to arouse her from her spiritual lethargy, and bidding her gird herself for a far more serious and eventful conflict than that in which she has lately been engaged. If she will only answer that call in the spirit of humiliation and self-abasement and in the language of penitence and prayer, she may yet rise with renewed strength, and lay the basis of future exaltation on a surer foundation than any to which she has hitherto trusted. But if such an end is to be attained, God must be honoured, His Word must be magnified, His Law acknowledged, and the life-blood of the nation purified through obedience to the Truth. Such is the conviction which is even now present to the minds of many of her own most faithful sons, such is the conviction which regulates the action of her best friends, and it is scarcely needful to add that such is the conviction which guides the counsels of your Society. Seldom, if ever, have the deliberations of your Committee been conducted with more intense anxiety than during the past year, and in connection with the best interests of the people of France. The disorganisation of the colportage system consequent upon the war, and the removal by death of one to whose guidance and superintendence had been so long entrusted the whole management of the French agency, produced a temporary paralysis of the work which it was painful to witness but impossible to obviate. As soon, however, as communications were re-opened and correspondence could be renewed, all available means for the circulation of the Scriptures were at once adopted.

One point which was felt to be of paramount importance was to secure the services of an Agent equal to the spiritual requirements of France, and able to grapple with the many difficulties which in all probability he would have to encounter. Christian principle, mature experience, Catholicity of spirit, and fervent zeal, are

qualities not easily found in combination, and yet your Committee felt that they ought not to be satisfied with any lower standard, and that every effort should be made to find a man capable of rising to the present emergency, and not only of devising schemes of enlarged usefulness, but of carrying them out to a successful issue. To this end a special deputation was appointed to visit Paris, with a view of holding personal intercourse with the candidates for the agency, and obtaining such reliable information as Christian friends were able to give. And though no immediate action resulted from this visit, yet was it most helpful to the Committee in gathering intelligence which would not otherwise have been gained, and in suggesting new methods of keeping the accounts and storing the stock of the agency, by which simplicity and accuracy will be alike promoted. So anxious were the Committee not to arrive at any hasty conclusion, that in view of the rapidly approaching period when many of their members are necessarily absent, they determined to ask Mr. C. Meyrueis, the nephew of M. de Pressensé, who, upon the death of his uncle, had entered into correspondence with the colporteurs, and who, therefore, knew better than any one else their locality and their requirements, to continue this superintendence for a period of six months. This would avoid precipitation and would give ample time for careful deliberation; and the hope was entertained that within that period God would so direct their choice as to insure not only efficiency of action, but a blessing upon the work.

The warmest thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. Meyrueis for having acceded to this request. Having his own business to conduct, it was not without some considerable sacrifice of personal convenience that he could discharge the additional duties which such an engagement entailed upon him. But he willingly promised to do his utmost to carry out the wishes of the Committee, and he cheerfully fulfilled his promise to the last. It was not till the month of December, that after the most anxious and patient investigation of the claims of the respective candidates, their choice fell upon M. Gustave Monod, the son of the late Rev. Frederick Monod. In recording

this appointment, they desire to bear testimony to the high qualifications possessed by several other gentlemen, who placed their services at their disposal, and to tender to them their warmest thanks for the courtesy and forbearance with which they submitted to the necessary delay, not unmixed it may be with disappointment at the result. They would also express a hope that, though not all officially connected with the Society, they may in their respective spheres of usefulness seek to promote its object amongst their countrymen, and help to shed the light of Divine Truth on those sitting in darkness and perishing for lack of knowledge.

M. Monod entered upon the duties of his office on the first day of the new year, so that the report which he has furnished necessarily embraces a very limited period. This period has, however, been one of great activity, during which he has been engaged in obtaining a thorough knowledge of the details of his work, taking stock of all the books contained in the Paris Dépôt, and gaining acquaintance by letter with the various colporteurs, to whom he purposes soon to make himself personally known. He has indeed already started on his first tour. He is far from disparaging the labours of his predecessor or ignoring the blessing with which God has accompanied them, but at the same time he is of opinion that previous action is capable of expansion as regards its measure, and of variation as regards its method. The object to which all his energies are to be bent, he describes as so simple that a child may understand it and contribute to its attainment, and yet so grand in its conception, and so all-important in its bearing on the spiritual welfare of France, that were it not for the voice of a gracious God whispering 'Have I not sent thee?' he should almost shrink from the responsibility of his Mission, and question the possibility of its success. For more than half a century has your Society been engaged in the dissemination of the Scriptures throughout France, and though it would be difficult to over-estimate the value of its past labours, yet M. Monod expresses his conviction that the wants of the large masses of the people who are still strangers to the knowledge and experience of Divine Truth have scarcely been touched. He recalls the first

days of your Society's existence, when inquiries were set on foot to ascertain the deficiency of the Scriptures in your own land, and with anguish of heart he declares his belief that a similar inquiry prosecuted in France now would issue in results more appalling than were furnished by Welsh statistics seventy years ago. Nor is he at a loss to assign a reason for this sad destitution. Opposition to the reading of the Word of God, and continuous effort to counteract its influence, he traces to the working of the Romish Apostacy. But for its baneful influence many more willing hands would have been held out to receive the Truth, many more dark but anxious hearts would have been made glad with the tidings of God's great Salvation.

When M. Monod first undertook the superintendence of the colporteurs their number amounted to fifty, but from various causes it has since been reduced to forty-seven, who are at work in thirty-five Departments. The difficulty of finding suitable men for a work entailing so much persevering labour and self-denying patience, can hardly be conceived by any but those on whom devolves the charge of selection. Hence your Agent has hitherto been more careful to ascertain the qualifications of the men than to augment their number. He is far from thinking that every Christian, as is too often supposed, is fitted for such an office. It has special requirements, and it needs a combination of qualities not often met with in the same person. He would rather have a few men and true, who should with singleness of purpose labour as unto the Lord, than a larger staff of whom many may have resorted to colportage because they could do nothing else. Of M. Monod's capacity to deal with this important question, of the readiness with which he has enlisted the sympathies of the men in his favour, and of his determination to introduce system and regularity into every department of his work, the following extract from his Report will afford some conception:—

It was to be expected that men, who, during more than a year, had been almost completely their own masters, would not willingly submit to close investigation, and in the beginning the colporteurs' letters were generally short and strictly polite. I had sent them, in the last days of

December, a circular to apprise them of my appointment, and assure them of my Christian regard and sympathy; few responded heartily. They all complained of the hardness of the times, the difficulty of living, the immorality and the ignorance of those around them, the extreme poverty which prevented the people from buying the Holy Scriptures, and not a few gave me to understand that a change of residence, and a higher salary, were very desirable. I made it one of my most important occupations to answer at length each letter, and to write to every man as if he alone filled my mind. I showed them how unreasonable it was to ask for any resolution or change of importance from a man who could yet know nothing of the work. I told them it was my intention to go and see each of them as soon as I could command time, and that we then would examine minutely every case. Meanwhile each one of us must do his best in the field of labour in which he was placed.

This course of action has proved successful, and I have been truly gratified and thankful towards God for the assurances of affection and cordial support brought to me by a good number of letters during the last few weeks. I feel the ice is broken, and we now long to make one another's personal acquaintance. Two things are still necessary to enable me to carry on the work in a regular and systematic way. First, to know personally every colporteur, having visited him in the locality where he labours, for the purpose of testing the spirit and manner of his work, and ascertaining the reputation in which he is held for religious consistency; and secondly, to have a fixed tariff of prices to which, whatever may have been in past years, and under peculiar circumstances, the latitude left to the discretion of the colporteur, he shall for the future be constrained to adhere.

Good workmen will ever value a good master, and the tone of their response to his call, and the spirit in which they carry out his instructions, will be the best proof of the alacrity of their service, and of their ability to discharge with efficiency their important duties. A Pastor having written to inform M. Monod that a revival was in progress in his neighbourhood, and that a Dépôt of Scriptures would be found most servicable, he thought it best to test the willingness of the people to procure the Word of God by sending a colporteur to visit the locality, and for this purpose he chose one whose letters evinced great discouragement, and whose dejected tone convinced him that he was labouring to no profit in his present station. After a time he received from him the following account of his Mission:—

I shall tell you all, now that I do not fear to write to you. I see you like to converse with the colporteurs, and that long letters do not fatigue you. I shall therefore feel myself at ease, and free to communicate all my ideas. I am very pleased and very happy. It is a long time since I have

sold the Word of God to people who knew so well how to value it. All the men being occupied out of doors, I have to follow them into the country, and during the early hours of the day I walk over the roads and the fields, and go wherever anybody is to be met with. I thus often meet with persons who are willing to purchase a copy of God's Word, but who have no money with them. We then agree to meet again in the evening at their lodgings, but alas! frequently the wife prevents her husband from taking the Sacred Book, and thus I have had a long walk and much trouble for nothing. Much more frequently, however, I am the object of the Lord's blessing, and I do not pass a cottage without leaving in it the Word of God, of which I have previously read some verses with the people. You must not think that I spend my time in preaching, but it often happens that I offer the Bible to persons who are desirous of possessing it, but who hesitate to pay 3 f. for a Bible, or 50 c. for a New Testament. I then read to them some passages that find their way to their hearts, and they exclaim, 'I had not thought that the Bible contained such beautiful things.' A great difficulty in some villages of La Nièvre arises from the fact that scarcely anybody can read. What good would not schools do here? I met a man who asked me, 'Are you quite sure this is the right Bible, the Protestant Bible? It is more than twenty years since I wished to have one.' I left him happy with his Bible. I saw a young man working in the fields and offered him the Bible; he left his work, ran to the village to fetch some money, came back with some friends, bought the Bible, and sat down immediately and began reading it aloud. I directed his attention to the fact that they were God's own words he was reading, and I left him with a prayer that this scene might ever be remembered by all present for their souls salvation. I entered several houses where a Protestant had never been seen before; I asked the people, who looked at me in amazement, what difference they found between me and a Roman Catholic; to which they replied, 'But you do not believe in Jesus Christ.' I then read to them some verses out of the New Testament, showing them how unfounded was the accusation, and that our faith and our hope rested in the Lord Jesus Christ. 'But,' they rejoined, 'you despise the holy Virgin.' 'No,' said I, 'we venerate the mother of Jesus, but we worship God alone.' I sold them a New Testament. I cannot tell you all my experience. God's blessing is abundant, the revival is great, and it is a fine sight to witness. I am happy, very happy, the Lord's name be blessed.

Another colporteur thus relates his experience among the military:—

This month I visited the barracks and was pretty well received by the soldiers, several of whom bought the New Testament. One day a number of soldiers gathered around me, and one of them said, 'You are selling there a kind of book that you must have some difficulty in disposing of, for few are the friends of the Truth!' 'Well, I certainly meet now and then with opposition, but I sell my books easily enough after all.' 'You do not sell them on your own account, for books so well bound have more value than that?' 'It is true, sir, these books are sold under their value; Societies consisting of friends of the Truth, and wishing well to this

country, raise voluntary subscriptions in order to diffuse God's Word at a reduced price in the soldiers' ranks.' 'But, by so doing, what is your Society's object?' 'To enlist a large number of soldiers in the service of Jesus Christ; whosoever has been once enlisted in that army is always happy, whatever be his situation, for he feels that he has a Friend who will never forsake him.' 'If what you say of your Society be true, they must be real gentlemen (*hommes comme il faut*) who are at the head of it.' 'Yes, sir, and better still, they are true Christians, and they prove that they have at heart the happiness of mankind by giving God's Word under the price it costs them, and nobody would do that who did not love his neighbour.' 'You seem too well convinced of what you say to cheat us, therefore I will buy a New Testament from you, and I advise my comrades to buy one also, for I know it is a precious book. But you have not only the New Testament?' 'I have also the Bible.' 'For how much do you sell it?' 'For two francs.' 'Well I will take a Bible also, and after that ten soldiers bought the New Testament.'

From the letter of a colporteur at Versailles the following brief extract is given

I met a labourer who told me he had no time to read the Bible, and on my observing how dangerous it was to refuse to listen to God's Word, he bought a New Testament. Meeting a traveller on the road, I presented him a New Testament, saying it was the way to arrive at a knowledge of God. He answered sharply he had no need of that, and pursued his way; but after a minute, he retraced his steps, and asked me, 'How do you know that that book leads to God, since nobody knows God nor has ever seen Him?' 'Simply because it has led me to God, and in Him have I found peace and salvation.' The man bought a New Testament. There is a more general attention to religious subjects, and many people are anxious about their souls. I also visit soldiers; some receive me well, others not; but there is so much the more need of pressing our work upon the latter, some of whom have at last bought a New Testament. One of them confessed that he had once torn a New Testament to light his pipe, but that he regretted having done so; another said of that little book that it was precious to him because it had done him good during the war.

One important point to which M. Monod is directing his attention is the encouragement of his colporteurs to travel far more extensively than they have been in the habit of doing. He wishes them to feel themselves at liberty to go, within certain limits, wherever they have reason to believe that sales can be effected. His ideal of a colporteur is a man capable of transporting himself with ease from one point to another, and of quickly adapting himself to the varying circumstances of the position in which he may be placed. Fifty men of this stamp, and extending their work to the different Departments within their reach, would do more for France than double the number who

confine their attention to the towns where they reside and the villages in their immediate neighbourhood.

A suggestion is thrown out by your Agent which may be well worthy of further consideration. He states that some of the colporteurs complain of too much isolation. They would gladly receive from time to time some information concerning the Society's operations in their own and other lands, and have some channel open for the interchange of thought and experience with their fellow labourers. If a monthly or quarterly periodical of the same character as the 'Reporter' in England could be published in France, he thinks it would not only supply the want above-named, but it might be the means of enlisting the sympathies of many christian friends and facilitating the formation of Auxiliary Societies, which, however small in their origin, might eventually develop into efficient organisations. The members of these Auxiliaries, if they could contribute but little towards the maintenance of the work, might yet render important service as superintendents of colporteurs, and correspondents with the Agent of the Socie Reliable information would thus be easily obtained, and a centre of union formed which would minister to the strength and stability of your whole work.

M. Monod is evidently not disposed to allow England to monopolise all the honour of supplying France with the Word of God. He wishes his own countrymen to share the blessing, and in addition to the above proposal for establishing sister Societies in France, he urges the enquiry, whether some of the young men destined to be the future pastors of the churches, might not be induced to devote some of their time to the blessed work of distributing the Scriptures to all who can be persuaded to receive them. The personal acquaintance of the people gained in this way would in itself be most valuable to them in their future ministrations, and the promise that 'He that watereth shall be watered also himself' would surely be fulfilled in their experience.

The Paris work has hitherto, as might be supposed, received more of M. Monod's attention than that of any other portion of his wide field. He is in the habit of meeting the colporteurs connected with that city once

every month, to receive from them such intelligence as they may have to communicate, and to impart to them such information as it may be desirable for them to receive. He then engages with them in some religious exercises, and after seeking God's blessing upon their labours, sends them forth to renew their holy calling. In this way experience is gained, confidence promoted; whilst the maintenance of spiritual life in the soul is not lost sight of.

M. Monod has now placed the Paris Dépôt on an entirely satisfactory footing. He describes it as most convenient for the storage of books, but not central enough to attract general attention or to insure an extensive sale; at the same time passers-by are not unfrequently attracted by its external appearance, and induced to make a more intimate acquaintance with the Book to which it challenges their attention. Of this the following narrative affords a striking instance:—

A few weeks ago, a police officer, whose duty it is to watch over the Rue de Clichy, had been observed frequently to stop before our shop and read from the opened Bibles in the windows. One day he entered the shop and asked what discount would be allowed to him on a large Bible with gilt edges. It was explained to him that no discount was allowed on such volumes. He, however, called again, and having asked to speak to the master, he told me that he wished very much to have the Bible, that he understood a discount was made in favour of soldiers, and that he expected I would not refuse to allow it to him. I offered him a large Ostervald Bible, bound in sheep, for the price of two francs, but informed him that it was contrary to the Society's rules to make any reduction on a volume with gilt edges. A few days later he came back and asked to examine the Bibles. I put before him, at his request, one of Martin's and one of Ostervald's edition, and he remained at least an hour comparing one with the other, asking what were the distinctive qualities of each, and readily acquiescing in what I said; that we ought not so much to care whose version it was, or how fine the binding, as to remember that it is God's Holy Word. At length he took Ostervald's large Bible sold at nine francs forty-five centimes, paid for it and went his way. Gratifying as this was I was not quite satisfied, because I thought that the man would not have bought such an expensive volume if he really meant to read it; it appeared to me to be rather intended as an ornament for the book-shelf. Consequently, I was not a little pleased when a few days later he applied for an 8vo. Bible, bound in sheep, the former one said he, 'being too fine for daily use.'

That M. Monod thoroughly understands the wide and Catholic basis on which the Society is founded, and is anxious to maintain friendly relations with all who are

willing to co-operate for the diffusion of the Scriptures, may be gathered from the following incident which is suggestive of some hopeful results. He writes:—

The abbé —, vicar of the church of —, having resigned his functions in a letter to the Archbishop of Paris, in which he refused to recognise the Pope's infallibility, and having addressed an eloquent appeal to all those who regard Jesus Christ alone as their Master, and who wish to remain Catholics, but not Romanists, urged them to join him and open in Paris a Catholic free Church. I solicited and obtained an interview with him. I had written to him in my private capacity to express my sympathy with him, and tell him that his act of courageous faith would be surely rewarded; and I added that I should feel gratified to see him and speak with him on a subject that occupied my time and filled my heart, namely, the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures. I received a few lines in answer, stating that he would be pleased to see me any day between 12 and 2 o'clock. The next day I was introduced to him in his study, his reception was very cordial, and after some words on his personal affairs, I explained to him fully, what the object of the Society was, and how happy I should be to co-operate with him in distributing the Word of Life in many abodes, to which, as Protestants, we had no access. I told him what were the fundamental rules of the Society, by which no one who is a friend of God's Word is excluded from co-operating in its diffusion. He appeared much interested by what I said, and told me that though he would much like to enter immediately into an arrangement conducive to a distinct line of action for the circulation of the Bible, he was not, as yet, prepared to do so openly; that he personally was convinced of the Bible's utility for every man, and desirous of promoting its distribution, but that if it were known that he, under his present circumstances, gave the Bible to every man, he would immediately be suspected of having become a Protestant, and he thought his position was stronger and his influence wider by remaining Catholic; that he was at work to form several Committees of men belonging to different religious denominations, and that he would not fail to introduce the subject of the Bible; meanwhile he would be happy to have a few Bibles and Testaments to answer applications that might be made at his house. I accordingly sent him six Bibles and twelve New Testaments, and he bought for himself a small English Bible. I left him with the impression that he is a serious man, ready to suffer rather than submit to the authority of the Pope, but perhaps inclined to listen to the Church's voice, and obey her authority at least with as much reverence as he listens to God's Word.

The Committee are very desirous of extending to France the same boon which they have offered to Germany, namely, the gift of a memorial Testament and Psalms to the widows and parents of those who have fallen in the late war. The energy, however, with which the work has been accomplished in the latter country could not be equalled in the former, simply because for many months

after the cessation of hostilities there was no one to take it in hand. M. Monod is now gradually feeling his way to the attainment of the desired end, and he states that from all parts of France he has received most touching letters of thanks and messages of gratitude in anticipation of the proposed present. Nearly all the letters are from Pastors, who send in the names of those in their parishes entitled to receive the book, and offer to be the channels through which the Society's bounty may be distributed. One Pastor has sent in no fewer than 337 names. Another, who only asks for a single copy of the Testament, accompanies his request with a statement which will serve to illustrate the need of the gift and the estimation in which it is held. He writes:—

In reply to the appeal which you have addressed to the journal *La Renaissance*, contained in its last number, I have the honour to recommend to the kindness of the British and Foreign Bible Society a poor and unhappy mother, who, at Metz, during the war, lost her only son, Jules Serres, who was one of my candidates for confirmation, and who set out with much courage and eagerness, but who, alas! has not come back. His death, of which we heard very late, has plunged his mother in a state of spiritual discouragement and languor, from which God alone can relieve her. I have no doubt that the excellent work undertaken by the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society will contribute to the accomplishment of much good. The Psalms and the New Testament which will be offered to her with such touching attention cannot but tend to appease and console this sadly tried mother, who, unfortunately, has not yet been able to understand the meaning of the trial which the Lord has been pleased to send her. I thank you, dear brother, and I would ask you to thank those, who, with yourself, are about to aid me in calming this poor soul. May God bless you and them for this excellent idea.

The issues of the Society in France during the year have reached a total of 250,323 volumes, consisting of 13,408 Bibles, 77,297 Testaments, 6,863 Gospels and Acts, and 152,755 Portions. Divided according to their channels of distribution, 52,255 copies are assigned to colportage, 7,807 were sold at the Central Dépôt, 7,825 at sub-Dépôts, 14,911 were bought by Religious Societies, 648 were bestowed gratuitously, and 166,877 were appropriated to the military of the country.

Large grants have been made by your Committee both to Societies and individuals. They have felt that the occasion was one which called for great liberality, and

that the practical sympathy which it came within their province to show could hardly be evinced on too extensive a scale. Not only, therefore, did they sanction the reduction of the selling prices of certain editions to an almost nominal sum, but they yielded a ready assent to the frequent applications which they received for help in the work of Bible circulation.

The Bible Society of France received permission to purchase 4,000 Bibles at a reduced price, and in compliance with an appeal which reached them through M. Guizot, a free grant was made to the Protestant Bible Society of Paris of 2,000 Bibles and 5,000 Testaments. M. Guizot thus explains the pressing wants of the Institution over whose interests he presides:—

Great trials as well as great joys revive the sentiment of Christian brotherhood, and render our duties at the same time more sacred and more necessary. We invited you three years ago to associate yourselves with us in our acknowledgments towards God, and in the religious exercises which our jubilee fête consecrated in the name of all our churches. To-day, it is in the hour of trial and in the midst of disaster, that we present ourselves to your remembrance. These deplorable disasters announce sufficiently that our Bible work is far from having borne all its fruits, and that the teachings of the Holy Volume have not been sufficiently understood or practised. Far from discouraging us, they are a powerful appeal of divine eloquence to redouble our ardour in the accomplishment of our task, and to conquer all obstacles by unwearied perseverance.

But how are we to pursue and extend our labours, when nearly ten months of public calamities have interrupted the transmission of all the subscriptions and donations which sustain us, and of which, in many cases, the sources are dried up? At the last sitting of our Committee we found that our treasury was empty, that even, only to mention the Bibles of Ostervald's Edition, we owe for 12,000 copies, or more than 40,000 francs, to our printer, and several of our ordinary correspondents desire us to continue our distributions of New Testaments and Bibles, in spite of their being unable at the present moment to send us their annual subscriptions. We have replied to them, by dispatching the Sacred Volumes they have asked for, but to do this we are obliged to extend the circle of our requests, and to solicit the sympathy of all our friends, near or remote. We hope gentlemen and very honoured brethren that you will be disposed not only to excuse our request, but to receive it favourably and to lend us your support, in the name of that God of the Gospel whom we have the privilege in common to serve, and who bids us elevate our devotion and our faith to the height of the difficulties which He finds it good to give us to surmount.

. A most interesting letter was received in the early part

of the present year from Mr. Wheatcroft of Montauban, in which he stated that when the 'Conférences religieuses évangéliques du Midi' met at Nismes in November last, they decided upon forming a 'Mission Intérieure,' whose object should be to enlist the efforts of all Christian people to work for the conversion of souls in the localities in which they were placed. In compliance with this resolution, the Professors and students of the Protestant Theological College at Montauban resolved to engage in the distribution of the Word of God among Roman Catholics, and to sell the Scriptures on market-days to all who would purchase them. Mr. Wheatcroft added that it would be a great encouragement to the students if they could obtain some help from your Committee, who have most willingly made them a free grant of 1000 Portions, and a further grant of Bibles and Testaments to be sold at colporteurs' prices, on which they are to be allowed a discount of thirty per cent.

Two grants of Gospels, each amounting to 5,000 copies, were made to the Rev. C. A. Cordes, of Lyons, in May and September, chiefly for distribution among soldiers.

Five thousand Portions have also been voted to the Committee of the Society of Friends, who undertook a mission to France with a view of ministering to the spiritual necessities of its inhabitants and scattering among them some of the good seed of the Heavenly Kingdom. Mr. and Mrs. Pearse have, as usual, been active among the French people, and have sought, not without considerable success, to establish a system corresponding to that of our English Bible women. They had thirteen such agents in active employment in October last, and to each of them the Committee made a grant of 300 Portions. Miss Arnoux, of Les Arnoux, near Montmeyran, has also received 5,000 Gospels, half of which were sent direct to her, and half, at her request, were forwarded to Mr. Marthe at Lyons. In December, a thousand Gospels were voted to Mr. G. Bennett at Tours, who has gratefully acknowledged the gift, not only at the time it was made, but subsequently, when he could send some account (which it is always most satisfactory to your Committee to receive) of the manner in which the books

had been distributed, and the acceptance which they had met with. His letter is dated February 5, and is to the following effect:—

Since the Portions arrived, December 14, hardly a day has passed without some being given, mostly to individuals alone, sometimes to two or three together. Generally they were received with much pleasure by artisans, postmen, railway porters, coachmen, waiters in hotels, trades people and custom-house men, labourers and country people. Most had never seen the Gospel, excepting, perhaps, in extracts for children in schools, or the portions in the mass-books. Some who at first refused, thinking they were for children, took them after a little explanation. They often asked what it is that Protestants believe, the priests telling them much untruth, saying we are Atheists or Socinians. The priests are hated by many. The Catholic religion is lost for France, say the people. If I meet them a few days after, which I rarely do, as the town is a large one, some of them say they have read the books, and liked them; one said 'what beautiful words, how true they are,' and another 'There is nothing there but the truth.' I feel there are numbers of intelligent men of the classes I have been speaking of, who would willingly receive and read the Word of God if brought to them, and now especially, as they have been sobered by suffering. The giving of the seed too, for their land on our part, has disposed them to look favourably on things coming from England. Several who could not read; but who had children or relations who could, I allowed to keep the Gospels, especially if there was a strong desire to have them. I must not forget to mention that several very respectable individuals, and some in the shops, received portions. There were a few who refused. At the present time about 700 out of the 1,000 Gospels granted by the Society have been given away.

On the whole I have been very much encouraged in the distribution of these portions, and am glad to think such a number are in the possession of these poor people.

The wife of the Rev. G. Fisch has had access to a hospital for soldiers in the Rue de Clichy, and whilst visiting the sick and wounded has had ample opportunity of ministering to their spiritual necessities. The Committee have gladly placed at her disposal 325 New Testaments and 300 Gospels for their use. She has lately furnished your Committee with some interesting details of her work, which it pleased God to crown with abundant success. She writes, under date April 1, to the following effect:—

I could have wished to have sent you at an earlier date some details respecting our efforts at the Ambulance in the Rue de Clichy, efforts in connection with which the New Testaments which were granted by

your Committee proved very precious to us, and were, as we have grounds for hoping, made a blessing to many souls. My occupations, which were very absorbing during the winter, have prevented my doing so until the present moment, but I will not longer delay expressing to you my gratitude, and saying something to you about our soldiers and prisoners.

To give you an idea of what we were able to accomplish last year, during the reign of the Commune and after the retaking of Paris, I think I cannot do better than send you a report written by two of our friends, who, though they began the work in connection with the Ambulance at about the same time as my sister and myself, were not under the necessity, as we were, of leaving Paris at the end of June, and were able until the month of August to continue their labour of love. All that I can tell you about this melancholy period is, that those of our soldiers and of our National Guard who were able to leave, the Ambulance took away with them a copy of the Word of Life, and that those who died there in such numbers had all an opportunity of hearing this Word read to them, and of appropriating to themselves the promises held out to those who believe. I returned to Paris in the month of August, when I resumed my visits to the Ambulance, from which I found that all the prisoners had been withdrawn, and which was now occupied by from 300 to 400 soldiers, who were sick. Nearly all of them could read, and entreated earnestly for books. Thanks to the Religious Tract Society and to the Toulouse Society for religious books—thanks also to your Committee—I was able to comply with their entreaties, and thus continued my distributions among them until the end of December, when the permission granted to me for visiting the Ambulance was withdrawn. But in the course of the four months during which I possessed this permission, I was a witness of many things of a gladdening character; nearly all our soldiers asked for New Testaments; on reaching the Ambulance, I frequently found all the men in a ward engaged in reading, and my conversations with them proved that a number of them really read with seriousness, with a true desire to become enlightened, and with a heart opened for the reception of the truths of the Gospel. Some among them were really changed, and after their return to their barracks continued to come and see us, to ask books of us, and became distributors of New Testaments and of tracts among their comrades. Several of them also came and attended our services in the chapel, when their engagements admitted of their so doing, and one of them asked that he might have a course of religious instruction, which our evangelist is now engaged in imparting to him every time that he is able to see him. I asked the soldiers to return to me the New Testaments which I had given them, if they did not care for them, for, as I told them, this Book is too precious to be lost or to be thrown aside. Among several hundred I do not think there were more than five or six who thus gave me back their New Testament, and of this limited number there were two who were Roman Catholics, who had been persuaded that it was not a proper book for them to have. On asking for the copies which I had lent, the greater number of the men placed their hands on the one they had, saying, 'Oh, I cannot give back my book, for I want to send it into the country, so that my parents may read it.' Another asked me to let him keep it, for he wished to send it to his intended wife; and how many have I seen who, in packing their knapsack when about to leave the Ambulance, have

put in, as the first article, the precious volume which they would not on any account leave behind.

In the month of January we learnt that all the soldiers had quitted the Ambulance, and that it was again filled with wretched federal prisoners, who were wounded ten or eleven months previously, and who had been brought there to prepare them, if possible, for undergoing their trial at Versailles. We again applied for permission to visit on behalf of my sister and myself, as well as on behalf of the two ladies who had displayed so much devotedness last spring—and we had the happiness to obtain it—so that for the last two months we have again been regular visitors at the Ambulance. On our first visit the number of prisoners there was very considerable, and several among them were seriously compromised; these, for the greater part, have already received their sentence. One of them, an old Colonel, 83 years of age, who, in spite of his great age, commanded the defence of Fort Ivry against the Versailles troops, accepted a New Testament, and very diligently read it during the whole time he was in the Rue de Clichy; he appeared to be a sincere believer, and often assured me that he placed all his confidence in the Saviour. He was sentenced to exile, and has no doubt taken with him what were his cherished companions during his captivity, the New Testament and ‘The Confessions of St. Augustine.’ Another prisoner, who was seriously wounded, and who had been a member of the Central Committee in connection with the Commune, also read the Gospel with great interest, and the same was the case with a considerable number of his comrades; some of them did so with an earnestness which afforded us much pleasure, and which led us to entertain good hopes in regard to them. A poor fellow, 19 years of age, who has just died at Versailles, as the result of a painful operation; and who was aware that the doctors had given up all hopes of his life, came some time back to me to ask how he could best prepare for death, and whether it was necessary to call in a priest. I advised him to go direct and with all simplicity to the Lord Jesus Christ. We talked together for a long time—he appeared to grasp the love of his Saviour, and I have good hopes about this poor fellow, who so soon after had to appear in the presence of his God. A number of our prisoners were sent off to Versailles, many of them taking their books with them. Some of them have been set free, while others have been condemned, and a still larger number yet await their sentence. The greater proportion of the men have their wives and families here in Paris, so that we have been able to gain access to these families, and to supply them with the Bible; we send also copies to other prisoners at Versailles, who may from one moment to another be sent away to undergo the punishment to which they have been sentenced, and who receive a copy with the greater joy, since it will be the only book they will have to read. Finally, a number of soldiers, who were arrested as deserters, and who are prisoners in the Rue de Clichy, have applied to us for New Testaments, which they will take with them when they leave, partly for their regiments, partly for the various prisons to which they will be sent in France and in Algeria. You will thus see that the New Testaments, which were granted to us by the Bible Committee, have been already scattered over various parts of France, and that they have already been productive of much good. Our soldiers, and more particularly our National Guards, have in general

a horror of Roman Catholicism; but we are gratified to perceive that they no longer confound that form of religion with true Christianity. After having read the Gospel they find out the difference between them, and many of them have said to us, 'Oh, how happy the world and France would be were it imbued with the spirit of Jesus Christ!'

But now you must allow me to address a fresh application to you. We have not yet finished with the prisoners. Fresh arrivals are constantly taking place, and we have no longer any New Testaments to give them. Will not your Committee consent to grant us a fresh supply of copies? We should be truly grateful for them, for overwhelmed as we are by the wants of all the families of these prisoners, it will be very difficult for us again to buy any books; and much good may still be accomplished through this channel. Allow me, then, to entrust the cause of our prisoners to your hands.

That the tender care and Christian sympathy which these ladies bestowed upon the wounded and dying were not thrown away, but that, on the contrary, the poor sufferers received their visits with gladness, and put a high value upon the books and tracts which they offered them, may be gathered from some notes taken on several occasions, in which they record the misery with which they were brought into contact, and the effect produced upon the hearts of those to whom they ministered.

We began to visit this Ambulance about the period of the first combats with the Commune, and left it, as well as Paris, about the 10th of August. During the period which intervened we were witnesses of much moral misery and of great physical suffering. Our endeavour was to relieve both. We had to encounter unbelief, superstition, both political and religious fanaticism, hatred, and the spirit of revenge. With respect to the bodies of the men, cases of consumption were numerous, some cases of insanity were the result of exposure to cold and severe wounds from bullets, the bursting of shells, the discharges from the Mitraille, or from swords and bayonets.

Nearly all those who had to undergo amputation died from the operation. Gangrene, tetanus, small-pox, and hospital fever caused terrible ravages. The number of the sick and wounded who passed through the Ambulance must have been very great, for the establishment had between five and six hundred beds, each of which was successively occupied by many victims. At the commencement of our visits we found there many sick and convalescents from the period of the siege. Many of the patients had been frost-bitten while in the trenches of Drancy, Le Bourget, Bondy, &c. Each day there was an augmentation of the number of the National Guards wounded in the fights at Neuilly, Puteaux, Courbevoie, and when the regular army once again became masters of Paris, numbers of soldiers of all arms, as well as insurgents, were daily brought in.

The care and attention to be devoted to all this misery were very diversified, and there were far too few of us to meet all the requirements of the

case. Nevertheless we venture to hope that, by the goodness of God, we were able to a considerable extent to afford comfort and relief to nearly all the sufferers. At the outset we were aided in the work by the directions of the friend who introduced us to it, and who unfortunately was obliged too soon to leave us, and also by some generous offerings and contributions in kind from persons whose circumstances scarcely warranted their presenting them. Sympathy did not fail us, and it was not always that we had to ask in order to obtain what was required.

The hindrances thrown in the way of our efforts did not trouble us much. The Curé at the outset seemed to wish to manifest some amount of hostility to us, but this he soon discontinued, and after a time he began to treat us with politeness. Latterly we scarcely ever saw him. The manifestations of sympathy which we received were very gratifying, and we would specially mention the kindness accorded to us by the keeper of the prison. We were by it reminded of the good gaoler of Philippi. The shopkeepers from whom we procured what we required, when they became acquainted with the destination of our purchases, always gave us good weight and measure, and readily acceded to our wish to have the things made up in several small parcels. A stall-keeper in La Halle, who was the mother of one of the wounded insurgents, gave us without any payment a dozen oranges, and supplied us with more at a price far below what we had to pay elsewhere. A female servant during several months went without her chocolate in the morning in order to bring it to us for our patients. We will now cite some facts which more particularly struck us. We feel some embarrassment in the selection, but we will endeavour to be brief.

• A soldier of the line was brought to insanity, as the result of the cold which he suffered in the trenches of Bouget. He fancied that he was still there, and heard the whistling of the shells. By means of a few words of affection, the tone of which rather than their import seemed to touch him, we were able somewhat to assuage his moments of anguish. By little and little he got better, and was able to be sent home.

A young soldier who was wounded during the entry into Paris, and who showed much interest in reading various tracts which we lent to him, asked us for some information about the Protestant religion. As the result of what we said to him, he asked us for a New Testament, which we gave him. He then began to ask us what could be alleged against the Roman Catholic religion. Notwithstanding our aversion to controversy, we lent him the tract by Vendlin, and the reply of Mr. Puaux to the Bishop of Nismes. After reading these, he gave us three medals, which he had worn round his neck throughout the war, saying, that were St. Paul to appear, he would take away his idols from him, as he would also do from the Church which practises error and idolatry. A Sergent de Ville who had been wounded, was brought to the Ambulance in such a state of exasperation, that he wanted to avenge himself on a poor wounded insurgent who was lying in a bed near to his own. We had much trouble in overcoming this feeling of hate, and it was only after several days' struggle with him that he at length admitted that he must have offended God by cherishing such feelings, and acknowledged that he himself had too much cause to seek for forgiveness.

A youth of eighteen, who had been compelled by his comrades to march

with the Commune, and who had had both his legs amputated, edified us very much by the attention with which he listened to the reading of the Word of God, of which he never seemed to be weary. He had the simplicity of a child, and appeared quite resigned to his misfortune. It was not long before he died. We hope that he was graciously pardoned and received by his Saviour.

A young soldier from the Vosges who was paralysed as the result of the sufferings and privations endured by him in the trenches, received a saving impression from reading the tract 'The Paralytic.' He told us that he too wished to glorify God by patience and submission, that the reason why God had thus afflicted him was, that he required such affliction. Some hours before his death he said that he was quite aware of his approaching end. He was perfectly submissive to the will of God, and looked for death as a deliverance. The intervals of ease which he had amidst his intense sufferings he spent in prayer. He died, giving expression to these words: 'My God, my God, have mercy on me!'

An insurgent wounded by two shots, and a cut from a sword-bayonet in his breast, endured the most excruciating suffering, but with teaching submission. He was too weak to listen to any lengthened reading, and we therefore contented ourselves with repeating some words of our Divine Saviour. On hearing the first verse of the fourteenth of St. John, 'Let not your heart be troubled,' &c., he was deeply affected and began to weep. 'Yes,' he said, 'my heart is troubled.' We exhorted him to turn to the Saviour, who is always ready to pardon. Soon afterwards he expressed himself as a sincere penitent, and with joy welcomed the words, 'Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden.' He confessed his belief that Jesus Christ was his Saviour, and added that every day he prayed for us, who had acted towards him as his mother would have done. In the few hours which preceded his death, he did not cease from praying, loudly confessing his sins, and was a source of edification to all those who were able to hear him. We cannot leave unmentioned the remark which was made about this man by a military surgeon, 'What a pity it is that it was an insurgent who so accused and humbled himself, for this will make the soldiers proud of themselves, and of pride they have already more than enough.'

Another insurgent also affected us by the pious sentiments to which he gave utterance, by the manifestations of his repentance, and his complete submission. We brought him a nosegay which had been given to us. At that time he was dying, but with one hand he took the flowers, regarded them with emotion, and then raising his other hand towards Heaven, he said, 'To-morrow will be the great day,' and on the following morning he gave up his soul to God.

A young subaltern to whom we had given some tracts, asked us also for a New Testament. We complied with his request, but on the condition that, morning and evening, he would read aloud some portions in the ward in which he was, and where there were five sick men, none of whom were able to read. He readily accepted this condition, and faithfully complied with it during the remaining three weeks of his stay at the Ambulance. We have ground for believing that he himself is on the way to salvation.

We have again been able to prove the great power of the Word of God, and at times we have been sensibly touched by the affection manifested towards us as a return for the care which we bestowed. One wounded man among the rest, speaking in his own name and in that of his comrades who surrounded him, said to us, 'We believe that you have the Truth, because we know that you love us.'

When we asked for the tracts we had lent to the men, no one was willing to give them back. They put them in their knapsacks, saying, 'This is for my mother, for my father, for my sisters, when I go home.' Not one of those, who were able thus to go home, or to rejoin their regiment, forgot to take with him the tracts he had received and his New Testament. The poor insurgents also, who only went away to go to prison, took with them the Gospel as the best consolation to which they had access. All of them promised to persevere with the reading of the Gospel and with prayer. A number of the soldiers have since written to us, or have called upon us, and we have had the gratification to see that the good impressions which they received while in the Ambulance have not been effaced.

When about to leave the Ambulance as well as Paris, we got a young Roman Catholic soldier to continue as far as possible the distribution of tracts among the fresh arrivals, and we have heard that he has faithfully done what he promised to do. We thought that we should be doing well by offering to the commandant, and to one of the doctors, both of whom acted in a peculiarly friendly manner towards us, a large copy of the Bible. Let us pray that the gift may produce good fruit to the glory of the Lord.

• It may further illustrate the varied character of the grants made by the Committee, to mention that 30 Bibles and 60 Testaments were voted for workmen in Belleville and La Villette, localities where they would be greatly needed: that 25 Bibles and 200 Testaments were granted to Miss Monod for Mothers' Meetings and Sunday Schools in connection with a popular Evangelical Mission, and finally that, at the request of a gentleman, a large octavo Bible was presented to each of the Roman Catholic Surgeons associated with the ambulances at Orleans, as well as to the Abbé intrusted with the care of the wounded by the Bishop of that place, and that 50 children about to leave an orphan establishment in Orleans each received a Bible, though not of so large a type.

• The past year has witnessed some extension of the work in Brittany. A new edition of the Breton New Testament has issued from the press, and is in process of circulation. This is the fifth of which the Rev. J. Jenkins of Morlaix has read the proofs and superintended the issue in the course of twenty-five years. He describes the

present edition as superior in every respect to any of the preceding ones.

The Committee have sanctioned the engagement of a colporteur by Mr. Jenkins, who is to labour under the supervision of M. Monod. A suitable man has been found, but he has only very recently commenced operations, and consequently no particulars can be given. The sales from the Dépôt at Morlaix have been limited to one Bible and 244 Testaments. This number may appear small to those who are unacquainted with the difficulties which have to be encountered, but inasmuch as the priests use every effort to prevent the circulation of the Scriptures, and burn them wherever found when they think they can do so with impunity, such a result is by no means to be despised.

The Rev. James Williams, late of Quimper, but who in consequence of ill-health has been spending the winter at Suzac, has been engaged in the revision of the Breton Psalms, and hopes to have them ready for the press in a short time. He has bestowed great care upon the work, and is anxious to make it as perfect as possible.

BELGIUM

In a country in which Romish superstition has such a strong hold upon the minds of the people as in Belgium it is scarcely possible to deal with any question which has a religious tendency apart from its political bearing. The priesthood are ever struggling to gain the ascendancy in the councils of the Nation, that they may use their influence in the interests of their own communion. The work of your Society is purely religious, its only object is the spread of Divine Truth; but inasmuch as the entrance of God's Word giveth light, and light is opposed to darkness, all the influence of those who love darkness rather than light is brought to bear against it, and political intrigue is as active in its opposition as religious bigotry is bitter in its hatred. Still your Agent hopes that no serious interference with the distribution of the Scriptures will take

place, however acceptable such a measure would be to an extreme section of the political party now in power. The work will be continued, though the comfort of the workman may be sadly marred and his patience sorely tried.

The circulation of the past year has not been on so large a scale as that of the previous one, when, besides many thousand copies distributed gratuitously to the soldiers, a large number of Testaments were sold at half-price, raising the total issues to upwards of 30,000 copies. It has, however, reached a total of 16,101, which, compared with that of 1870, gives an excess of 2,410 copies. Mr. Kirkpatrick has furnished some tables of carefully-prepared statistics, from which it appears that the sales by Colporteurs have amounted to 5,512 copies, those to Societies 9,188, and those from the Dépôt to 631. Of these 1,041 were Bibles, 5,398 Testaments, and 8,892 Portions. The gratuitous distribution of 770 copies brings up the total to the number mentioned. The Societies to which your Dépôt was enabled to furnish the Scriptures needful for their work were, the National Bible Society of Scotland, the Belgian Evangelical Society, and the Sailors' Mission and Swedish Mission, both having their centre of operations at Antwerp. In addition to the above, there have been supplied to the London warehouse and to the Society's Agents abroad, 47,034 volumes, comprising 5,474 Bibles, 28,510 Testaments, and 13,050 Portions. Stereotype plates of three editions of Ostervald's Bible, in 8vo, 16mo, and 24mo, the two first of which have marginal references, are also being prepared under your Agent's superintendence. A further point of interest brought out by the tables of statistics has reference to the total issues since the year 1835, which give an aggregate, in 37 years, of 395,155.

The staff of regular colporteurs employed by the Society amounts to six, three of whom work in the French-speaking provinces, and three among the Flemings. Within the last few weeks one more has been added to the last-mentioned band. He has been strongly recommended by several Pastors, and has been stationed at Maria Hoorebeke, a village near Audenaerde, where there is a small congregation connected with the National Church, a remnant of the old churches of Belgium, of which Mr. Wagener is

Pastor. Willing testimony is already borne by him to the zeal of this new labourer, whose name is Van Hulden, and the efficiency of whose work he can trace in the increased number of Roman Catholics who attend his services. That he is not unworthy of the office which he bears, as regards quickness of intellect and ability to grapple with the objections of those who oppose themselves, may be gathered from the following dialogue extracted from his Journal:—

At Bruges, I went into a Café, and offered a Bible to a gentleman who proved to be a lawyer of the town. A friend of his who was with him said, 'I have had a Bible these ten years.' Another thanked me, adding that he knew all about what was in it. But the lawyer answered, 'I have none, I don't want one, and I will not have one. Do not think I am a fanatic, I am a free thinker.'

Van Hulden :—Excuse me, but I think you are mistaken in what you say.

Lawyer :—What, do you mean that I do not speak the truth?

Van Hulden :—I mean that you cannot really be a free thinker, you have an immortal soul. Can you think freely of the day when you will have to render an account to God of all you have done and left undone? Can you calmly think that you will die like any animal, and then that all will be over? You are not a free thinker, but I am. I am not afraid to think of these things, and it is this book which teaches me, what I can confidently hope for, when I am called away from this world. I then spoke to him of our state of sinfulness, and of our redemption through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. The lawyer arose to leave, saying that he did not trouble himself about religion, but one of his friends said, 'You must not go away like that, this man has told us how he considers himself a real free thinker; now give us your views about free thinking, and we will be able to judge between you.' The lawyer only repeated what he had before said, and his friend, who is also a lawyer, said, 'If that is how you defend your cause, I hope always to have you on the other side. I should be sure to gain my cause, even if it were a bad one.' The lawyer went away, but his friend bought several New Testaments.

Bets is one of the oldest Colporteurs of this Agency. He entered the service of the Society in May 1843, and is as active now as ever. He is stationed at Liège, and finds his knowledge of the French, German, and Flemish languages of great use to him, when visiting large manufactories in which are many workmen of different nationalities. Some of his experience is thus recorded by Mr. Kirkpatrick:—

Some years ago Bets sold a large number of Testaments at Boirs, where the villagers had a quarrel with their Curé, and welcomed the colporteur.

rather out of opposition to the priests than for any better motive. Lately while at Glons, a village near Boirs, and going from house to house offering his books, he met with the Curé who had been visiting a sick person. He had a great deal to say against the sale of the Scriptures, and about their being falsified by the Protestants. Such discussions always attract notice, and the bystanders join in the conversation. On the present occasion one of them remarked that he was in the habit of reading the New Testament and could find nothing bad in it. The Curé, then addressing Bets, said, 'You are perhaps the man who sold so many books at Boirs some years ago. I can assure you that the people did not profit much by them, for I had them all burnt.' Later 'n the day Bets met a young man, who asked him to his house, where his mother also lived. He had a conversation with them, which ended by the purchase of a Bible. Four months after Bets returned to Glons, and on calling at the house heard that the young man had lately died. His mother related, with tears in her eyes, how assiduously he used to read his Bible, and how before he died, he took her hand, and said he only regretted not having sooner become acquainted with the book in which he had found peace, and begged her not to neglect reading it, for in it she would find real consolation. At Verviers Bets found a poor German woman ill, lying in a wretched room. She said she had been abandoned by her husband, and was reduced to despair. Bets spoke to her of Jesus Christ, and what He came on earth to do. She said 'That is just what my parents told me when I left their roof with my husband.' As she seemed to be in great poverty Bets made her a present of a New Testament, which she gratefully received, and she was the means of his selling another copy to a neighbour of hers, also a German.

Malines is not only the residence of the Belgian Primate, the now famous Archbishop Deschamps, but is also the seat of a college in which the future clergy of Belgium are educated, and Ultramontane doctrines are taught. To young men imbued with such notions, the sight of a Colporteur going from house to house with the Bible in his hand, or standing in the market-place with what they conceive to be heretical books spread out before him, can only supply a topic of ridicule, if it does not lead to annoyance and call forth abuse. Stynders, however, who labours in this locality, is not easily daunted, and has sometimes found the opposition of the ignorant favourable to his work. He relates the following incident:—

As I was standing on the market-place at Malines, a great many persons stopped to look at my books, some took up a copy and turned over the leaves, others asked questions or expressed their opinions one to another. Three Students of the Seminary were attracted by the cluster of people assembled round my table. They came up and began to discuss the authenticity of the books. I asked them to point out some of the

faults and omissions they complained of. One of them said the Epistle of St. James was wanting. I immediately opened the New Testament, and began reading the first chapter of St. James, and showing it to them, asked if they were now satisfied. Thereupon they began making other objections, but the blunder they had made showed how little they knew about the subject, the bystanders laughed at them, and they were glad to get away. They had, however, done the very contrary to what they intended, they had excited some interest in the books, and several copies were sold in consequence.

Debouille is another of the colporteurs whose tact and Christian perseverance well qualify him for his important work. Speaking of the distribution of the Scriptures to the soldiers, he says:—

When I began this work I was at first very badly received by most of the Belgian officers, from some of whom I even met with ill-treatment, as mentioned at the time, but after a while the opposition diminished. Often officers or soldiers as soon as they saw me, either in the barracks or in the streets, accosted me civilly, enquired after my health, and how my sales were getting on. One day some of them stopped me, saying, 'Well, have you any little books for us?' I answered, 'Yes, certainly, but I should like to know if the books I have already distributed are read, and if they are not made the subject of jokes in the soldiers' rooms.' 'Oh no indeed we do not laugh at them, but we read them carefully, and here is a proof;' saying which he brought out a Gospel from his pocket, adding, 'If there happen to be any of those to whom you gave them who do not appear to care about them, others ask for them, as I did, for I got this copy from one who did not want it.' Another said he had had one in the same way and had given it to his mother, but he kept for himself the one I had given him. A Corporal, of whom I enquired what use was made of our books, told me that when there was nothing to do, many might be seen quietly reading, sitting on the bench, or on the beds, or the window-sill.

Of his experience in the mining and manufacturing districts, Debouille writes:—

At some coal mines at Arthemian I again met the manager and assistant manager, with whom some time ago I had an interesting conversation. They talked to me for a long time in a very friendly manner. The manager told me that although he did not himself believe in the Bible, he had had the opportunity of seeing its beneficial influence on others. He mentioned a friend of his at the head of some large works in France, who had always been at loggerheads with his workmen. He was induced to make use of the Gospel as a means of teaching his workmen's morals, and succeeded so well that a great change has taken place not only in the men but in himself also. His establishment is now a model of order and good conduct, and is the most prosperous in the department, while the greatest harmony exists between master and men.

In last year's Report an account is given of Pastor.

Durand's labours among the prisoners at Liège. He had obtained leave to hold a regular service every Sunday in each of the fortresses, and a grant of Scriptures was placed at his disposal for distribution among those with whom he was brought into contact. From one of the soldiers, who was wounded at the siege of Metz and escaped to Belgium, Mr. Durand received the following letter:—

Now that I am again at liberty, I feel the value of all that you did for the French prisoners; temporally and spiritually it has not been fruitless. Let me give you a few particulars which will, I am sure, afford you pleasure. On our return to France, G. (the corporal of marines) and another comrade entered the Hospital at C——, and were visited by the Pastor and other friends. Gr. and M. remained in the same town for some days, and regularly attended the Sunday and week-day services. F. and a friend of M.'s were not so regular. The Pastor wrote to me that G. was a really pious man and belonged to the Lord, Gr. less serious and well disposed. Since then F. went to the siege of Paris under the Commune. He wrote to me that he always had with him the New Testament I gave him, and that he read it in the trenches while the shells were flying over his head. By God's mercy he received no injury whilst fighting in the streets. Gr. has returned home, and tells me he has given up his former companions, and prefers attending the Young Men's Christian Association. G. has also returned home, and in a letter to me he speaks of the love of his Saviour. Unfortunately he is in a part of the country which is essentially Catholic, and I fear for him. May the Lord keep him in His love. M. has returned to S——, and I think I need hardly tell you that he is still a disciple of Jesus Christ. From this you will see that the Word of God has produced an effect on some souls.

HOLLAND.

YOUR Agent for Holland, Mr. Van der Bom, commences his report with the recognition of God's hand in the language of praise. He states that he has no great victories to record, but, as he traces the course of events during the past and preceding years, he cannot avoid the conclusion 'hitherto hath the Lord helped us,' and strengthened by this conviction, and encouraged by the hope which it is calculated to excite, he is enabled to go on his way rejoicing. The year, whose operations have now to be recorded, has been very different in some of its leading features from its immediate predecessor. War was then

the subject uppermost in men's minds, and along the frontier of the Netherlands troops were distributed with a view of maintaining its integrity and enforcing neutrality. Now the quiet of peace has succeeded the excitement connected with the marshalling of hostile forces, and the bustle which prevailed both in camp and court is gradually subsiding into the ordinary routine of daily life. Independently of the fact that, both through your Society and the benevolence of private individuals, large supplies of Scriptures were distributed during the former period, either gratuitously or at a very reduced price, it is quite possible that the change from a feeling of alarm to a sense of security may have produced a reaction by no means favourable to the extension of your work.

Under the impulse of fear, many may ask the question, 'What must I do to be saved?' who, when all danger is past, resume their ordinary habits of indifference to spiritual things. No great astonishment can therefore be felt if the extraordinary level of the previous year's circulation has not been maintained. The total issues from the Amsterdam Dépôt have, however, reached a very fair average, having amounted to 29,728 copies, which have been disposed of in the following manner. Sold by six Colporteurs, 14,059 ; sold from the Dépôt at Amsterdam, 9,548 ; to the Netherlands Bible Society, 289 ; to the National Bible Society of Scotland, 2,607 ; sent to London and other Agencies, 3,225. The total issues of this Agency since it was first established in 1844 now amount to 805,071 copies.

Mr. Van der Bom states that a considerable number of persons have visited the Dépôt, and that great satisfaction has been expressed, both by individual purchasers and the representatives of various Societies, at the facilities which your Society affords them for the purchase of the Scriptures at a low price. The Evangelical Society was especially thankful for the grant of 100 New Testaments, which had been received in aid of its work. This is reported now to extend to eighteen stations, and to be conducted by twenty-one Evangelists. One object which this Society has in view is the establishing of schools, in which religious knowledge is taught. Education seems in every

land to be the question of the day, and the enemy would gladly eliminate Divine Truth from all instruction. The Christians of Holland are not slow to discern this, and they recognise with thankfulness the help which they receive from England, in their endeavour to impart to the rising generation a sound scriptural education. One substantial proof of their gratitude they for some time have given in the shape of a free contribution to your funds, which this year has amounted to £72/1/0. It is not the least gratifying evidence of the interest which is taken in your work, that the various sums, of which the above donation is made up, are not to any extent given by the rich, but chiefly by the poor, whose grateful heart would lead them to do more if their means permitted them. Colportage is still prosecuted with much success, of which your Agent furnishes the following account:—

Your Colporteurs have all been spared, and it becomes more evident that their work is the chief joy of their lives.

Our old friend Mr. J. Van Dorp continues his work with youthful zeal in Rotterdam, where he lives, and in the neighbouring places, and his efforts are highly prized by the clergy and other friends. Many have been turned from darkness unto light, among whom are a goodly number of Romanists. When I had last the pleasure of seeing him, he told me that he had been the means of converting more than forty Roman Catholics, some of whom have departed this life in peace, and others are now walking in the fear of the Lord.

Long experience has taught him that if it pleases the Lord to open the eyes of the blind, and to show them their real state, and at the same time the way of salvation, they flee, as a matter of course, from the Roman Catholic Church. The Bibles exhibited in the windows of his house find many and constant readers, and the widow who has undertaken to pay for the gaslight in that window, so that people may also read of an evening, cheerfully continues her yearly gift; not long ago she again handed him £5 for that purpose.

Your Colporteur, Mr. W. Ornée, writes: 'During the year just elapsed the Word of God has again found its way into the three northern provinces of our country, namely, Groningen, Drenthe, and Friesland; in spite of all enmity and bold opposition against the Lord and against His Anointed. This enmity is daily increasing; and some time ago, returning home, I found several persons abusing, with filthy words, the Bibles exposed in my windows, and giving vent to the hatred felt against the Bible. From time to time we, however, find to our encouragement that the Word of God does not return void. At Franeker a Roman Catholic family was residing next door to a Protestant one: occasionally they conversed on religious matters, from which arose the desire to read the Bible of their Protestant neighbours. The reading of the Word of God led to their eyes being opened. They learned to see how gross the errors of Rome

are, and at last they left their Church and became Protestants. This blessed change has come to our knowledge, but how many more may there not be which are never revealed to us? We may safely believe that this is not the only instance of God's Word shining like a light in the darkness, nor the only instance in which the dew of heaven has fallen upon the tender plant, bringing forth blessed and refreshing fruit. On the contrary, we may believe that the instance I have mentioned is one of many in which the savour of life is unto life eternal.'

Your Colporteur, Mr. J. Postema, has left his residence at Maastricht and fixed his abode at Breda. The population of North Brabant is more mixed than that of Limburg, as many Protestants are living in North Brabant among the Catholics. It appears, too, that the latter are not so bitter and inimical as those of Limburg, although they do not venture to accept the Word of God for fear of their priests, under whose dominion they are standing, and whom they much fear. 'Being at Leur,' he writes, 'I had a long conversation with a man, who maintained that the priests only might read the Bible. I endeavoured to convince him to the contrary, and told him that Christ had commanded all men to search the Scriptures.' 'Yes,' said he, 'but the priest has a Divine commission, and it is his calling to care for our souls. Therefore we do what they command, and all will be well.' Thereon I pointed out to him several passages in which we are commanded not to trust in our fellow-creatures, but only and alone in Christ. At last he bought a copy, which, however, he very carefully hid, for fear of his wife and of the priest. May the Lord open his eyes! In another place I offered my books to some men, but their answer was: 'We have no time for such things; we must work, and work hard too. Praying is of no use, for that will never bring us into heaven; good works will prove more effectual!' 'Ah,' said I, 'but suppose you found yourself at last mistaken, would not that be something fearful?' The answer was—'Well, I think that neither you nor the priests know anything about the matter, much less what will happen to us hereafter.' 'If you think so,' I rejoined, 'may I then put to you a question? What was God's purpose in sending His only-begotten Son into the world? Why did He suffer and die? Does not God tell us in His holy Word concerning the things awaiting us hereafter?' All who were present kept silence. I continued, and endeavoured to impress upon their minds that God declares that he who believes in His Son hath eternal life, but that he who does not believe in Him shall not see life, but that the wrath of God is resting upon him. 'You see, therefore, that God speaks very plainly about our state hereafter, and I earnestly admonish and advise you to search the Scriptures.' But their answer was—'We have no time.' 'You have time enough to eat (it was just then dinner-time), and still less time is required to read the Word of God. Let me show you.' Hereon I read to them a small portion of the Bible, and then added: 'You see but a few minutes only are required to do so, and the few words I have read to you are so important and weighty, that they will take you many an hour to ponder over.' Their curiosity was now excited. One of them said: 'It seems to be a beautiful book. We must, however, obey our priests, whose chief aim is to get our money.' Thereon I replied: 'If your priests' only object is to turn religion to their own private account, that is no reason why we should live without religion at

all ; on the contrary, it ought to incite us the more to examine, and to read with prayer, the Word of God.' I added several observations, in consequence of which some of my listeners purchased a Testament. Thus it is that I am often fortunate enough to put the New Testament into the hands of many.

GERMANY.

LAST year's Report of the Society's operations in Germany was necessarily connected with events of a most exciting and thrilling character. War had been raging in all its fierceness, and its bitter results of suffering and sorrow, disease and death, had been realised by tens of thousands throughout the land. To convey, under such circumstances as these, to all who would receive it, the record of Divine Love, to place within reach of those who stood on the brink of eternity the hope of everlasting life, and to unveil to bleeding hearts and sorrowing souls the beauty of Him who came to bind up the broken-hearted, and to comfort all that mourn in Zion, was a project both noble in its conception and fraught with richest blessing in the effects which it was calculated to produce. With what earnestness the Rev. G. P. Davies, your representative in Germany, entered upon this important work, and with what faith and patience he carried it to a successful issue, is already well known to all who are familiar with the history of the Society, and have traced its operations through a period of unexampled difficulty and danger. The subject is referred to here chiefly with a view of expressing the hope that his willing spirit has not borne him beyond the bounds of that endurance which the flesh can sustain, and that in the rest from extreme pressure both of body and mind, which the Committee have urged upon him, he may find renewed health and strength for the discharge of his arduous duties, with as much comfort to himself as satisfaction to others. Though, however, the period which the present Report embraces has been one of peace, so far as the armies of Germany and France are concerned, the fall of Belfort having been the last episode of the war, yet what may be strictly called the war work

was far from being concluded when the last battle was fought. Prisoners had not yet been released, hospitals were still crowded with the sick and wounded, the Memorial Testament had yet to be distributed, and new fields of German enterprise required to be occupied and cultivated, as the result of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to the German Empire. No pains have been spared by your Agent to bring the instrumentality of this Society to bear upon all whose circumstances called for its sympathy, and whose extremity of suffering and distress often made them eager recipients of its bounty. Warmth of gratitude is the best proof of the estimation in which any favour is held, and evidence will not be wanting in the record of the year's proceedings to show that, from the highest to the lowest, feelings of deepest thankfulness are entertained towards those who, when the blast of the war trumpet was heard throughout the land, sounded an alarm to the many thousands in danger of perishing in their sins, and to wanderers along the war's highway and on the brink of eternity, held out the only chart by which they could gain the land of everlasting life.

In reviewing the operations of the past year, Mr. Davies prefers to separate the ordinary from the extraordinary work, reserving the latter for distinct notice, when the general details have been passed under review. The statistics of the Agency give a circulation of 78,583 Bibles, 315,617 Testaments, and 90,467 Portions, or a total of 490,667 copies. This shows a decrease, when compared with the circulation of the previous year, of more than half a million. The cause of so large a falling off is twofold. In the first place, it was not to be supposed that the high standard reached during the war could be maintained in time of peace; and, in the next place, with a view of furnishing materials for the Report in good time, the accounts have been closed a month earlier than usual, and embrace a period of only eleven months instead of a full year. At the same time it is gratifying to find that there has been an increase in the sale of Bibles to the extent of 5,500 copies. How great the variety of languages to which these issues extend may be gathered from the following table:—

Languages.	Circulation.		Total.
	Frankfort and Cologne.	Berlin.	
German	236,387	117,159	353,546
Arabic	99	53	152
Bohemian	219	172	391
Danish	1,609	52	1,661
English	847	453	1,300
French	100,517	16,389	116,906
Greek	746	858	1,604
Hebrew	1,072	2,296	3,368
Dutch	371	84	455
Italian	2,024	52	2,076
Latin	107	126	233
Lithuanian	241	1,586	1,827
Polish	1,012	4,518	6,130
Romanese	28	2	30
Russian	100	9	109
Spanish	49	5	54
Wend	—	509	509
Swedish	79	11	90
Other Languages	71	23	94
For the Blind	23	109	132
	346,201	144,466	490,667

Other agencies have also been supplied from your German Depôts to the amount of 127,669 copies, so that the total issues have been 618,336 volumes, containing the message of salvation, and calculated to lead the reader, through the Holy Spirit's teaching, to repentance towards God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. The sales of the colporteurs have again been large, embracing 39,224 Bibles, 93,602 Testaments, and 7,327 Portions, making a total of 140,153 copies, which realized a sum of £3,880¹⁵/₆.

The gratuitous distribution to the sick, the wounded, and the prisoners, was last year of necessity on a very extended scale, and included a total of 163,183 copies. Grants of a similar kind, though not equal in number, have been made this year, and are represented by 67 Bibles, 44,334 Testaments, and 26,523 Portions, equal to 70,924 Copies. Such gifts, under the special circum-

stances which called them forth, cannot have been in vain ; indeed they have yielded fruit unto holiness in many hearts, and caused many a weary pilgrimage to culminate in an end of everlasting life.

But while the colporteurs have been thus busy in the discharge of their important duties, they have not escaped the ills to which flesh is heir. Mr. Davies states that never within the memory of his experience has sickness raged amongst them so extensively as during the past year. One faithful labourer, Colporteur Russack, after ten years of active service, has been called to his rest ; the love of Christ constrained him to engage in the work under the conviction that it was honourable and glorious, and he pursued his calling with a faithfulness and success which gained him the esteem of all with whom he was brought into contact.

The receipts of the Agency for the eleven months have amounted to £9,633"0"0, of which £521"1"8 are free contributions collected in Germany, either from individuals or Societies, towards the support of the great work in which you are engaged. The Emperor, as usual, has contributed an annual subscription of £25, and has given, through Major Westphal, a further sum of £45 towards the distribution of the Scriptures in the Army in time of peace ; whilst a generous friend has devoted £75 to the special work among the Roman Catholics in connection with the present agitation in the Romish Church, and the Stuttgart Bible Society has sent a donation of £125, in recognition of the important services rendered by your Society during the late war. Mr. Davies thus announced this interesting event :—

Yesterday I received a communication from the Secretary of the Bible Society of Württemberg, from which I translate the following extract :—
 ‘ It gives me great and peculiar pleasure to have to inform you that the Committee of our Bible Society, at its last meeting, resolved to send you 1,500 florins (£125), as a free gift for the venerated British and Foreign Bible Society, in recognition of its distinguished services in connection with the circulation of the Scriptures in the late war, and as an expression of gratitude for the efficient help rendered to us. The necessary steps have been taken to have the above sum paid over to you. The Committee has at the same time charged me to thank you personally for the readiness with which you always came to our aid, and to assure you of its continued sympathy with you in your work. The Committee would have voted a

still larger sum were not its resources all but completely exhausted in meeting the claims which continue to be made upon it in connection with the war.'

I may say that no Society in all Germany so completely vied with our own in the actual labour of the war distribution as did that of Württemberg.

The following is the list of donations and subscriptions received during the year:—

	£	s.	d.
His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor	25	0	0
His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, through Major Westphal, contribution towards expenses of distribution of Scriptures in the Army in time of peace	45	0	0
Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Germany at the Bible Stall in Baden-Baden		16	0
Stuttgart Bible Society	125	0	0
From a friend for expenses of special work among the Catholics in connection with the present agitation in the Romish church	75	0	0
Hamburg Altona Auxiliary, through Miss Craig	51	0	0
Carlsruhe Auxiliary, through the Baroness de Ruit	27	10	0
B. Jackson, Esq., Manchester, for Colp. Makulla	17	18	9 ⁶ / ₁₀
Frankfort Ladies Auxiliary, through Miss Lindheimer	17	1	4 ³ / ₄
Rev. Mr. Stockmann, Muttermoor	15	3	4
Friends in St. Gall, through Mr. Schlatter	19	8	10 ³ / ₄
" " " " " "	32	5	4
Geneva Evangelical Society	15	12	3 ¹ / ₄
Through Colporteur Kretschmer	10	10	0
Mr. G. Jaackh, Stuttgart, for Colportage among Catholics	10	7	3
Rev. Mr. Nagel, Neuchâtel	9	10	4 ³ / ₄
St. Gall Bible Society, through Mr. Schlatter	8	0	0
Baron Gemmingen, Wathalden	3	11	7 ¹ / ₄
Mrs. De Bunsen, Berlin	2	14	0
Friends in Basle	1	18	10 ³ / ₄
Colporteur Erhardt, Malterdingen	1	11	8
Rev. Mr. Illunger, Cologne	15	5	3 ⁶ / ₁₀
Through Berlin Dépôt	14	5	1 ⁶ / ₁₀
Rev. Mr. Renkowitz, Potsdam	13	0	
Rev. Mr. Riehm, Sulzfeld	11	4	3 ³ / ₄
Mr. Crossman, Pfungstadt	10	0	
Mr. Beck, Berlin	9	0	
Mr. Koller, Schaffhausen, and Anonymous.	12	2	
Mr. Illgen, Lobau	5	6	
Rev. Mr. Axenfeld, Cologne	2	2	3 ³ / ₄
Sundries	1	8	8 ¹ / ₁₀
Total	£521	1	8 ⁷ / ₁₀

Whilst placing on record the liberality of individuals

and Societies in Germany in contributing towards the funds of a foreign Institution, some notice may appropriately be taken of a scheme whose object is to render foreign intervention needless by supplying all the wants of the people from a national source. The idea of union and concentration which has lately been cherished in Germany in connection with the political organization of the Empire, has not unnaturally developed itself into a desire for a German National Church, whose basis should be sufficiently broad to include all existing Christian Communions. How far such a scheme may be either practicable or desirable, in the interests of Divine Truth, comes not within the province of your Committee to affirm. It was scarcely, however, possible that the question should be mooted without the Bible forming the centre of the circle within which these various Communions were to combine their energies, and hence the tendency towards union and centralization soon found expression in the very sphere of activity peculiar to your own work. A German Bible Society has been proposed which shall enlist the sympathies and call forth the liberality of the nation, to such an extent that extraneous help shall become a thing of the past—to be remembered indeed with gratitude, but declined for the future. The whole subject is so full of interest and importance that it may be well to allow Mr. Davies to describe in his own words the introduction of the scheme to the notice of the Christian Church, and the measure of approval which has been accorded to it, only premising that no feeling of rivalry or jealousy ought to have a place in so holy an enterprise. Christian philanthropy alone has induced your Committee to extend the helping hand of brotherly love to all who stood in need of their aid, and wherever it can be shown that such aid is superfluous, they will gladly transfer their labour of love to other less favoured localities. Mr. Davies thus alludes to this interesting subject:—

In the month of February 1871, the Hamburg-Altona Bible Society addressed a circular to all the Bible Societies of Germany, urging the establishment of a great central Association, to be called the 'German Bible Society.' To this circular the laws and regulations of the proposed association were appended. No circular was addressed to our Society, as it was not of German origin, but only a Society at work in.

Germany. In regarding this project from the point of view of our German operations, two things have to be carefully distinguished—first, the idea itself, and its bearing on the furtherance of the great cause we all have at heart; and secondly, the attitude which the authors of the circular have thought fit to assume towards our labours in Germany.

As to the question in the first of these aspects, our Society would hail with joy any project which would strengthen and extend the sphere of action of the native Societies. We are willing and anxious to be driven from the field by our German brethren, but only on one condition, namely, that they do the work so thoroughly that there is no need of our aid to supplement their action. When that day comes, none will rejoice with greater sincerity than the British and Foreign Bible Society. May the day come speedily! That is the prayer which we put up with all our heart.

We have, however, reason to complain of the attitude which the writers of the circular have thought fit to assume towards our Society. They have a perfect right, if they think it necessary, to allude to our divergent theories and practice as regards the Apocryphal Books, but it is hardly fair to accuse us before all Germany of refusing *upon principle* to print the chapter and page headings, when, for the last forty years at least, their insertion or omission has been a mere question of convenience, while as to the chapter headings, there is hardly one of the many editions we publish which does not contain them.

It is further insinuated that we assume an antagonistic attitude towards the Revised Version, and yet, had the writers taken the trouble to enquire, they would have found that 25,000 copies of the Revised Edition were at the very moment when they were writing, being printed at the expense of our Society.

Lastly, in a general way, we, 'a foreign private Society,' are accused of 'prescribing' to the German Churches forms which deviate from their ecclesiastical traditions, whereas it is well known that, saving the omission of the Apocryphal Books, our Bibles are but reprints of the Canstein editions.

The great working Bible Societies of Germany which, because they are really active, come in contact with our work, and know our editions and our principles of action, have felt the injustice of the half-expressed reproach of the Hamburg circular. The President of the Prussian Bible Society—President Hegel—in replying publicly to the Hamburg circular, bears the following tribute to the principles and practice of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He says:

'Prominence is given [in the circular] in the first place, to the relation of the German Bible Societies to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and this is regarded as a principal reason of the limited interest shown in Germany for the circulation of the Scriptures. Full of heartfelt gratitude as we are for the grand and blessed activity of the British Society in our Fatherland, issuing as it does from zeal for the kingdom of God, yet we also cherish the wish that its work in Germany, and the sacrifices it brings, may become superfluous *through our own activity*.

'But this wish is shared by the British Bible Society itself, and it does not fail urgently to incite us to this. Although in its editions of the Scriptures it remains true to its peculiar convictions, not adopted in Germany, it, with careful foresight, avoids all polemics, or any form of interference with the activity of the German Societies.'

He then pronounces it to be the duty of the German Bible Societies to imitate this example, and by their zeal to perform the work so thoroughly as to leave no room for us.

In like manner Mr. Schweickhardt, the zealous Secretary of the Stuttgart Bible Society, in an able paper on this subject prepared by him and published in the Society's Annual Report, bears the warmest testimony to the extent of beneficial influence of our Society's labours in Germany. He calls attention to the fact, that of the 10,000,000 of copies of the Sacred Scriptures which have been circulated in Germany in the present century, the greater portion have issued from the Agencies of our Society. He shows that the actual annual circulation of all Societies (ours included) within the limits of the German Empire amounts to just *one per cent.* of the population. He quotes letters from the officers, and extracts from the Report of our Society, to show that we do not wish to monopolize the Bible work in Germany, but earnestly desire to have our work rendered unnecessary by the activity of the native Societies, although he does not shut his eyes to the fact that the variety and cheapness of our editions render the independent work of the Native Societies more difficult. He comes to the conclusion that the object which the Hamburg-Altona circular contemplates—the satisfaction of the Bible wants of Germany by Germans—is from every point of view desirable.

He then grapples with the question, Can Germany undertake the responsibilities which the British and Foreign Bible Society at present fulfils? He draws a picture of one year's work and one year's expense. Can all the Bible Societies of Germany taken together meet this expense? He estimates the united income of the German Bible Societies at £6,000, the sum needed to do what England does at £14,000. £8,000 therefore have to be made up. Why does Germany not contribute this sum? Not because she cannot; for the Gustavus Adolphus Society raises more than £15,000. Not because she *will* not; for the late war has again shown in a striking manner the interest taken by Germany in the circulation of the Scriptures; but because the German religious public, having learned to be dependent on others in this matter, does not know what the circumstances and necessities of the case are, and does not possess any organization adapted to the carrying on of Bible work on such a grand scale. As by the Committee of the Prussian Bible Society, so also by the Committee of the Stuttgart Society, the idea of a Central German Society is rejected, and a confederation of existing Bible Societies is proposed.

Such is a brief analysis of this very able paper, which, by being published in the Report of the Stuttgart Bible Society, loses its private and assumes an official character.

As in the matter of the revision of the German Bible, so also in this important matter the British and Foreign Bible Society will watch its progress and development with the deepest sympathy and interest. The local Society in Hamburg will always have the merit of having thrown out the idea, but it would be well for the larger and more active Societies to take the steps for its realization into their own hands.

From a review of the general features of his work, your Agent proceeds to notice the various centres of the

large district to which his labours extend. The first of these is

COLOGNE.—This district comprises the Western and North-Western provinces of Prussia, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Lippe, the German Free Cities, and Lorraine. In Westphalia, the Rhine Provinces, and Lorraine, the Romish Church has the ascendancy; in the rest of the district Protestantism prevails. The population is about 10,000,000, and the languages in use are German, French, and Danish.

The circulation of the year has amounted to 23,427 Bibles, 79,694 Testaments, 24,049 Portions, or a total of 127,170 Volumes. Mr. Davies, as usual, keeps a record of the issues since the year 1847, which he supplies in the following tabulated form:—

Places.	Circulation.			
	1871-72.	1870-71.	Total.	Inhabitants
Brunswick	3,011	25,333	28,344	303,410
Bremen	3,927	152,450	156,377	110,325
East Friesland . . .	3,637	94,879	98,516	} 1,937,637
Hanover	19,997	245,158	265,155	
Hamburg	5,123	155,010	160,133	306,507
Part of Hesse . . .	4,748	35,230	39,978	745,063
Lippe	489	23,425	23,914	142,718
Lorraine	—	—	—	514,118
Oldenburg	1,026	41,504	42,530	315,995
Rhine Province . . .	37,131	874,887	912,018	3,455,483
Sleswick-Holstein . .	7,794	132,914	140,708	981,718
Westphalia	6,718	158,059	164,777	1,707,726
France	33,569	62,932	95,601	—
Sundries	—	67,137	67,137	—
Jubilee Grants . . .	—	4,710	4,710	—
Total	127,170	2,072,728	2,199,898	10,520,700

One of the most prominent features of the Cologne work during the past year has been the printing of a revised edition of the New Testament. This important work has been the result of careful study and anxious deliberation on the part of learned men belonging to

several Protestant States of Germany, and the best proof that it is likely to be received with general acceptance may be found in the fact, that it has been approved by the 'Eisenach Conference,' a body which represents the ecclesiastical governments of the German States, and that it has been adopted by the Prussian Ober-Kirchenrath, and by the Prussian and Württemberg Bible Societies. It may be interesting to the English reader to learn that of the 259 passages which have been subjected to correction 221 agree with the renderings of our authorised version, 8 agree with our marginal readings, and only 30 differ from our English translation. These latter have been carefully examined by the Editorial Sub-Committee, and with two modifications have been adopted. To Dr. Grashoff, of Cologne, has been entrusted the task of carrying this work through the press. His critical acquaintance with Luther's text and with the orthography and grammar of the German language, gave him peculiar advantages in the discharge of his important duties, and the studies of many years have thus found a practical application which he had scarcely dared to expect.

LORRAINE, so far as least as that portion of it is concerned which has been ceded by the French, now forms a part of the district supervised by Mr. Davies, and has been visited by him with a view of ascertaining in what manner the work of the Society may best be developed there. The German Department of Lorraine is far from being co-extensive with the ancient kingdom of that name. Its area is less by two-thirds, and its population only amounts to 514,000 souls, of whom 211,000 speak the French, and the remainder the German language. When it is added, that 496,000 of these are Roman Catholics, who have no sympathy with Protestantism and are politically disaffected, it will be seen that any action required to be taken with great caution, and that much delicacy of judgment was needed to surmount the various obstacles which presented themselves. A German colporteur might have been exposed to danger, whilst a Frenchman would with difficulty have restrained the utterance of his political sympathies. An Alsatian has,

however, been found who has commenced his work under the kind superintendence of Mr. Schmidt, the Lutheran Pastor of Saargemünd, and in Metz a sub-depôt has been opened under the care of one of the principal booksellers. Thus in Lorraine a commencement has at least been made.

Mr. Davies more than once in the course of his Report alludes to the Old-Catholic movement, which the Jesuits are doing their utmost to frustrate, and to the attitude assumed towards it by the Prussian Government. In Cologne the Old Catholics have had conceded to them the joint use of the Garrison Church with the Protestant and Roman Catholic Military Chaplains, a step which is likely to precipitate an open rupture with the Romish Church. On the political bearing of such a question your Committee have no wish to express an opinion, it is when regarded from a religious point of view that it chiefly affects the interests of your Society, and with reference to this aspect of it Mr. Davies observes:—

Such is the mutual attitude of the Government and the Romish Church in Prussia at the present moment. For our work this movement may in the future be of incalculable importance. The above extracts show the folly of our under-estimating the strength of the Romish party; but, on the other hand, it has against it the enlightened statesmanship, the scholarship, and the evangelical piety of the German people. Rome is being studied, and the more this is done the more clearly must be brought to light the boundlessness of her political ambition, and the unreasonableness and anti-scriptural character of her dogmas. The Reform Party in her bosom appear to have found in Dollinger at least their *Erasmus*; God grant that they may speedily find their *Luther*. We are ready to supply them with Luther's two-edged weapon, the Word of God.

Eighteen colporteurs have been employed regularly, and two more temporarily in the Cologne District. Their sales have amounted to 43,250, and their gratuitous distribution to the sick, wounded, and prisoners, to 27,598, making a total of 70,848 copies. The details of this work are given in the following table:—

Names.	Countries.	Weeks.	Sales.				Gratuitous to Sick, Wounded, and Prisoners.				Total.
			Bibles.	Tracts.	Parts.	Total.	Bibles.	Tracts.	Parts.	Total.	
Ordinary and War Circulation.											
Senior Colporteurs.											
Stillo	Cassel	48	1,003	1,111	74	2,406	—	980	1,219	2,199	4,695
Zierenberg	Hanover	48	827	2,495	203	3,525	—	1,960	3,601	5,561	9,086
Colporteurs.											
Aderholz	Westphalia	40	461	973	4	1,138	1	—	—	1	1,439
Boehme	Hanover and France	48	718	2,567	78	3,363	—	1,572	849	2,421	5,784
Fricke	Hanover	48	1,302	1,081	128	2,511	—	581	—	584	3,095
Horn	France and Holstein	14	821	2,196	131	3,118	—	6,103	43	6,146	9,594
Jacobsen	Holstein	48	864	2,232	28	3,121	1	359	30	390	3,511
Kilian	Bremen	48	624	2,135	134	2,893	—	117	279	696	3,589
Müller	Hanover	15	615	637	28	1,280	—	50	300	350	1,630
Pieper	France and Brunswick	44	1,014	2,056	81	3,151	3	6,879	2	6,884	10,035
Schmidt	Hamburg	48	1,011	1,711	751	3,479	—	167	607	774	4,253
Westphal	Westphalia	48	985	390	15	1,390	—	19	—	19	1,409
Wolff	Sleswick	48	359	1,522	2	1,883	—	20	—	20	1,903
Fischer	France	10	60	2,590	10	2,660	—	1,435	76	1,211	3,871
Schneider	Oberhausen	4	18	99	5	122	3	104	235	342	464
Ordinary Circulation.											
Colporteurs.											
Jürsen	Oldenburg	18	1,060	677	—	1,737	—	—	—	—	1,737
Nolto	Hanover	48	305	1,059	37	1,401	—	—	—	—	1,401
Reichert	Rhino Prov.	40	111	1,288	—	1,429	—	—	—	—	1,429
Vossberg	Hanover	48	111	1,506	—	1,920	—	—	—	—	1,920
Total			12,610	28,931	1,709	43,250	8	20,349	7,211	27,598	70,848

The journals of the colporteurs are full of interesting details, from which the following extracts are given:—

Colporteur Wolff works in the north of Sleswick, on the frontiers of Jutland, and his field of labour is peopled partly by Danes, partly by Germans. 'One day,' he writes, 'I entered a house where I found a sick woman about thirty years of age. Her mother and sister, seeing what I was, begged me on no account to speak to her about death, but, seeing that she was already at death's door, I could not refrain. I besought my Saviour to put the right words into my mouth. I spoke to her of her Saviour's own death and sufferings—what He had done for us in atoning for our sin, and asked her for her Bible to read a chapter to her. She replied, "I have no Bible." I then took one of mine, and read to her 1 Cor. xv. When I came to the words, "By the grace of God I am what I am," I asked, "Is your state such that you regard yourself thankfully as in it by God's grace?" She said not a word, but her eyes answered "No." I read further. When I came to the words, "Oh death where is thy sting? Oh

grave where is thy victory?" she was profoundly moved. I added a few words, and left her, promising, however, to visit her again.

'But that same evening a messenger came to my lodgings to fetch a Bible, and to beg me to come again. When I went I found her humble and penitent. She asked me if I thought her sins might be forgiven, and if there was grace for her? She noted the chapter I had read, and begged me to come every day as long as I was in the neighbourhood. I did so. In my last visit her expressions of praise were earnest and loud for the opportunity thus given, ^{her} in her last illness to repent of her sinful life and seek forgiveness of her Saviour.

'Now the mother and sister were also delighted to hear God's Word, and were willing to talk about death, for the sick daughter spoke about it herself without fear.

'A short time after I had left the place, she died, happy in the Lord. On her death-bed she had expressed a wish that I should be invited to her funeral; "for," she said, "next to the grace of God, he has been the most effectual instrument in my conversion: for if God's providence had not led him to come to our house, I should have died without any thought of my sinful state."'

Aderholz, in Westphalia, reports: 'The Lord uses various means to bring souls to Himself, to subdue stubborn wills and soften hard hearts. Here the small-pox is raging. To house after house the black board has been affixed by the police, with the terrible inscription, "In this house there is infectious small-pox." Yet I always went in, for at such seasons God's Word is doubly precious. I entered one such house and offered my books. "Good man," was the reply, "this is no time for buying books. These are very bad times." I asked if they knew what it is that brings bad times upon the nations, and read them some passages out of the prophet Isaiah, in which it could be seen how national sins bring down Divine judgments. When I had finished reading, one came and said, "Give me a Bible," and another, "Give me a New Testament." I then showed them several passages in which it is seen how God can work mightily to strengthen and comfort in the use of His Word.'

Schmidt, in Hamburg, has his sphere of labour in a city. He is able, not only to circulate the Word, but in part to watch the spiritual effects it produces. He writes:—

'I cannot help telling you what I have seen this year of the effect of the reading of the Scriptures in the Young Men's Association. Many members of this Society have bought Scriptures of me during the year in order to imitate the example of the "more noble" Bereans, and search the Scriptures daily to test the truth of what they had heard with all readiness of mind. I have had to do with this Association as its leader for four years, and have been present at all its Sunday evening meetings. Although the Society is based on the Word of God, there was a time when that Word was but little read except at the close of our meeting as evening worship. Now, however, the case is different. There is a strong thirst for God's Word. It is read and discussed, and in it the young men seek to gain deeper and deeper views of the grace and glory of God our Saviour, and this is, under God's blessing, to be attributed to a Bible-reading evening which was established a year and a half ago. These are blessed hours; the young men speak just as they feel, and from many have we had the pleasure of

hearing the question, "What shall I do to be saved?" put to us with penitence and in tears.'

Colporteurs Kilian, in Bremen, and Schmidt, in Hamburg, have to do with the mass of German emigrants who leave their country to seek a home in the New World. Both report on their experiences. I give the following extract from Kilian's journals, who has the greatest number of emigrants in his sphere of labour. Last year 60,516 persons left Bremen for the United States in 203 ships, of whom 24,195 were Prussians, 6,532 Bavarians, 2,356 Wurtembergers, 1,706 from Baden, 1,599 were Hessians, 1,217 Saxons, 7,273 Bohemians, and 1,055 from Austria. This is a most important post for our work. Kilian describes his experience as follows:—

'The emigration is just at present very great, especially among young men. Everybody seeks to make a fortune in America. But I have daily ground to praise God for our 32mo. edition of the New Testament with the Psalms, for in all Germany and deep into Switzerland it is regarded as the emigrant's companion, and it is brought with them by the emigrants as a counsellor in the great journey of life. Only among the poor Catholics the case is different. The Roman emigrant knows nothing of all this, and brings no Bible or Testament with him. I have had to do in my time with many hundreds of thousands of German emigrants, but to-day, for the first time, I found a young Catholic emigrant to whom a priest had given a copy of the New Testament. Else when I urge the Romanists to buy, they generally reply, "We may not read it," or "We cannot," or "It is a Protestant book and we will not." The bulk of Kilian's sales is among the emigrants, and his sales in the last eleven months amounted to 2,893 copies.'

Just as Mr. Davies was concluding this part of his Report, he received the unexpected intelligence of the death of Senior Colporteur Stille. His first work for the Society was in the kingdom of Hanover, in the year 1861, but when the idea was entertained of appointing senior colporteurs, to whom should be entrusted some further responsibility than belonged to the general staff, he was chosen as one, and in 1867 was sent to Cassel, where he has superintended a Dépôt and discharged the other duties of his office with faithfulness and zeal. The loss to the Society from the death of such a man is necessarily great, but not to be compared with that of the widow and five children whom he has left behind.

FRANKFORT.—The district of central and southern Germany which is supplied from the Frankfort Dépôt includes the Prussian Province of Hesse Nassau, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Alsatia, Baden, Bavaria, the Thuringian Principalities and the Kingdom of Würtemberg. In

Alsatia, Baden and Bavaria, the Romish faith is in the ascendant. In the Province of Hesse Nassau and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Protestantism prevails, and the Thuringian Principalities are almost wholly Protestant. With the exception of Alsace, where French is spoken, the language is exclusively German. The population is about 11,000,000. Among these have been distributed within eleven months 16,278 Bibles, 92,770 Testaments, 27,491 Portions, or a total of 136,538 volumes, a circulation which, though when taken in the aggregate is for reasons already explained considerably inferior to that of last year, yet shows an increase in Bibles alone of 3,770 copies. The proportion of the circulation to the various countries is seen in the following table:—

Places	Circulation.			Number of Inhabitants
	1871-72	1830-71	Total	
Alsace .	7,703	88,394	96,097	1,083,912
Baden . .	22,443	251,192	273,635	1,434,970
Bavaria .	12,625	215,710	258,335	} 4,824,421
Rhenish ditto .	5,354	112,472	117,826	
Frankfort .	5,389	438,994	144,383	91,074
Hesse (part of) .	11,789	230,365	242,154	823,138
Nassau . .	6,716	122,791	129,507	466,014
Thuringia .	10,967	154,698	165,665	1,049,919
Württemberg .	27,819	295,808	323,627	1,778,396
France . .	25,734	48,475	74,209	
Total .	136,539	1,688,899	1,825,438	11,551,844

Mr. Davies has necessarily been absent from Berlin for a much longer period than usual. The organisation of the work in Alsace and Lorraine, and a visit which he paid to Paris at the request of the Committee, in the course of which he rendered most important service, absorbed an amount of time and labour, the fruit of which will be gathered in subsequent years. In July a conference of colporteurs was held in Frankfort which was productive of its usually beneficial results. It is not unnatural that on entering upon a new sphere of labour Mr. Davies should review his position and call to mind the history of the country which it is his lot to occupy. The following

sketch of the fortunes of Alsace during the last two centuries will be read with interest :—

ALSACE.—By the treaty of peace concluded in Frankfort on the Maine May 10, 1871, Alsace and Lorraine were definitely ceded to Germany on the part of France. Alsace, to the exclusion of Lorraine, contained in 1866 a population of 1,083,912 souls. Of these 809,000 are Roman Catholics, 34,900 are Jews, and the remaining 240,000 Protestants of the Lutheran, Reformed, and Dissenting communities. In point of nationality, if the *Journal of the Prussian Statistical Bureau* may be relied upon, the population divides itself into 1,043,000 Germans and 43,400 French.

In 1681, Louis XIV. by the seizure of Strasburg completed the annexation of all Alsace to France. In the archives of the Préfecture of the Lower Rhine there is or was preserved a census of the population taken sixteen years later, in the year 1697. According to this census the whole population amounted to 257,000 souls, the Catholics being to the Protestants in about the proportion of two to one. 'In the city of Strasburg the Romish faith in the 16th and 17th centuries entirely ceded its position to the dominant Lutheran worship.' In 1871, now that Alsace is again German, the Protestant population of the entire province is found to be three times, but the Romish population nearly five times as numerous as they respectively were, when all Alsace was annexed to France at the end of the 17th century, while two-thirds of the once wholly Protestant city of Strasburg now belong to the Romish Church.

The tale which these figures tell is, a sad one. Protestantism in Alsace has not been able to maintain its ground under French rule. Immediately after the annexation, the Bourbons began their work of oppression. In 1683 considerable privileges were accorded to Protestants who should abjure and re-enter the bosom of the dominant church. During three years they were free from all taxation, from all payment of their debts, and from having soldiers quartered on them. In 1684, a year later, a royal decree was issued, providing that in Protestant parishes containing two churches, the lesser should be ceded to the Catholics; where there was only one, the church was to be used by both. This privilege was not accorded to the Protestants in Catholic parishes. In the year 1727 a ministerial order was issued, providing that in Protestant parishes in which seven Catholic families had settled, the choir of the parish church should be ceded wholly to the Catholics, and that the burial of the Protestant patron of the living in the choir should become illegal. Seven Protestant families, on the other hand, settled in a Catholic parish, had no rights in the parish church at all.

To the oppression of the Bourbons followed that of the Jacobins, after the year 1793, and from that time to the present day the Alsatian Protestants, to say the least, have been regarded by the authorities with any-thing but a favourable eye.

In the new phase of its history on which Alsace has entered, the Protestants will not be oppressed. As is fitting in a land in which the various religious communions have a parity of rights, even-handed justice will be dealt out to them in things religious, and in their political relations their creed will not render them suspected. It remains to be seen whether Biblical Christianity will rise again to the glory of its former state or even possibly surpass it.

Two *Depôts* have been opened in Alsace, one at Strasbourg and the other at Mülhausen, and two *colporteurs* have been appointed, one in the Department of the Lower Rhine, under the superintendence of Pastor Herrman of Ingweiler, and the other in the Department of the Upper Rhine, under the superintendence of Mr. Joshua Bott of Colmar. The former of these sold in thirteen weeks 1,056 volumes, and the latter in eleven months 1,826. The total circulation in Alsace has amounted to 7,703 copies, or nearly double the number of former years.

Some very interesting information is furnished by Mr. Davies concerning a mission founded in 1867 by the Baroness de Rüdrt in Carlsruhe. Its object was the distribution of the Scriptures among travelling mechanics, and it was based on faith in the power of the Word of God to do its own work, and on the efficacy of prayer to bring down a blessing on the work done. The number of applicants for the gift of a Bible soon became so great that but for the support afforded by another Christian lady, considerable difficulty would have attended the continuance of the practice. A Christian man has also been appointed to discharge the onerous duties connected with this distribution, which in four years has amounted to 8,192 Bibles and 1,863 Testaments. Mr. Davies when at Carlsruhe saw Mr. Kärcher, the person here referred to, and received from him the account of his work, which is here subjoined—

Many thousands of travelling mechanics have come to receive Bibles from the Baroness de Rüdrt in the last five years, and of two, tidings have come to us, that through the reading of the Bibles they received they were brought to repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. They are now in an institution to be trained for service in the kingdom of God. When I ask the mechanics where they heard that Baroness de Rüdrt is ready in Carlsruhe to give them a Bible, some reply in France, others in Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Frankfort, Mayence, Würtemberg, Switzerland, &c. Even from Rome such journeymen came to us, some in the Papal uniform, having served in the Pope's foreign legion, also from Bohemia such men came, and begged earnestly for Scriptures. The Bible work in the war seems to have materially altered the relation of the Roman Catholics to the Bible, those who served have come, now the war is over, and do not hesitate to accept even Luther's Bible. This influence seems to have gone even into the families. One day an aged Catholic said to me, 'If our priests had made it their duty to give us the Bible, instead of hunting it out and taking it from us, I had possibly not had to wait till my 60th year before learning to know my utter sinfulness and Christ as my only Saviour.' I intend going to our priests to tell them how fearfully they sin in keeping this Holy Book away from us—for Christ

said, Search the Scriptures, not only to the learned but also to the common man. One mechanic said to me with deep feeling, holding the Bible in his hand, 'To-day is my birthday, and this is a beautiful birthday gift.' I answered, 'May God bless the book to your soul, and may this day become your second birthday, for he who is born twice dies but once, but he who is only born once dies twice.'

The Lord grant that this work may be under His blessing, and bring forth fruit to His glory. The work is small, but many a grain of seed is little and insignificant, and yet, with the help of sunshine and shower, brings forth noble fruit. So may it be with the seed of the kingdom.

The colporteurs in the Frankfort district number nineteen. They have sold 42,333 copies, and given away in the hospitals and to the French prisoners 26,025 copies, or a total of 68,358. The following is the list of their names, the countries visited by them, and the numbers sold by each:—

Names	Countries	Weeks	Sales			Given to Sick and Wounded Prisoners				Total	
			Bibles	Tracts	Parts	Total	Bibles	Tracts	Parts		Total
Ordinary and War Circulation.											
Senior Colporteurs.											
Gaertner	Wiesbaden	48	1,314	1,951	635	3,900	1,309	902	2,210	6,110	
Weiser	Carlsruhe	18	3,188	3,610	974	7,802	4,626	2,961	7,588	15,390	
Wick	Neudietendorf	12	296	711	34	1,041	838	563	1,406	2,447	
Colporteurs.											
Christ	Bavaria	43	634	1,629	95	2,358	46	—	46	2,404	
Engel	Rhenish Bav.	11	467	1,617	358	2,472	560	1,270	1,830	4,302	
Erhardt	Baden & France	29	113	321	115	609	144	—	144	753	
Gross	France	13	10	1,663	182	1,855	269	—	269	2,124	
Hery	{ Rhenish Bavaria, Alsatia and France }	44	412	1,704	214	2,330	2,952	—	2,952	5,283	
Lutz	Baden & France	40	357	3,041	337	3,735	2,950	125	3,075	6,810	
Meiske	France	8	—	1,690	—	1,690	889	—	889	2,579	
J. Messer	Hesse	15	500	1,704	40	2,241	383	115	498	2,742	
M. Messer	Hesse	43	464	1,787	387	2,638	328	1,506	1,834	4,472	
Müller	Bavaria	22	158	548	44	750	578	800	1,378	2,128	
Nagott	France	8	—	1,712	—	1,712	982	110	1,092	2,804	
Pfau	Alsatia	46	125	1,629	72	1,826	411	402	813	2,639	
Ordinary Circulation.											
Fischer	Hesse	44	641	461	213	1,315	—	—	—	1,315	
Lessig	Thuringia	36	665	1,005	159	1,829	—	—	—	1,829	
Welsch	Alsatia	13	208	603	245	1,056	—	—	—	1,056	
Wettig	Thuringia	37	730	383	58	1,171	—	—	—	1,171	
Total		—	10,312	27,829	4,192	42,333	7	17,264	8,754	26,025	68,358

BERLIN.—The district supplied from Berlin embraces North-Eastern Germany, which includes the six eastern provinces of Prussia, the Kingdom of Saxony, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg, and the Duchies of Anhalt. In Silesia, Posen, and East and West Prussia the Catholic population is strongly represented; the remainder of the district is almost wholly Protestant. The languages spoken are German, Polish, Lithuanian, Bohemian, and Wend. Including a large number of Jews, the total population amounts to upwards of 17,000,000. The circulation amongst these has reached a total for the year of 144,466 copies, consisting of 27,518 Bibles, 97,945 Testaments, and 19,003 Portions. The usual table is appended to show how the work has been divided among the several Provinces—

Places	Circulation.			Number of Inhabitants
	1871-72	1856-71	Total	
Brandenburg . . .	26,260	392,832	419,092	2,616,600
Pomerania . . .	25,276	202,903	228,179	1,437,375
East and West Prussia	24,995	390,484	415,479	3,014,595
Prussian Poland . .	5,780	91,863	97,643	1,523,729
Prussian Saxony . .	14,440	178,188	192,628	2,043,975
Silesia . . .	19,583	430,821	450,404	3,510,706
Kingdom of Saxony .	23,864	281,288	305,152	2,343,994
Mecklenburg . . .	3,113	36,844	39,957	552,612
Sundries . . .	1,155	255,340	256,495	—
Total . . .	144,466	2,260,563	2,405,029	17,043,586

The following table gives the names and sales of the individual colporteurs :—

Names	Countries	Sales				Given to Sick and Wounded Prisoners				Total
		Weeks	Bibles	Tests.	Parts	Total	Bibles	Tests.	Parts		Total
Ordinary and War Circulation.										
Eisenblätter	Silesia	44	229	2,098	36	2,363	—	—	—	2,363
Engelbrecht	Brandenburg	48	672	947	18	1,637	367	606	973	2,610
Friedrich	Prussian Poland	41	493	563	39	1,095	2	738	100	1,935
Gehlhaar	Prussian Saxony	43	388	1,278	54	1,720	—	90	215	305
Knabe	Pomerania	49	513	1,949	21	2,483	5	594	700	1,299
Krapp	Prussian Saxony	48	650	1,000	9	2,059	3	814	1,065	1,912
Kretschmer	West Prussia	48	591	1,296	12	1,899	1	1,075	660	1,736
Kuhn	Silesia	40	582	529	4	1,115	—	6	—	6
Latu	East Prussia	48	786	3,042	5	3,833	—	—	—	3,833
Mittmann	Pomerania	47	685	2,167	12	2,854	—	273	5,725	5,998
Nagott	{ Berlin and Mecklen- burg }	34	662	1,003	142	1,807	1	13	1	15
Opitz	{ Kingdom of Saxony }	47	662	1,285	1	1,918	—	—	—	1,918
Roescher	West Prussia	48	914	2,212	41	3,170	150	800	950	4,120
Roesner	Silesia	47	457	1,505	163	2,125	—	—	—	2,125
Russack	Brandenburg	23	605	721	10	1,336	30	927	11	908
Scheer	Berlin	46	808	1,909	269	2,986	10	854	145	989
Sohn	West Prussia	35	501	1,830	42	1,873	—	469	500	969
Zachert	Silesia	48	374	2,802	21	3,387	—	631	—	631
Zeller	{ Kingdom of Saxony }	48	1,278	1,552	2	2,832	—	40	—	40
Pigorsch	Pomerania	43	142	699	38	879	—	30	—	30
Ordinary Circulation.										
Bartels	Mecklenburg	48	426	1,478	47	1,951	—	—	—	1,951
Fock	Pomerania	26	371	391	62	834	—	—	—	834
Hartmann	{ Kingdom of Saxony }	48	912	473	—	1,385	—	—	—	1,385
Klotz	Prussian Poland	39	544	988	130	1,662	—	—	—	1,662
Makulla	East Prussia	48	177	865	46	1,088	—	—	—	1,088
Morgenstern	{ Kingdom of Saxony }	26	452	431	1	884	—	—	—	884
Orlowsky	East Prussia	48	833	759	1	1,593	—	—	—	1,593
Prange	Brandenburg	44	491	1,159	3	1,633	—	—	—	1,633
Willner	Silesia	5	104	41	4	149	—	—	—	149
● Total			16,302	36,842	1,426	54,570	52	7,081	10,528	17,661
										72,231

A few extracts from the journals of colporteurs are furnished by Mr. Davies, which afford strong evidence of the value of their work. The first is from Colporteur Nagott, who has been engaged for part of the year in Mecklenburg, which up to a recent period had been almost closed against all effort to disseminate the Scriptures. He writes—

I left Berlin October 21, and arrived at Bortzenburg the same evening. This was a Saturday. Bortzenburg contains 3,500 inhabitants. There were not more than between thirty and forty persons in the church. The liturgy differed from ours; the sermon was good. In the evening I visited the other Pastor, who had preached in the afternoon, and told him my plans. He gave me little hope of success, but I told him I must do my duty and leave the result in the Lord's hands.

On Monday morning I began my work. I found a dearth of Bibles, and great ignorance of the Scriptures. Another difficulty arose. Here all the people speak Low German. I did my best to speak it too. I found great enmity and also great friendliness.

I visited a sick woman who is never likely to be well again. I spoke to her about her state. She seemed to listen with interest, but having no Bible was very inexperienced. I tried to impress upon her mind the importance of Bible reading, and to induce her to buy a Bible, but she refused, and I left. When I returned to my lodgings late in the evening, the landlady said 'Here is a little boy who has been waiting for you more than an hour.' It was the son of the sick woman, who had been sent to buy a Bible.

The experience of two other colporteurs is no less remarkable.

Colporteur Fock thus relates a striking incident:—

I was at work in the university town of G——, and found students lodging in almost every house. It is very hard to offer the Bible to these young gentlemen. Sometimes I was simply turned out without ceremony, at others I was ridiculed and made fun of, but the Lord gave me courage to persevere and enter their rooms. At last I knocked at a door and was let in. Half trembling, I asked the student if he would not buy a Bible. 'I buy a Bible!' said he. 'No. I am a law student, and I don't want one.' 'Oh, sir,' I replied, 'it makes my heart heavy whenever I hear anyone say they have no need of the Bible, for we all need it.' 'I tell you, I do not need a Bible,' said he, 'and that's enough. I don't want to hear one word more from you on the subject.' 'Well,' I replied, 'from me you shall not hear one word more, but before the Judgment Seat of God you will one day appear, and then you must hear words on this solemn subject.' 'Get out of the room, immediately,' he cried, in great wrath. 'There's the door!' and I left.

On the evening of the same day a woman followed me in the street and asked me how dear my Bibles with large print were. I said 15 groschens. She said, 'I will buy one, but not for myself. The student who turned you unceremoniously out of his room this afternoon requested me to find you out and buy a Bible for him.' May God bless it to him!

Colporteur Zeller gives the following account of an interesting conversation with one almost persuaded to be a Protestant:—

One day I found three young men together in a room. Two of them bought Bibles, the third was a Roman Catholic. He said, 'The Bible is a

good book, and no one shall persuade me to the contrary. I bought one some time ago, and I read it every day. I also go to the Protestant church often, and,' said he, 'last Sunday's sermon pleased me very much.' I happened to be there too. At the end of his sermon the preacher urged his hearers to pray daily for the enlightenment of God's Spirit. I said, 'If you take the preacher's advice you are not likely to remain long in the Church of Rome.' He said, 'Why not?' 'Just because he advised us to pray for God's Spirit to enlighten us, and as for you, you are halting between two opinions, outwardly in the Church of Rome, and yet you read your Bible and attend Protestant worship.' 'You are right,' he said, 'but I cannot help, nevertheless, going to the Protestant Church.' 'I don't blame you for that,' I replied, 'only you are doing it stealthily, and Jesus says, "Whosoever therefore shall confess Me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in Heaven."' He sighed deeply, and said, 'It is hard to take such a step. My children were baptized by the Protestant minister, and when the time for their confirmation comes I must also decide for myself.' I said, 'My good friend, follow the preacher's advice, pray for God's Spirit, He will lead you into all Truth, and the Truth will make you free.'

It is sad, and yet from one point of view cheering, to note that one section of Mr. Davies's report is still headed 'The War.' The tumult and rage of battle have indeed subsided, but the bitter consequences are left. The number of slain and wounded sufficiently attest the severity of the conflict, but the wail of lamentation has not died away. Widows mourn the loss of husbands, and parents of children, and children of parents, and the sad memorials of a nation's strife may be found in many a desolate home and many a sorrow-stricken heart. How far the work of your Society has been blessed to thousands with whom the messengers of mercy that it has sent out have been brought into contact, will be known only at the final day, but faith may well grasp the promises of the Gospel with a large hand, and hope anticipate blessed results, when it is known that such a circulation as that set forth in the following table was effected in the course of eleven months:—

Sales	Cologne Dépôt				Frankfort Dépôt.				Berlin Dépôt				Total
	Bibles	Test.	Parts	Total	Bibles	Test.	Parts	Total	Bibles	Test.	Parts	Total	
Colporteurs	648	9,103	173	9,924	51	16,518	347	16,916	2,162	8,122	221	10,505	37,345
Associations	—	107	—	107	—	7,970	—	7,970	82	2,224	16	2,342	10,419
Correspondents	—	2,550	—	2,550	24	707	—	731	30	8,444	198	6,672	6,953
Total Sales	648	11,760	173	12,581	75	25,195	347	25,617	2,274	13,810	435	16,519	54,717
Gratuitous Circulation	21	30,627	21,277	51,925	23	52,300	31,732	84,055	61	19,725	14,062	33,848	169,828
Total	669	42,387	21,450	64,506	98	77,495	32,079	109,672	2,335	33,535	14,497	50,367	224,545
		Cologne	.	669	42,387	21,450	64,506						
		Frankfort	.	98	77,495	32,079	109,672						
		Berlin	.	2,335	33,535	14,497	50,367						
		Total	.	3,102	153,417	68,026	224,545						

To the Director of the British and Foreign Bible Society for Germany and Switzerland, the Rev. George Palmer Davies.

I have, with the warmest interest, taken cognizance of the information respecting the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society during the war of 1870-71, contained in your memorial of the 1st of last month.

It has filled me with agreeable satisfaction to see with what zeal, and with what circumspection, you, in the spirit of the Society which you represent, exerted yourself to give to the warriors of the German armies, by bringing to them the Holy Scriptures, the opportunity of strengthening themselves, by trust in God, for the fulfilment of their calling, and of receiving in the hour of suffering the direct consolation of religion.

A magnificent result has rewarded your exertions. In consideration of this I cannot refrain from expressing to you, herewith, my recognition of the high merit which you have gained for yourself in reference to the spiritual welfare of the German warriors, and my thanks for the rich blessing which you have diffused among them.

WILLIAM.

December 1871.

Some extracts from the letters of the colporteurs will tend further to illustrate the importance of this work:—

Senior Colporteur Weiser reports on the utility of small dépôts spread over the land in such crises as that through which we passed during the war, as follows:—

‘My dépôts cover the whole land like an out-stretched net. As our sons were summoned to arms our depositaries appeared at the stations, and the men got Testaments to take with them in their pockets. In like manner, when the hospitals were filling, our brethren were there, wandering from ward to ward, distributing the Bread of Life. When their stock was exhausted, they drew again from my central dépôt. At times the wounded gave money to prevent the Society from having to suffer so much loss, and to enable it to work among their poorer comrades. Our friend Wiswasser, in Mannheim, not only worked incessantly himself, but also took friends with him to help in the good work when the troops were very numerous. Mr. Horn, a master-tailor in Mosbach, laid down his needle, accompanied a travelling preacher, and worked among the healthy and the sick, especially among the Bavarians. If I wanted proof that the establishment of our network of small dépôts in the whole land is according to the will of the Lord, I should have had it plentifully in the blessing which rested on the work of our dépôts during the war. Who else would have been there to do the work? We colporteurs were all away in France.’

Senior Colporteur Zierenberg, in Hanover, in reviewing the work of the year, is full of the recollections of his labours among the sick and wounded. He says:—‘Here in Hanover we had seven hospitals, the largest being that in the castle of the Guelphs. In addition to these we had nineteen large sheds, many of them full of typhus patients. How gladly these sick and wounded men received the consolations of religion I had abundant means of seeing. When they were spoken to about the salvation which is in Christ Jesus, they said, “Oh, yes, that is the comfort, and the New Testament the best book you can bring to us.”’

‘In the castle of the Guelphs there were generally as many as a thousand patients at a time; I had free access to them, and I can say I visited them all. I felt my Saviour with me, and indeed without Him what could I have done amid the groans and cryings of the sick and wounded men? The New Testaments were always welcome gifts.

‘Then came the wounded French. How eager they were to receive copies. My only French words were “Nouveau Testament,” or “Evangile.” The poor fellows could not thank in German, but their “Merci, Monsieur” was long and loud, and they pressed my hands with unmistakable warmth.

After giving his experience at great length, he concludes in these words:—

‘The blessing brought about by the work of the Society in the hospitals cannot be described. I praise and thank my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ that He has given me the grace to be the instrument of placing His Holy Word in the hands of thousands of wounded and sick men.

‘And now in my journeys, since the war is over, in my old sphere of labour, I find our Society everywhere known as it never was before. The feeling of the Pastors towards us is quite changed. Our New Testaments have gone everywhere, into the remotest parishes, and they are the visible demonstration of the great and glorious work which the Lord has enabled our Society to do. The Lord will not withhold His blessing, but these hundreds of thousands of volumes of His precious Word will bring forth fruit to life eternal. Amen.’

The Memorial New Testament and Psalms, which the Committee announced last year their intention of presenting to the widows and parents of the fallen, have been in progress of distribution, and are received by all entitled to them with the utmost gratitude. A gentleman occupying a high and influential position in the Prussian Protestant Church recently said to Mr. Davies, ‘I almost envy the person in whose heart the thought of the Memorial Testament sprung up, and your Society (he might have said you) for the energy and promptitude with which the thought has been carried out.’ Never, as Mr. Davies testifies, has the Society been engaged in a more blessed work, or one more in harmony with the spirit and teaching of our Heavenly Master. Great pains have been taken to divest the minds of the recipients of the idea that the rich were bestowing a gift upon the poor. The offering of God’s Word to the sorrowful was intended only as an act of Christian sympathy, and as such His Majesty the Emperor did not hesitate to receive a Testament, as the father of the army, in memory of all his fallen sons. So

that from the Imperial Palace to the humblest cottage, and from the metropolis to the utmost limits of the Empire; these books have been presented to persons of every rank and station, and have cheered many a desolate heart with the consolation of the Gospel. Mr. Davies furnishes further particulars of this work in the following tables:—

Depots	Countries										Total
	Brutwick	Harover	Hesse	Lippe	Oldenburg	Rhine Provinces	Saxony	Holstein	Westphalia		
Cologne	36	450	3	149	15	450	144	771			2,018
		Daden	Davaria	Frankfort	Grand Duchy of Hesse	Electoral Hesse	Nassau	Thuringia	Wurtemberg	Alsace	
Frankfort		461	369	8	402	227	116	669	338	2	2,622
	Brandenburg	Pomerania	Prussia	Posen	Prussian Saxony	Silesia	Mecklenburg	Kingdom of Saxony			
Berlin	2,741	1,219	1,206	781	478	1,453	59	1,936			9,876
Total	2,780	2,076	1,578	938	985	2,130	319	3,376	338	2	14,516

These books were in the following languages:—Bohemian, German, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Polish and Wend.

The following specification is exceedingly instructive, throwing light, as it does, upon the nature of the wounds inflicted by the war on the household life of the nation. What a tale, for example, is told by the simple fact that 21 per cent. of the victims of the war, whose names have been sent in to us, were sons of widows, and 23 per cent. were married men! What testimony, on the other hand, is borne to the admirable sanitary arrangements of the German armies by the fact that the numbers of the slain on the battle-field exceeds the number of deaths in the hospitals. In how far this proportion may be taken as holding good for the total victims of the war I am not able to say precisely. I have reason, however, to believe that it is not far from being correct:—

a. Fallen Soldiers			b. Nearest Relations					Total
On the Battle Field	Died in the Lazarettos	Total	Parents	Widowed Mothers	Widows	Brothers and Sisters	Other Relations	
8,423	6,102	14,526	7,111	3,049	3,338	881	147	14,526
or	or		or	or	or	or	or	
58%	42%		49%	21%	23%	6%	1%	

The following extracts from letters received in acknowledgment of the gift are most touching and interesting:—

‘Rev. Sir,—In your obliging letter of October 12, you allude to the loss which I also sustained in the last campaign against France, and in executing the mission which the Bible Society has undertaken of giving a copy of the Scriptures to the parents or widows of fallen German soldiers, you have also sent me a copy of the New Testament as a consolatory memorial of my son who fell in the war. For the book you have sent me, and for the sentiments of sympathy which this act implies, I tender you my warmest thanks.

‘Not less, indeed, from a certain point of view in still higher measure, have the communications which your letter contained concerning the activity of your Society in the war of 1870–71, and the details of the printed report which you enclosed filled me with satisfaction, and I embrace this opportunity with pleasure of giving expression, in the name of the military administration, to the most lively sentiments of recognition with which the efforts made under your direction, not only in this war but in the war of 1866, are regarded—efforts which were crowned with such gratifying success.

‘The war and naval minister,

‘COUNT ROON.’

The next letter I shall cite was received from Dr. Wichern, of the Rauhe House, in Hamburg, who lost a beloved son of great promise. It having come to my knowledge that young Mr. Wichern in his last hour constantly fell back for his consolation on the 23rd Psalm, and on the words, ‘for me to live is Christ, and for me to die is gain;’ these passages were printed in the Memorial volume presented to the bereaved parents.

Dr. Wichern writes:—‘Pastor Oldenberg handed over to me yesterday the Memorial Testament given in memory of my dear son, and containing the portion of Holy Scripture which had become so dear to him. For this gift both I and my beloved wife tender heartfelt thanks. They only who have lost a son, and such a son, can understand our sorrow, in which, however, the Lord has richly comforted us.’

The following letter was written by a Bavarian farmer, signed by himself and his two sons:—

‘You had the kindness, through your colporteur, Johannes Christ, to send us a New Testament with the Psalms, as a Memorial of our beloved son and brother, Paul; who, in accordance with the holy will of God,

and in consequence of the fatigues of the war, entered, from the lazaret at Langeringen, peacefully into the rest of the children of God. For this book we tender heartfelt thanks to you and your honoured Bible Society, promising to hold the book in honour as an heir-loom in our family, and praying God to bless to us richly its diligent use, and reward in time and eternity the love of you all, shown in the circulation of His holy Word.

(Signed)

GEORG PÖVERLEIN, *Father*,
LEONARD PÖVERLEIN, } *Brothers*.
GEORG PÖVERLEIN,

The following is from a Pastor in the Kingdom of Saxony:—

‘I regard it as a sacred duty to thank you in the sincerest and heartiest terms for the Testament presented to the family *Bretschneider*, in memory of their son, torn from them by the war; and not only this, but to assure you that your gift was received with the deepest emotion, and with the determination to keep it carefully, in order to seek and find in it the inexhaustible source of consolation and of peace.

‘LOBECK, Pastor in Calbitz.’

A Pastor in the Duchy of Dessau writes thus:—‘I cannot resist the promptings of my heart to write and thank your Society in the warmest manner for the love shown to my parishioners, by sending six Memorial Testaments to be presented to the families who have lost their relatives in the Franco-German war.

‘The books were handed over to the relatives of the fallen in a solemn special service, held for the purpose on the sixth Sunday after Trinity.

‘May the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ graciously grant that His holy Word may be a source of consolation and blessing to the bereaved families, and may He continue to accompany with His rich grace the blessed activity of the beloved Bible Society.

‘AMTER, Pastor.’

The value attached to the Memorial Testaments may be judged from the following letter:—

‘The Memorial Testament given to Henry Hanf, in memory of his son, Frederick William Henry Hanf, who was killed on the 30th of August, 1870, in the battle of Beaumont, was destroyed in the great fire which broke out here a short time ago. Inasmuch as the book has become dear to the father on account of its relation to his beloved son, he takes the liberty of addressing, through me, the most respectful enquiry as to whether it would not be possible for him to receive such a Testament a second time, either gratuitously or on payment of all expenses.

‘In the hope that it will be in your power to accede to this request,

I remain, &c.,

SCHÜTZE, Pastor.

SWITZERLAND.

MR. DAVIES has again been able to devote a considerable amount of time to this portion of his district, halting at intervals in Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel, Berne, and Basle. The intercourse which by this means he is enabled to hold with the representatives of other Societies, and with the leading Christian men of the localities which he visits, is of the greatest use, not only in cultivating a friendly feeling with those who are engaged in the Lord's work, but in promoting the general interests of the Society. In Geneva he was present at the anniversary meetings of several religious Societies, and was welcomed most cordially as the representative of your own. At the meeting of the Evangelical Society he gave a brief narrative of the events connected with the distribution of the Scriptures to the soldiers during the war, and of the method adopted to keep the colporteurs supplied with books, which could not but be listened to with deepest interest. Nor did he fail to take advantage of these opportunities, for the purpose of holding important conferences with those who sympathised with the great object to which his own energies were so profitably devoted. The result of these conferences was afterwards embodied in a series of recommendations, which were forwarded to your Committee for their guidance, and which have received the most careful consideration. Professor Gautier, the President of the Bible Society of Geneva, the Rev. M. Dardier, the Agent of the Geneva Evangelical Society, and the Rev. E. Panchaud, of Lausanne, were among the contributors to this valuable stock of information. It may not in all cases be possible to adopt the plans which our friends recommend, but they may rest assured that their communications are highly valued, and that, as far as the general interests of the Society permit, their suggestions will be carried out. The Rev. E. Panchaud

closes his letter with a proposal which is well worthy of attention. He says:— . .

Finally, struck by the interesting character which pervades your Annual Report, we should like to see the publication of an abstract of it in French, similar to that which you publish in German. No one in our country has any idea of the extent of the operations of your Society, nor of the remarkable success obtained by its agents. The journals notice them from time to time, and at public meetings the figures are mentioned, together with the countries, the languages, to which your operations extend, but all this makes little impression, whilst a substantial pamphlet on the subject would furnish instructive reading and prove favourable to the Bible work. Will you convey to your Committee our gratitude for their efforts on behalf of Switzerland. Our best wishes and our prayers ascend to God that for the love of Jesus Christ He would diffuse an abundant blessing on the whole field embraced by the Bible cause.

Many of the suggestions above alluded to have reference to the size and type and quality as well as to the versions of our various editions, of which it is not needful here to speak. Suffice it to say that Mr. Davies reports that the cordial and fraternal feeling existing between the Societies in France and Switzerland, and your own, is all that can be desired, and that he heartily commends the wishes to which they have given expression to the kind consideration of the Committee.

The statistics of the year's operations are again of a very encouraging nature. The circulation has amounted to 11,360 Bibles, 45,208 Testaments, and 25,924 Portions, giving a total of 82,492 volumes. This is a slight decrease upon the issues of the preceding year, but in either case, the numbers were nearly double those of your ordinary circulation, inasmuch as the war work among the prisoners of General Bourbaki's Army was in full progress when last year's accounts were closed. The only item in which a comparison can plainly be drawn is that of Bibles, in which there has been an increase of 767 copies, which Mr. Davies states would have been much larger but for a grant of Bibles at reduced prices made to the Sunday Schools of the French Cantons, of which they availed themselves to the extent of 2,000 copies.

The sales and gratuitous distributions from the Dépôts were as follows:—

Depôts	Sales	Gratuitous	Total
Berne	2,738	600	3,338
St. Gall	1,924	1,100	3,024
Schaffhausen.	537	500	1,037
Geneva	2,615	1,795	4,410
Neuchâtel	5,574	1,675	7,249
Total	13,388	5,670	19,058

The Bible Society of the Canton de Vaud has been supplied with 3,421 Bibles, 8,141 Testaments, and 5,713 Portions, making a total of 17,275 volumes.

The Donations received this year from friends in Basle, Schaffhausen, St. Gall, Geneva, and Neuchâtel have amounted to £87 " 19 " 10. The items are given in the general account of the receipts of the agency, and the hearty thanks of the Committee are here tendered to these Christian friends for their cordial co-operation.

Colportage is not employed in Switzerland to the same extent as in the rest of the district. Colporteur Jacquis, one of the staff belonging to the French Agency, was at work in Neuchâteau, in the Department of the Vosges, when the war broke out. He was one of the first who encountered the Prussian Uhlans when they entered, and having addressed a question to them in broken German, the answer to which he did not understand, he passed on his way. The few words, however, which Jacquis spoke cost him dear, for on the following day he was arrested and imprisoned, and after a detention of about a week, expelled the country. It was hard for him to leave his home and wander about as an exile in a country desolated by war, and equally hard to relinquish the work to which he had so long devoted himself. Under the influence of these feelings he after a while returned, but only to meet with the same ill-fortune as before. He was again arrested, and having been chained to a Westphalian priest, conducted to the frontier. It was a strange coincidence, as your Agent observes, that a Bible colporteur and a Romish priest should have been chained together, involved in one common fate, and probably the victims of the same injustice. Mr. Davies found employment for

Jacquis during the war among the French prisoners, after which he was attached to Miss Gruet's Dépôt in Neuchâtel, and pursued his calling in that Canton among the French population. In the course of eighteen weeks he sold 389 Bibles, 698 Testaments, and 285 Portions, or a total of 1,372 copies. He has now returned to the service of the French Agency.

Mr. Davies closes his report with the following brief notice of Mr. Herzog-Reber's report on Swiss colportage :—

Mr. Herzog-Reber has published the fifth summary view of Swiss colportage, showing the result of the work from the years 1869 to 1871. It enters into the details of the work of all the Societies labouring in or belonging to Switzerland, and gives as the result of colportage for 1869 and 1870,

Bibles.	Testaments.	Parts.	Total.
4,166	7,830	1,535	13,531

and for 1870 and 1871,

2,799	6,570	1,527	10,896
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The chapter on the International Colportage of Switzerland is peculiarly interesting. It falls under two heads, First, the work of the Swiss Societies in Germany and France; and secondly, the work among the French prisoners in Switzerland. The results are as follows :—

1. The colportage in Germany and France	136,172
2. Among the prisoners in Switzerland	108,959
	245,131

Of the 108,959 copies cited under No. 2, 48,629 copies were a gift from the British and Foreign Bible Society. The total circulation of our Society among the prisoners, however, exceeds 60,000. How many of the Scriptures mentioned under No. 1 issued from our presses is not said. A chapter is then devoted to the war work of our Society, in connection with the German Agency, and our Society is spoken of in the very warmest terms of fraternal recognition.

AUSTRIA.

WITH the keeping of God's commandments, we find closely connected in Scripture the remembrance of God's ways. When Moses addressed to the children of Israel these weighty words, 'All the commandments which I command

thee this day, shall ye observe to do,' he immediately added, 'And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee.' It is but natural, therefore, that your Agent, Mr. E. Millard, having completed his twenty-fifth year in the service of the Society, should, before entering upon the details of his work, call to mind the gracious dealings of God's Providence and give utterance to feelings both of thankfulness and praise. The first account of his stewardship was given in your Report for 1848, and since then his name has appeared continuously, and his work has been growing in magnitude, until his Agency has become one of the most important in the whole field of the Society's operations. The first four years of Mr. Millard's engagement he spent in Cologne, the next two years in Vienna, then four in Breslau, seven at Berlin, and during the last eight years he has been enabled once more to occupy his former post at Vienna. He is far from wishing to make himself a prominent feature in the record of the year's proceedings, on the contrary, he rejoices in the conviction that there is a majesty in the One Book, and a grandeur in the scheme which seeks to circulate it throughout the world, which cause the workman to be lost sight of in the magnitude of the work. Still he feels it would be ungracious to allow this tide-mark, which the flood of swelling years has left, to become effaced, without, as he looks backward, exclaiming, 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped me,' and as he looks forward, giving utterance to the aspiration of David, 'Lord, what wait I for, my hope is in Thee.' And though in according to their Agents the meed of praise which is so often justly their due, the Report is not the vehicle which the Committee would choose, they cannot allow such an important epoch in the life of a long-tried friend and Agent to pass, without bearing their willing testimony to the efficiency and zeal with which Mr. Millard has devoted himself to his arduous work, and the quick intelligence with which he has availed himself of the various opportunities of extending it which God has given him. He calculates that within the period named, no fewer than 2,447,750 copies of the Sacred Volume have been issued under his own superintendence; and yet he is compelled

to acknowledge that this vast number, so far from overtaking the requirements of the countries in which they have been circulated, have scarcely kept pace with the increase of population. To the enquiry, 'Where is boasting then?' he replies in the language of the Apostle, 'It is excluded,' and turns at once from all considerations of the past to gird himself for fresh conflict with every opposing force, and to press onward to a higher mark than any which he has hitherto attained. Nor let it be supposed that the difficulties which your Agent has to encounter are of little moment. In one sense he has no concern with politics, yet, when a State is convulsed with political strife, all must more or less feel the severity of the storm, and well is it if any branch of industry escapes its fury. As regards the interests of your Society, the only direct effect has been to retard legislation, which it was hoped might have legalised the work of colportage. Through the kind co-operation of several of its members, a bill was introduced last year for this purpose into the Austrian Parliament, which, however, was dissolved before the measure could be discussed. A new administration has now been formed, which is believed not to be unfavourably disposed towards the circulation of the Scriptures; but party strife is in the ascendancy, and in the struggle for life the government has scarcely leisure to weigh the merits of your important work. Some notice is taken by Mr. Millard of the so-called Old-Catholic movement, simply because every variation in the fortunes of a falling apostacy must have some influence upon the progress of Scripture distribution. That there are some honest and truth-seeking men amongst those who have formed this new religious community he does not deny, but he much fears that their influence will be lost through the preponderating number of those who are anti-papal and nothing more. There is a logical and historical absurdity connected with the infallibility of the Pope which human reason can discern. But it is quite possible to see thus far, without realising Christ as a sure refuge, and God's Word as an unerring guide. The old garment still remains, and though it be patched with a piece of new cloth, the rent will in all probability be made worse.

Could the Old-Catholics be prevailed upon to draw new wine from the vineyard of the Great Husbandman, and to put it in new bottles, both might be preserved.

The review of the year's operations, which, however, on the present occasion only includes a period of eleven months, is calculated to afford encouragement and is conducive to a thankful spirit. Though a month is wanting to make the comparison equal, there is yet an increase upon the circulation of the previous year of 19,839 copies. The net issues of the Agency have amounted to a total of 126,130 volumes, including 40,742 Bibles, 59,282 Testaments, and 26,106 Portions. In addition to these, there have been supplied to localities beyond the limits of Mr. Millard's district, 34,283 volumes, making a total of 160,413 copies of the Word of God in whole or in part.

Some tables are appended giving the languages in which these issues were printed and the countries in which they were circulated, and affording a prospective as well as a retrospective view of the power of the press in supplying the continually-increasing wants of so extensive an Agency :—

The copies actually distributed were in the following languages :—

Ancient Slavonic	597 copies.
Bohemian	20,138 "
Croat	3,609 "
English	283 "
French	482 "
German	43,206 "
Hebrew	16,607 "
Hungarian	20,280 "
Italian	1,326 "
Polish	4,132 "
Rouman	2,450 "
Russ	5,154 "
Servian	4,809 "
Slovenian	1,951 "
Sundry other languages	1,226 "
	<hr/> 126,130

Of this number there were supplied—

To Colporteurs	63,409 copies.
„ Correspondents	58,912 "
„ Societies	3,809 "
	<hr/> 126,130

The dissemination was effected in the following localities:—

	Copies.
Upper Austria	2,854
Lower Austria (including Vienna)	10,461
The Tyrol	360
The Duchy of Salzburg	931
Carinthia	2,656
Styria	1,753
Carniola and Dalmatia	2,603
Bohemia (including Carlsbad)	23,698
Moravia	2,103
Silesia	271
Galicia and Bukowina	5,932
Total in Austria Proper	53,622
Hungary	32,764
Transylvania	6,449
Croatia	4,242
Servia and Slavonia	9,891
Poland	19,162
	<hr/> 126,130

The above shows our power of consumption.

The following data from the Editorial Department show our power of production:—

Issued from the Press, 1871.

Hebrew Old Testaments, 8vo.	5,000	copies.
Hebrew and Polish Old Testaments, 4to.	5,000	"
German and Hebrew Pentateuchs, 8vo.	5,000	"
Hebrew Pentateuchs, 8vo.	12,000	"
Hebrew & Italian Isaiah, 8vo.	5,000	"
Hebrew and Italian Psalms, 8vo.	5,000	"
Hebrew and Turkish Genesis, 8vo.	2,500	"
Hebrew and Hungarian Pentateuchs, 8vo.	5,000	"
Servian Bibles, large 8vo., M.R.	5,064	"
Servian Psalms, 32mo.	5,000	"
Hungarian Gospels and Acts, 32mo.	10,000	"
	<hr/> 64,564	

The following long list shows the Editions in the Press:—

A. At Berlin. Bohemian Small 8vo. Bible Electrotypes.	
B. At Pesth. Servian Testaments and Psalms, 8vo.	5,000 copies.
Rouman Bibles, 8vo.	10,000 "
Hungarian Bibles, 8vo.	15,000 "
C. At Vienna. Lettish Testaments and Psalms, 32mo.	25,000 "
Hungarian Bibles, small 8vo.	15,000 "
Italian and Hebrew Pentateuchs, 8vo.	5,000 "
Bohemian Bibles, small 8vo.	5,000 "
Japanese, St. John	2,000 "
Carried forward	82,000

Brought forward	.	82,000	copies.
German and Hebrew Old Testaments, 4to.	.	10,000	"
Bohemian Testaments and Psalms, 8vo.	.	12,500	"
Bohemian Bibles, 8vo.	.	10,000	"
Hebrew and Polish Pentateuchs, 8vo.	.	6,000	"
Judæo-German and Hebrew Old Testaments, 8vo.	.	10,000	"
" " " Pentateuchs, 8vo.	.	3,000	"
" " " Psalms, 8vo.	.	5,000	"
Hebrew Old Testaments, 8vo.	.	10,000	"
Hebrew Pentateuchs, 8vo.	.	10,000	"
Bohemian Testaments and Psalms, 32mo.	.	15,000	"
Total	.	175,500	

Mr. Millard still laments his inability to include in either of the preceding lists any portion of the Slovenian and Ruthenian Scriptures,—not that they have escaped his attention or that efforts have not been made to insure success. In addition to the Gospels and Acts in the Slovenian already printed, he has the manuscript of the Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians, and in the Ruthenian he has the Gospel by St. Luke. But these are now in course of critical examination, and of neither can he express a sufficiently definite opinion to enable him to present them to the Committee for adoption. It is sad that he should have reason to complain, that those who have power to help forward this work are rather interested in retarding it; the intellect is sufficient but the heart is wanting, and the vigilance of powerful opponents necessitates caution at every step.

Of the colporteurs whom Mr. Millard employs, he is able to speak with much satisfaction. His staff now numbers forty-two, many of whom have to endure hardships to which those who labour in more civilised localities are altogether strangers. Nor do these hardships refer simply to their bodily wants. It is bad enough where a bed becomes a rarity, and a hard bench and miserable rug its only substitute; and when food is difficult to be procured. But when immorality prevails to such an extent that men who value their character refuse to travel alone, and having combined for protection pass weeks without a Christian face to greet them or a kindly word to cheer them, it must be confessed that the endurance of such a lot requires strong faith, and that nothing

but love to Christ and an ardent desire to win souls to Him would ensure perseverance.

VIENNA.—This section of your Agent's report gives ample evidence that the opposition of man and the blessing of God are often to be found in close proximity. Mr. Millard presents, first, the bright side of the picture, by showing that the circulation from this centre has considerably increased. The issues from the Dépôt have amounted to 12,289 copies, consisting of 2,849 Bibles, 5,354 Testaments, and 4,086 Portions, whilst the sales by colporteurs, who are now eleven in number, being two more than last year, have comprised 6,886 Bibles, 8,674 Testaments, and 2,663 Portions, giving a total through both sources of distribution of 30,512 copies. This shows an increase on the circulation of the previous year of 4,130 volumes. There is, however, still need of much perseverance in sowing the good seed, and yet more of the quickening influence of God's Holy Spirit. It is natural that those who live long in any country should feel a special interest in its inhabitants, and that if spiritually minded they should desire to see them brought under some gracious influence. No wonder, therefore, if Mr. Millard yearns to see the same efforts put forth on behalf of Austria that are extended to Italy and Spain. There is activity enough around him in the distribution of infidel publications and legendary trash, and neither Pope nor priest interferes to stay the consumption of this poisonous food. But the moment the Bible becomes the book of the people and they feel an interest in its precious truths, no language can be too strong to express the indignation of those who profess to be their spiritual guides, no anathemas too violent to be fulminated against those who cling to the Book, and refuse to commit its sacred pages to the flames.

Last year Mr. Millard was able to announce that a hopeful work had been commenced in the City and Duchy of Salzburg. All went smoothly for a time, and in the course of fifteen weeks the colporteur was able to distribute 652 copies. His joy, however, was of short-lived duration. Hostile articles appeared against him in the

public papers, and when his license ran out the authorities refused to renew it. Another instance of equal significance occurred in connection with the military. Strenuous efforts have been made to visit the various barracks in the capital, and that not without success. Ridicule and scorn were of course indulged in by some, but many soldiers bought freely, especially the Bohemian, Hungarian, and Polish Scriptures, as well as some in the Servian, Croat, Rouman, and Russ. The officers, however, interfered to stop the work, and when an appeal was made to the Commander-in-chief he only confirmed their decision. Thus the enemy has his seasons of triumph, but his time is short. One cheering fact Mr. Millard is able to record in contrast to these sad statements. He asks—Who has not heard of Martin Boos? and then states that he has found a successor in the person of a devout servant of God, the Rev. Ludwig Schwartz, who has resigned his living in a pleasant southern climate in order to settle in Gallneukirchen, near Linz, in Upper Austria, the very centre of the district in which Martin Boos laboured.

A renewed donation of 25 florins from a friend in Croatia, whose substantial acts of kindness to the colporteurs prove that his hand and heart move in the same direction, is again acknowledged by your Agent with much thankfulness. A few extracts from the journals of the colporteurs are here appended, in illustration of their disappointments and success. One who has met with much opposition, and whose books have been denounced as heretical, thus relates an encouraging incident:—

‘In the Spring I had sold several copies in a factory at Brunn, one of which was taken to B. A fortnight ago I entered that very village, but on account of the heavy rain I was compelled to wait at the village inn. Presently a man came in, to whom I offered my books. “The Bible!” he cried, and his eyes glistened with delight. “I have been borrowing that good book from one of my colleagues that brought a copy from Brunn, and I have been wishing to buy it from him, but he will not let me have it at any price. And now behold, here is a copy!” Two other men coming up, the man first referred to, cried out, “Here are Bibles!” The others expressed their satisfaction. All three bought, and more did so after them. The first man told me that when the priest heard that his comrade had brought a Bible from Brunn, he immediately sent for him, and told him it was a Protestant book, and it was to be burnt. The man answered “Whether the book is Protestant or not, I

know not, but I have found in it the very doctrine of our Lord and Saviour, and I will never let it go. I have never seen the like of the Book in my life."

Another who states that the people are very much set against him, and that the Bible and the Bible-seller are every Sunday denounced from the pulpit, adds:—

'In one place I met with a butcher's wife, who was very glad to buy a copy. "I am quite disgusted," said she, "with all the innovations of the present day. I am a Catholic, but not such as is required now-a-days, for if one ventures at all to express one's own mind, one is at once cried down as an unbeliever."

'Another man too was found, who had made good use of his book, and said that other books, however good, were not to be compared to it. It had set him free from the traditions of the Romish Church and led him to the Saviour, with whom he had found peace for his soul. We conversed very pleasantly, and by-and-by the man enquired how it was that we felt ourselves so united, having never seen each other before. I will tell you what it is, I answered. It is our common faith in the Lord Jesus. We have one God and Father, and our Redeemer who has bought us with His blood, and delivered us from sin and death, has knit our hearts together.'

A third colporteur, who writes from Croatia, says:—

'Although our sales are but small, because most of those that take any interest are already supplied, yet the work here (at W.) is one of the most encouraging. The Word of God has, to a great extent, cleared away the darkness. When last Spring we came here for the second time, the Magistrate hesitated to admit us, because the priests were mad against us. Still our Government Licenses were respected, and leave was given us to stay 10 days. The Government Official also bought a Bible for himself, apparently in order to examine it. But on returning this time to the office (that is for the third time) he joyfully welcomed me, and immediately made out my papers. The old acquaintances whom I visited, first were full of joy, and in the family of B. we were again allowed to bend our knees in prayer. The head of the family is a serious enquirer after the Truth, and expressed his deep regret that there was nobody in the place to proclaim to the people the simple truths of the Gospel. Among other lovers of the Truth, I met an old Government Official, with whom I could freely converse in a brotherly way. How I wish our dear brother Walter back (who left us last Autumn for America). It was he that had prevailed upon this old man, some months ago, to purchase a Bible, and it has produced glorious fruit.'

The last extract is from the journal of a man who last year laboured with eminent success, but who is in great trouble on account of the unsatisfactory state of the law on colportage. He makes the following statement:—

'I cannot positively say that one soul has been brought out of darkness to the marvellous light of the Gospel, yet I know that many find their delight in the Bible. Even strict Roman Catholics freely acknowledge that this is the greatest error of their Church, that the Bible has been taken from the people, and they say it is a great boon that the Bible is being distributed. Many of meeting me say that this book is fine reading indeed, but they cannot understand where I get rid of so many copies and yet have always fresh supplies. They sometimes say they would have thought the whole province to be full.'

PRAGUE.—Several circumstances have contributed to make the circulation of the Prague Dépôt for the present year largely, in excess of that of the preceding one. Two new colporteurs have been added to the staff, of whom one has sold on an average fifty-seven, and the other ninety-five copies every week. A large number of Testaments have also been bought by a benevolent individual in London, chiefly for distribution among the Roman Catholics. The total direct circulation of the year has amounted to 10,510 copies, comprising 1,139 Bibles, 8,709 Testaments, and 662 Portions. The colporteurs, six in number, have sold 5,600 Bibles, 4,033 Testaments, and 23 Portions, or 9,656 Volumes, and if to this be added 238 copies issued to Societies, a total is reached of 20,404 Volumes. Of these, 10,848 have been Bohemian, and 8,584 German, which corresponds pretty accurately with the proportion of the inhabitants. A good deal of party feeling still exists, and your Agent confirms the statement previously made by him, that the Huss movement, as it was called, and which some looked upon as a second Reformation, was an agitation more political than religious, and to a great extent devoid of any Christian element. He adds, that the quiet and steady growth of various evangelical schemes is all the more hopeful, and gives promise of more permanent results. The cordial co-operation of the Protestant Pastors of Bohemia has not yet been obtained to the extent that Mr. Millard desires. He is unable to explain the cause of this strange inconsistency, though he mourns over the fact. The readiness with which the Jews purchase the Scriptures, and not unfrequently the New Testament, is one of the hopeful signs of the present day. The colporteurs' journals furnish many

interesting details of their varied experience, some of which are given below:—

M.'s experience has been very encouraging on the whole—not so the severe thrashing dealt out to him on one occasion. It was at R—, where he walked into a house, intending to offer his Bibles for sale. On the table there stood a bottle of spirits—no happy omen! 'The housewife answered me very rudely,' M. says; 'and when I said that this was the Word of God, in which the Divine will was revealed, she sharply replied they had known all about that long ago. I said, 'Whosoever truly knows God's will loves God's Word.' Thereupon a young man laid hold of me, seized me by the throat, and, pressing me against the wall, heavily struck me, and then thrust me out at the door. I went in peace, and, although flesh and blood quaked, I felt comforted and strengthened from above.

M. invited a respectable-looking lady to buy one of his Bibles, but to his amazement he got the tart reply, spoken in the presence of many hearers, 'It is much easier to pray with a rosary.'

Another person, of a very different disposition, said, 'I have many payments to make this week, but I would rather fast all the time than go without this book.'

At S— an old man, on being summoned by his priest to give up his Bible, said, 'I love this good book. I have found it to be very useful, and I shall not surrender it. I am now seventy years of age, your reverence, and you have never yet given me the smallest particle of the Scriptures; and now after that, through God's goodness, the holy book has been brought to me by others, how could I think of giving it up? I never will!'

At P—, Colporteur S., some considerable time ago, sold a Bible to a sailor. At that time the latter was a zealous Catholic. On meeting him later he confessed that his Bible had made the deepest impression upon him, and he had now joined the Reformed Church. But his leaving the Romish community had led to much enmity. Nobody would give him a lodging, so that he was actually compelled to live in a shed adjoining the Protestant meeting-room.

A remarkable instance is given of the way in which Truth often clings to any locality when once it has laid hold of the minds of the people, even though accompanied by much which is at variance with the mind of God:—

Close to the Saxon frontiers lies a large and wide-spread manufacturing village of more than 20,000 inhabitants. It has always been conspicuous in the religious history of Bohemia. It is said once to have belonged to the Utraquists, and it is at all events certain that it was strongly influenced by Huss's doctrine, and even in the times of the counter-Reformation, when, through the machinations of the Jesuits, the majority conformed again to Romish rites, many still clung to the Word of God. At a later period, Swedenborgian views gained extensive ground, and a medical man exercised much influence in that direction. Subsequently he formed a connection with Herrnhut, and adopted the simpler

way of salvation taught by the Moravian Brethren. He was finally imprisoned and died in his confinement, at Leitmentz, notoriously a heretic, but in reality, as we may hope, a simple believer! By this man and his followers a great number of religious books were distributed in the village above-mentioned, and thus a constant knowledge of Divine Truth was kept up. At this place now, an Old-Catholic movement has commenced, and has taken large dimensions, and, it is hoped, not altogether without a Gospel tendency.

It is here that Colporteur P. is now engaged, and he has orders as much as possible to visit from house to house. He waited on the Old-Catholic priest, of whom he speaks respectfully and hopefully. The priest stated the number of heads of families connected with this movement to be 500, and at the meetings as many as 3,000 persons attended. The assemblies are now necessarily held in a large hall, but the people are going to build a Church.

CARLSBAD.—The sales from this centre have amounted to 1,541 Bibles, 889 Testaments, and 489 Portions, giving a total of 2,919 copies, of which 1,467 have been sold at the Depôt, and 1,452 by the single colporteur now employed. This shows an increase on the circulation of the preceding year of 325 copies. Political strife has risen very high, and the colporteur has found it very difficult to steer an even course through the labyrinth of conflicting opinions. Some believed him to be an emissary of the clerical party, and on that account cried, 'Away with him.' Others thought that the books which he sold savoured of heresy and Protestantism and were apt to disaffect the people towards the one true Church, and these joined in the same cry; whilst a third party were offended because he would not join them in their disaffection, but maintained his neutrality and confined himself to his work.

There has been no lack of visitors at the Depôt, but no Durcan Matheson has appeared amongst them, as he did two years ago, to lift up Christ in the midst of the masses and exhort them to repentance and faith. Mr. Millard has nothing worthy of record from the journal of the colporteur, but he gives an extract from a letter addressed to one of the Moravian brethren stationed in Bohemia, which proves the vitality of the seed sown by these laborious men. It is to the following effect:—

'Some time ago a Bible colporteur of the name of W. L. was in our neighbourhood circulating the Scriptures. He told us that you hold Bible meetings in various parts of the country, and by his advice we take

the liberty of inviting you to come and visit us. We want spiritual food. There is a goodly number of enquirers among us, but we have no shepherd, and we are compelled to listen to the croaking of some ravens that have no better advice to give us than to settle down quietly in Babylon, where he dwells who says of himself that he is infallible. The Christian labourer thus invited went and found that in consequence of a diligent perusal of the Scriptures, several individuals had become truly anxious about their future. As is generally the case, the movement is not completely without alloy, yet the Moravian Evangelist finds it worth his while to continue his visits, and we hope he will ultimately reap the fruits of what the Bible Society has sown.

TRIESTE.—The circulation from this Dépôt shows a decrease, when compared with the previous year, of 580 copies, which is accounted for by the increased enmity of the opposers of the Truth, and the consequent difficulties which have to be encountered. Some idea may be formed of this from the fact that the municipal authorities of Trieste absolutely refused permission to distribute the Scriptures, either by sale or gratuitously, within the precincts of the Exhibition held there. The whole thing was such an utter failure that this act of bigotry was not of much consequence.

The circulation of the Scriptures in the Slovenian language has again been very encouraging, amounting to 1,606 copies. The country people receive them with much joy, the style and language being particularly clear and intelligible.

The colporteurs for the most part have a thorny path to tread. Mr. Millard furnishes the following proof of priestly intolerance and of the facility with which an ignorant people are led astray by them:—

At D—— one of the men had been staying for some time at the village inn. At the Roman Catholic Church nothing good was said of him. A holiday intervening, the priest in the afternoon walked into the public tap-room and harangued the guests present on the subject of the bad books brought among them. The company became very much excited, no doubt under the influence of the spirit of the bottle, as much as by the priest's inflammatory words, and our colporteur being nigh at hand, they laid hold of him in a way which made him think of his personal safety. He fled to his room, locked the door, and went down on his knees for protection from above, whilst outside the crowd hooted and yelled. At last one man interceded for the colporteur, and they agreed to take him to the *podesta*. The latter declined extending any protection to him; he advised him to get away out of the place without delay, and no choice was left.

Still some green spots are to be found even in this moral wilderness, and two or three facts, which your Agent reports, show that as God gives opportunity His Word is finding an entrance, and His grace will surely accompany it—

At Gorizia a soup-kitchen has been opened during the winter for poor people. One of our men very properly attended regularly, and presented those that were totally destitute with portions of the New Testament, which were thankfully received.

The Trieste depositary joyfully and thankfully states that the Protestant ministers there have been active in distributing Scriptures to sick people and in hospitals, and even the Romish field-chaplain gives his invalids the New Testament to read.

At an asylum at G—— there is a blind man who has learnt to read so fluently that it is quite a pleasure to hear him. He has David's Psalms, which were given him by a friend who is also blind, and who bought the books at our Dépôt. The former blind man reads the Psalms to the attending Sisters of Mercy, but he takes good care not to betray their origin, in order not to awaken the prejudice of his hearers. 'How distressing it is that while those that are blind grope after the light as best they can, those that can see will not!'

During a visit to Trieste I was delighted to find that at last a slight attempt was being made to evangelize the native Italian population. A young man in the service of the Rev. Mr. Cotter, the missionary of the London Jews' Society, gave an excellent address on Mary the mother of Jesus. I could only have wished that his audience had been larger, but at least a beginning has been made.

Our depositary very truly observes that a hard, rocky ground has been given him to cultivate. It is true: Carniola, Istria, Dalmatia,—these are not very encouraging names. May grace be given to persevere. It is not brilliant success that we can ensure, but simple faithfulness in the trust committed to us, is all that belongs to our responsibility.

PESH.—Last year's report of the work in Hungary was both interesting and encouraging, and your Agent is enabled this year to announce that he has not only maintained his position, but made additional progress in the circulation of the Word of God. The direct issues from the Dépôt have amounted to 9,919, the sales by Colportage to 16,706, and by Societies to 3,223, giving a total of 29,848, of which 10,872 were Bibles, 15,736 Testaments, and 3,240 Portions. This gives an increase on the circulation of the eleven months of 974 copies. The number of colporteurs employed has been fourteen. The death of the aged Depositary Mr. Ziegler, after a protracted and wearisome illness, has been a merciful release

to one who was 'waiting for the kingdom of God.' All that he knew of Christ, and all the joy and peace he had in believing, he owed to that Book which for the last twenty-five years, with several interruptions but always with fresh zeal, he had been instrumental in distributing. His early history was somewhat of an eventful kind, and will be best given in Mr. Millard's own words. He writes:—

'When, thirty years ago, Dr. Schauffler, now engaged in editorial work for the Society at Constantinople, spent three years in Vienna to superintend the editing of the Judæo-Spanish Bible, Ziegler, then a Roman Catholic from the German part of Bohemia, was among those that attended his Bible meetings in his private rooms. It was then and there that Ziegler, like many others, found the pearl of great price.' Dr. Schauffler's work being completed, he prepared to leave Vienna, and for the last time collected his hearers, but just before the conclusion of his address they were dispersed by the police. This was the commencement of a long-continued and well-sustained series of petty persecutions, which at last had the desired effect of driving away the troublesome folks that would not be content to serve God according to the traditions of man and the customs of the fathers, but, forsooth, claimed the right to worship their Creator and Redeemer according to the dictates of conscience and the precepts of Divine law. I have had the honour of meeting several of those persecuted ones in various parts of the Continent, and by their cheerful profession and consistent walk, they testify to the efficacy and completeness of the old Doctor's testimony. The honoured "Gospel Herald" is remembered by all with undiminished esteem and veneration. Ziegler at last retreated to Hungary. It was there that he was appointed the Society's Depositary in 1847, and it was there that, after the boisterous year of 1848, I made his acquaintance and confirmed him in his office. The time had not yet come for a smooth and pleasant prosecution of the Society's labours, and Ziegler had yet many hardships to endure, but he bore them all with manly fortitude and even temper. At length, in 1866, light began to dawn, and none hailed it more joyfully than our now departed friend. But sickness soon laid him prostrate. His work was done. He rallied once and again, but he never returned to his full vigour. Last August the Master's call reached him, to enter into the joy of his Lord. He had served him in simplicity and humility. We cherish his memory with affection, and rejoice in the hope of seeing him again in glory.'

Mr. Millard's eldest son has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ziegler, and it is to be hoped that the father's talents and zeal may be repeated in him.

The colporteurs' work has been somewhat hindered through adverse circumstances. Some of them have been incapacitated through illness, and heavy rains have rendered locomotion, except along the lines of railway,

extremely difficult. Mr. Millard states that a transit of 80 English miles occupied him 28 hours with a team of eight horses. But notwithstanding all difficulties, some 'good ground' is prepared of God in which the seed germinates and yields fruit to His praise and glory. One colporteur speaks of a man, who four years ago bought a Bible of him, and who, though miserably poor and living in a wretched hut, yet does his utmost to induce others to pray and read the Scriptures, and brings them together for mutual instruction in the Word of God.

The experience of another is thus related :—

Colporteur — was greatly cheered by the following incident :—Some time ago he had sold a Bible to an old woman that gained her livelihood by selling grocery and letting beds. Returning one evening from his work, tired and dejected, he stepped into the small shop for some bread to take home. He had no recollection of the place, but the old dame recognized him at once. She bid him heartily welcome, and told him how much she rejoiced over her Bible. She said she read it day and night, and oh ! it did her so much good ! Hearing that he was just come back from his day's work, she begged him to have his supper and a bed at her house, and it should not cost him a penny.

The following incident is interesting, as showing how wavering minds are sometimes confirmed in decision for God, and the decision of one is a blessing to many :—

At the town-hall at N—— they did not at first seem disposed to be very friendly. The officers stared at each other, shrugged their shoulders, whispered unintelligible words to each other, spelled out the licenses, and evidently were startled at the uncommon thing their eyes beheld—a live Bible hawker, actually claiming the right to go from house to house with the Bible, and he, too, fully accredited by the Government. At last one made up his mind to venture and buy a copy. This spread like fire. In an instant fourteen copies were sold. One of the gentlemen, the ' Clerk of the Market,' a Roman Catholic, asked the colporteur, as he intended staying some time in town, to leave a few copies at his office. He would place them on his table, and show them to the country people as they came in. Many copies were sold in consequence of this arrangement.

One more important point remains to be noted in connection with the Pesth Dépôt, which is that the Hungarian Government thankfully accepted the offer made by the Society to supply the Scriptures gratuitously to the prisons of the country. As a first instalment 208 copies were sent to the Minister of Justice. Twenty copies have also been supplied to county gaols in the

North of Hungary, and the following interesting account of the distribution of 25 Testaments to the prisoners at Gyula is furnished by Colporteur Novall who had asked to be permitted to supply them:—

‘Oh, come and see the works of God!’ Thus would I cry out to all who know the Lord. It is delightful to see the prison transformed into a House of God, and to witness how those that a little while ago cursed God and their fellow-men, now read the Gospel attentively, and search the Scriptures. Our Testaments have worked miracles in this prison. All seem so happy, and the guards say the prisoners have never before been so orderly. They tell me it is quite remarkable with what eagerness they read, and when they have any special work to do they hasten to finish it that they may return to their reading. ‘Shall not this produce a blessing? Yea, truly, it will bring life!’ It is all the more remarkable, as generally it is extremely difficult to get any access to the gaol, and I am so freely admitted.

The distribution of the twenty-five New Testaments was an event of such joy that many eyes were filled with tears. Three men advanced in years, said, with a sigh: ‘Ah, had we lived according to what is written in this Book, we should not now be here!’ An examination had first been made as to who could read, and then the whole lot were marched out into a covered passage, and drawn up in a row. The head gaoler then read out the names that had been set down on paper, and I presented each one of these with a copy. Many wept. Some said, ‘I do not deserve it.’ I was able to say a word of admonition and encouragement to several of them. Two were confined in a dark cell, but as they showed themselves so thankful to get the Testament, the Director allowed them to be removed to a lighter place, in order that they might be better able to read. There was another man, a very imperfect reader; him the Director put into a cell together with one that read quite fluently, with strict orders to the latter to help his companion on. One young man was ordered to read out a portion. He happened to turn up John iii., and as he gave utterance to the words, ‘Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God,’ the chief gaoler looked astonished, and exclaimed, ‘This is just the book you want.’

KLAUSENBURG.—The circulation of the Scriptures in Transylvania, in which only one colporteur is at present employed, has been maintained at a higher level than might have been expected. The issues from the Dépôt have amounted to 3,772 copies, the sales by colportage to 2,329, and by Societies to 348, or a total of 6,449 volumes, of which 2,018 were Bibles, 3,017 Testaments, and 814 Portions. One of the labourers connected with this Dépôt had been called upon to fulfil the military duties which the law imposes on every native, and such vacancies in the working staff are difficult to fill up. Bad harvests, heavy

inundations, and wide-spread epidemics have also not been without their influence in depriving the people of the means of purchase. Still in an extensive journey which the depositary took in the southern part of Transylvania, he succeeded in selling 850 copies in 54 days, some of which were bought by the Professors and Students of a College. His experience in Rouman villages is thus recorded:—

‘On our peregrinations this year we passed through many Rouman villages in which only a very few could read at all. The others on hearing that we were selling the Gospel of the Saviour and the letters of the Apostles—of which we read out portions to them in their own mother tongue—sighed aloud at their inability to read, and would often buy a copy for their children, to be read to them. Wise and learned men have sometimes told us with a sneer, “It were better we went a digging than travel about with such trash;” but these simple folks would lift up their hands to heaven, and bless God for the Society that from so great a distance sends to the poor the words of the Saviour in their own native language.’

The failure of an English company, and the consequent suspension of important railway works in Transylvania, has thrown many out of employ, and numerous bands of navvies have passed through Klausenburg in great destitution, to whom the Scriptures have not been presented in vain. The following is an instance in point:—

‘A Frenchman, whose wife had died, had been compelled to leave his infant child in strange hands. His uncle was a priest, he said, but evidently he had never yet heard the glad message that Jesus would cast out none that come unto him. I gave him some little help, and presented him with a French New Testament. He had himself been laid low with fever, and was susceptible of the influence of Divine Truth. He has since visited me several times, and I have reason to hope that the Scriptures which he has learnt to love will prove a lasting blessing to him.

Mr. Millard closes this portion of his report with a testimony to the zeal of the colporteur employed, who, in a Hungarian village, made a discovery which gave him much pleasure. He writes:—

Our zealous colporteur has been plodding on successfully, ‘through evil report and good report.’ He made one very pleasing but very surprising discovery, as he says, and that was a Bible-reading association in a Hungarian village of the name of Bagy. Every evening a number of men and women would gather, the former with their spinning wheels, the latter with their long pipes, and one by one they would read out a portion

from the Bible. 'The colporteur endeavoured to give them some wholesome advice, and particularly recommended them to read the Word of God reverentially and prayerfully. "I thought to myself," the colporteur adds in conclusion, "if there were a faithful Pastor nigh at hand, what a harvest he might expect."'

LEMBERG.—Mr. Millard states that he had fully expected the circulation from this centre to exhibit a marked decrease. One colporteur had lost heart and given up the work, whilst another was hindered for many weeks by a complaint lodged against him, which, though he was acquitted of blame, caused time to be lost. Nevertheless, the issues of the year exceed those of the preceding one by 1,048 copies. From the Dépôt 4,219 copies have been sent forth, and by means of colportage 767, making a total of 4,986, of which 2,203 were Bibles, 1,369 Testaments, and 1,414 Portions. This total is indeed small, when compared with a population of five millions, but to those who know the state of Galicia and Bukowina, the provinces to which this work extends, even such a limited measure of success will be a cause of thankfulness, if not of surprise. Where the masses of the people cannot read and superstition is fostered by the priests, under whose superintendence the elementary schools are placed, no very hopeful result can be expected. The work, such as it is, with its difficulties and its encouragements, is thus described by the depository:—

'I chose during last summer the western part of Galicia for my sphere of special labour; but my success at Cracow, Rochnia, and Taroslau, was so small, that I thought of cutting my journey short, and at least devoting no more time to Przemyśl than what might be left between two trains. But "your ways are not my ways, saith the Lord."

'In the omnibus at Taroslau that took me to the station, there was a young man, a commercial traveller from Vienna. On my enquiry for which house he travelled, he answered, for a Britannia metal factory, and then asked what my profession was. "I sell Bibles and New Testaments." "Oh, that is right, a friend of mine wants me to buy a Polish Testament. I hope to be at Lemberg in a few days; I will call on you." "You may have a Polish Testament at once," I said, drawing one forth from my bag. "Ah, but I should also like to have an entire Bible for myself." "You may have one at Przemyśl if you stop there." "Yes, I shall." Arriving at Przemyśl, we went to the same inn together. I at once got my boxes from the railway, and set to work. I supplied my travelling companion to his desire, and this led to other sales, so that my stock was not sufficient, and I was obliged to have fresh supplies from the Dépôt. On

visiting my travelling companion in his room, I found him reading his book, which seemed mightily to please him, and I had also an opportunity of speaking to several Jews of the one thing needful. On my return to Lemberg, I had to start at once with a colporteur for the great fair at Ulatzkovic; our sales, at first slack, were good at last. There, too, I was able to have some interesting interviews with Jews, and on several occasions I gained the conviction that the seed sown has not been entirely lost. I can testify that many Jews are seriously seeking the Truth in secret, and many appear already to be inwardly persuaded that Jesus is the Messiah.

Last August I had a visit from a Jew of about fifty years of age, whose acquaintance I had made at T——. His statements made a deep impression on me, and when he left me, my heart said of him, "An Israelite indeed in whom is no guile." "I am the father of a family," he said; "some of my children are married. I am tolerably well off, and yet I feel myself the most wretched among men. For years I have been wrestling after Truth and cannot find it. At night, hid from all that surround me, I read the Bible and other books treating of Jesus, but I have no peace, although I am convinced that the Gospel is the Truth. You cannot imagine how the rabbinical-talmudistic notions driven into me when I was young keep on haunting me. I would gladly yield up my life could I but for once see Messiah!"

BELGRADE.—The ground which has to be cultivated in the Servian District is far from being of a fertile nature, and consequently even a moderate return for the cultivation bestowed upon it is not to be despised. The last report recorded sales on a diminished scale. Your Agent is now able to show an increase of 1,797 copies, when comparing the year under review with its predecessor. True it is that this may in some measure be accounted for by an effort to clear away old stock at reduced prices, in view of the rapid completion of the whole Bible; but even making allowance for this, there is room for congratulation that so large a number of Scriptures have been circulated in a district whose social and religious condition is described as so deplorable and heart-rending. Three colporteurs have been employed, by whom 7,884 copies have been sold, which, with 1,417 copies issued from the Dépôt, yields a total of 9,301, comprising 2,067 Bibles, 3,318 Testaments, and 3,916 Portions. Some bright spots there are in this as in every other record of the Society's work, as when, for instance, a woman is described as running for half a mile after a colporteur who had left the village, with the money for a Testament which she did not possess when he asked her to purchase one, but

which she had since succeeded in borrowing ; or when the depositary represents the Jews, even in bigoted Slavonia, as eagerly receiving the Scriptures, and even sometimes exhorting their Gentile neighbours to purchase them. But these gleams of light only make the contrast greater with the surrounding darkness. The Protestant element, feeble as it is in this community, ought to have some influence, but this light too has become dim, and the salt has lost its savour. Some good is said to be produced by the 'Nazarenes,' one or more, of whom may be found in almost every village quietly working out their own salvation. The history of a rich farmer belonging to this denomination is given in the following narrative :—

G. had served in the military, and had availed himself of his spare time to learn the art of painting. After he had left the army he devoted the time he was not engaged in his farming to painting the pictures of saints for churches and monasteries, and to repairing old copies. By this means he earned a goodly sum of money. One day a waggon stopped at his door, and the two men who rode therein begged for a draught of water. G. gladly gave them what they wished, and asked whence they came. 'From Slankamen, the centre of the Nazarene movement,' was the reply. Could they not tell him about the 'new religion' that was making such a stir in that place? Oh, yes, but it was not a 'new religion,' but what had been from the beginning, the simple Gospel of Jesus Christ. Stimulated by this to hear more, G. pressed the strangers to enter his house, and they, being themselves Nazarenes, explained to him from the New Testament, which they had with them, the ground of their hope. On their departure they left their New Testament in his hands. G. read and examined; saw the error in which he had been entangled, and resolved at once to start afresh. The saint's pictures, both those already ordered and those on sale, were at once removed, and the walls thus far decorated with them were cleaned down. This soon brought upon him the anger of his wife. The meekness and patience of the good man, however, prevailed at last, and so powerfully persuaded his wife of the superiority of his religion, that she has herself adopted it, and has sat down at the feet of Jesus. In the house of this man one of the largest meetings of the Nazarenes is now being regularly held.

In one instance the depositary obtained information of a meeting of villagers who assembled at a farmer's house for mutual edification and prayer, in which remembrance was made of the special wants of your own Society. Thus upheld by prayer, often unknown to any but those who offer it, and the God to whom it is addressed, and with ever-multiplying evidence of the practical utility of its labours, the Society may well pursue its course amidst

all discouragements, strong in the Lord and in the power of His might.

POLAND.

WARSAW.—The issues from this Dépôt, which have amounted to 14,325 copies, and the sales by colportage, which have reached a total of 4,837 copies, making altogether an aggregate of 19,162 volumes, are far from discouraging, though from various reasons they do not equal the issues of the preceding year. The lights and shadows are, however, always beautifully blended in the spiritual landscape, and the eye is soon relieved by passing from one to the other. Diminished circulation is a dark spot, but a lively desire on the part of the Jewish population to purchase the Scriptures, and the admission of the whole Bible into Jewish schools is a very bright one. The incessant attempts of the Romish priests to deprive the people of the Word of God, and the requisitions which they make to them for the surrender of all copies in their possession, is a very dark feature in the prospect. But whilst some yield, others resist, and even those who have been persuaded to give up their books have so relished their previous taste of Divine Truth and Love that they cannot rest satisfied apart from such heavenly food, and they return and purchase a second copy which they determine never to give up, and the prospect brightens once more as well it may, for the Sur. of Righteousness has risen with healing in his wings. The depositary gives one instance of the effect of Divine Truth upon the mind of an Israelite, which is most instructive and encouraging. He states:—

At a village near Warsaw there lived a well-to-do Jewish couple with their two children. The husband was compelled to join the army, and although his sorrowing wife did her utmost to release him, it was too late, and he was sent off with marching orders to Wilna. On his way thither he was accosted by one of our colporteurs, who succeeded in selling a Hebrew New Testament to him. As he got time he began to read, and soon found out that, properly speaking as it seemed to him, it was not a book suited for him, but intended for Christians. However there being no chance of returning it, he thought to himself, 'It will do me no harm, and I am curious to know what the foundation is of this Christian faith. I am sure it will not make me a worse Jew, and certainly will not draw

me away from the faith of my forefathers.' However God's thoughts were different. As he read the book, and read again, and kept on reading half his nights, the desire grew upon him to know more of this Jesus of whom the book was full. His rest of mind was gone, and however much he struggled against the thought of becoming a Christian, he could withstand no longer. He went to a Christian minister, and after receiving further instruction, he was baptised. This, however, was the beginning of troubles to him. The report of his conversion soon spread and reached his parents, who immediately cast him off. Meanwhile his wife's endeavours to get him free had succeeded, and he hastened home. Great as was the joy of the meeting it was mixed with bitterness, for the news of his baptism had preceded him here also. His wife's father insisted on immediate separation, and on her objecting to this he cursed both her and him, and the mother-in-law, who had taken the daughter's part, had much to bear for her sake day by day. But the man stood firm, and joyfully bore the burden of the cross. Thus his unrelenting father-in-law gave him no rest, and unmercifully persecuted him until he was a ruined man. He now works as a day labourer in a lime-kiln, and puts up with dry bread in order to bring home all his earnings to his wife and children, and these cleave to him with exemplary affection and constancy. I had myself an opportunity of visiting this couple. The wife said to me, 'He has shared his riches with me: how could I leave him in his poverty?' She is not yet baptised, but in her heart she is a Christian already.

Much more of a similar kind might be recorded, but Mr. Millard refrains from further detail, and brings his able and comprehensive report to a close with some observations connected with the Exhibition proposed to be held in Vienna in the succeeding year.

This scheme has not escaped the notice of your Committee, and one of their number has kindly undertaken to visit Vienna, at his own expense, in company with his son-in-law, with a view of devising the best means for attaining the object which they have in view. Where art and science and industry combine to exhibit the skill and ingenuity of man, they wish to bear their testimony to the goodness and mercy of God in allowing His Word to be reproduced in so many languages and scattered in such profusion throughout the world. They desire also to effect a large distribution of the Scriptures among the many thousands who will be gathered together at this centre from every clime, and to this end they invite special contributions.

DENMARK.

It ought to be a subject of solemn consideration to all who have been sent to work in the Lord's vineyard, that not only is the flight of time rapid and noiseless, but that it is daily bearing upon its wings thousands of immortal souls to a changeless destiny. To trifle in any manner with the eternal interests of dying men, to throw any hindrance in the way of their acquaintance with God and their approach to Christ, to bar their ready access to that Book which is the Revelation of God to man and is consequently the birthright of every child of Adam, is to incur a responsibility as weighty in its nature as it is fearful in its consequences. Your Society has for many years past made great efforts to give to Denmark a cheap Bible, and to place both Old and New Testament within easy reach of the poorest in the land, but hitherto without effect. True it is that year by year the prospect of success has somewhat brightened, but when the distant vista has been gained, the boundary of hope deferred has ever forbidden further progress, and even memorials which have been carried to the foot of the Throne, and received most graciously, have only served to raise expectations which withered under the blight of official procrastination. Strange indeed that the day should ever have dawned when religious liberty had fuller scope in Spain than in Denmark, and when Rome yielded more freedom of action in printing the whole Word of God than Copenhagen. To those unacquainted with the country such a fact would probably lead to a false conclusion. They might imagine that Romanism or Rationalism were gaining ground, or that indifference to spiritual things prevailed, or that some jealousy existed which prevented the acceptance of the Society's friendly help. But such inferences would be altogether groundless. The Danes are strictly Protestant, their piety and religious feeling are of a very distinctive type, and the revival which has lately taken place amongst them has given a fresh impetus to all those schemes of Christian benevolence and missionary enter-

prise which are the glory of any land. The people are generally well instructed, and the eagerness with which they purchase the Scriptures is the best proof of their reverence for the Word of God. The reason, therefore, why the free action of your Society has been so long fettered must be sought in ancient laws, which it may be hoped will soon be repealed, and the assumption of power by the Orphan House at Copenhagen, which having had conceded to it the sole right of printing the Danish Scriptures, has taken upon itself to decide that the Bible shall never be issued except in conjunction with the Apocrypha.

The Rev. J. Plenge, the Society's Agent in Denmark, has furnished a sketch of the origin and growth of this monopoly, the main features of which are here reproduced. He states that as long ago as 1714 a Missionary Committee was appointed by the Danish Government, which in the following year received authority to print and sell the Sacred Scriptures. Not long after this the Royal Orphan House was built, and to it was conceded a license to print and sell books. It so happened, however, that the Missionary Committee was also the governing body of this Institution, and therefore, naturally enough printed their Scriptures at the Orphan House press. Ten years later a 'General Church Inspection Committee' was appointed by the government, and to them was entrusted, not only the superintendence of religious affairs, but a kind of censorship of the press in connection with the printing of the Bible and the preservation of its text. From that time the duties of the Missionary Committee and Orphan House Directors became of a mere mercantile character, and consisted in the publishing and selling the Scriptures with as much profit as possible, and for this purpose they obtained their monopoly in 1740. The Church Inspection Committee were still responsible for the purity of the text, and made some efforts towards its revision and improvement. Subsequently their appointment was cancelled, and then the secular Directors of the Orphan House, without any higher authority than their own will, assumed the power which they have since exercised.

The religious indifference which then prevailed rendered the people careless of all such matters, and the result of

the monopoly may be summed up in a few words: imperfect editions, high prices, and a short supply. When, however, a revival took place in Denmark in the year 1830, complaints were soon heard concerning the imperfect text and the limited circulation. The establishment of your *Depôt* in Copenhagen in the year 1856 served to remedy these defects so far as the New Testament was concerned, but the thirst which was thus created for the Word of God led the people to crave for an entire Bible, and then those difficulties commenced which have not yet been removed. The agitation of the question has nevertheless done good service. The text of the Old Testament has been revised. The price at which the Bible is sold by the Orphan House has been reduced from 9s. to 3s. 6d. Influential voices have been raised in the Danish Parliament against the continuance of the monopoly, and the second reading of a motion, proposed in the last Session to the effect that, 'The privilege granted to the Orphan House in Copenhagen, on the 6th of May, 1740, alone to print and to sell Danish Bibles and New Testaments, shall be abolished from the 1st of April, 1872,' was carried by a large majority. Such are some of the indirect benefits which have been secured to the kingdom of Denmark through the instrumentality of your Society, which, it is but just to add, is chiefly indebted for these results to the patient perseverance and intelligent zeal of their efficient Agent.

The more direct work of the Society during the past year will now be referred to.

The issues have reached a total of 18,950 copies, consisting of 1,865 Bibles, 15,391 Testaments, and 1,694 Portions. The last report announced a circulation of 25,287 copies; but these included several thousand New Testaments, which were granted to hospitals and prisons, and a large supply of Portions sent to London, otherwise the circulation of the year has reached its usual average, which has been large, considering the want of Bibles and the consequent hindrance to colportage. During the fifteen years that the Copenhagen *Depôt* has been opened, no fewer than 245,000 copies of the Scriptures have been distributed among the people, and these to a great extent the poor of the land, many of whom would have found it

difficult to obtain a Testament had it not been brought to their very doors. Six men have for a longer or shorter period been employed as colporteurs, and have distributed 1,104 Bibles, 3,928 Testaments, and 235 Portions, or a total of 5,267 volumes. Mr. Plenge has not furnished any extracts from their journals or correspondence, but he gives the following brief sketch of their work, which will be read with interest:—

In Copenhagen our old Colporteur Rüpstorff has during the last year continued his blessed work, and been able to circulate 1,210 copies of the New Testament and the Psalms among the poorer population. In the summer he visits the numerous smaller vessels from the provinces and islands of the country, bringing provisions of various kinds to the capital. He circulates many copies in this way, as the sailors often have orders from their homes to buy nice and cheap Scriptures from the colporteur, if they should happen to see him. In the winter he visits the town itself and finds numerous customers, especially amongst the servants, or the poorer classes, that can only buy the Scriptures by weekly instalments. He went also last year as usual to the camp in Jutland, and sold in a fortnight not less than 189 Bibles and 500 New Testaments. He was as formerly received in the most friendly way, both by the soldiers and the officers, and it is touching to hear him tell how many were exceedingly pleased to see him again, as they had orders to buy several copies to send home to friends and neighbours.

Through our friend the Rev. Dean J. Vahl, a man was recommended to me who was willing to go out colporting the Scriptures in some of the more barren places in Jutland, where colportage is still more troublesome, as the houses are widely scattered, often at great distances from one another. This man sold in eighty days not less than 132 Bibles and 462 New Testaments, amongst a proportionally poor population, and found, as is usually the case, that the more copies he distributed the more were wanted, so that his second visit to a place was always more successful than the first.

However the most striking proof of this, and at the same time of the great want of the Scriptures, and the desire for them so general in Denmark, is furnished by a man who, during the last two or three years, has occasionally been sent out from the town of Vordingborg, situated on the southern corner of Zealand. This excellent man, to whom I drew your attention in my letter of the 5th October last year, has, in a very limited district of a few square miles, including ten parishes, with a population of about 15,000 souls, in the course of two years, by occasional visits, not extending over a period of more than five or six months in all, circulated the large number of 670 Bibles and about 800 New Testaments, and there is still, he says, a wide field for his operations as soon as he is in possession of an unlimited stock of Bibles with the revised text.

A fresh memorial, signed on behalf of the Society by your President, has, during the past year, been presented.

to His Majesty the King of Denmark, praying for increased liberty of action in printing the Danish Bible. It was also determined that one of your Secretaries, the Rev. S. B. Bergne, who purposed spending a few weeks in Norway, should visit Copenhagen on his way home, and ask for a personal interview with the King, with a view of supporting its prayer. His Majesty most graciously acceded to the request, but Mr. Bergne having been detained on the way by illness beyond the appointed time, Mr. Plenge was obliged to supply his place. He was received most kindly; the King expressed his deep interest in the work in which the Society was engaged, and twice assured him of his willingness to do all in his power to meet the wishes of the Committee. Subsequently Mr. Plenge had an interview with the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, who manifested a very friendly spirit, and told him that though he could not then give any decided answer, he had every hope that the whole question would soon be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

The revised text of the Old Testament in the Danish language having at length issued from the press of the Orphan House, your Agent immediately applied to your Committee for leave to print at Cologne a large edition of the whole Bible from the corrected version, on the proof sheets of which he is bestowing the most careful attention. The work has progressed as far as the end of the Old Testament, and will probably be completed in the course of the summer, and though this book will, for the present at least, be excluded from Denmark, it will be most gratefully received wherever prohibitory laws do not preclude its entrance.

In the month of September Mr. Plenge made a tour of a few days to the south of Zealand, and in the Island of Falster. He thus describes his visit:—

I went first to Vordingborg, on the southern coast of Zealand, as I had for a long time been anxious to see the colporteur who had been able to circulate between 500 and 600 Bibles and just as many Testaments in a very limited district round the town. Our correspondent there, the Rev. Mr. Lange, to whose friendly assistance the Society is much indebted, had asked the colporteur to meet me at his house, and it was a very pleasant meeting. I could not help exclaiming, when I saw the man, 'I don't wonder that you, with your honest face and quiet manner, can dis-

- tribute the Holy Scriptures in such numbers, and can find access to the houses and the hearts of so many.' He was very pleased with his work, and was willing to extend it to places farther away from his home as soon as the Society could supply him with a sufficient number of Bibles, for which there is an unlimited demand. As he had still a supply of fifty Norwegian Bibles I proposed to him to go to a town called Nestved, a few miles from Vordingborg. He sent me a few days ago his report of this journey. During a week he had sold forty-nine Bibles and thirty-six Testaments, and had not even visited the whole town. No doubt Bibles are wanted.

From Vordingborg I went to Nykjöbing, in Falster, partly to see our new correspondent there, Mr. Neergaard, the master of the college, in whom I found a very grave and earnest man, who already on several occasions has proved his deep interest in your Society's work, partly to meet with the colporteur Dannefer, whom I this summer had to send to some distant islands. This man has for years proved himself to be a faithful servant, who has the wonderful gift of being able to speak a word of consolation to the poor and distressed, as well as of admonition and reproof to the hard-hearted and impenitent. He is therefore, on many occasions, sent for from his neighbourhood, and has a good opportunity to obtain access for the Sacred Volume to many houses and many hearts. He was also willing in a more regular way than hitherto to enter the Society's service as soon as he could be regularly supplied with Bibles.

There can be no ground for astonishment if with a heart so warm in the cause of Scripture distribution as Mr. Plenge possesses, he should become somewhat impatient of any delay in the fulfilment of his hopes, and grieve over the waste of precious time which might have been redeemed for God. But the greater the drought which precedes the rain, the more refreshing to the parched ground are the drops with which it is watered, and your Committee are not without hope that there is even now a 'sound of abundance of rain' which shall gladden many hearts.

NORWAY.

The report which has been furnished this year of the Society's operations in Norway is one of general interest, inasmuch as it not only supplies the details connected with the more immediate work of Scripture distribution, but touches upon other topics of a kindred nature. The intimate union which exists, between all the members of Christ's mystical body cannot but insure mutual sympathy on the part of all who are engaged in ministering to its nourishment and strength, and though as the various members have not the same office, so the various instru-

mentalities which provide for their wants have not the same function, yet they are all fellow-helpers in the same glorious work, and the success of one hastens the triumph of all. For this reason your Committee, though constrained for obvious reasons to confine themselves to the limits of their own peculiar sphere of labour, yet welcome the co-operation, and are ready to assist the efforts of all who are seeking the glory of God through the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. The Rev. S. B. Crowther pleads so warmly the cause of the Luther Institution, and speaks so favourably of the zeal and devotedness of its able secretary, that it is impossible, when noting the spiritual condition of Norway, not to wish such an agency God-speed, and to express a hope that Christian generosity will not suffer its energies to flag for want of needful funds to maintain its efficiency. In some respects its work is of a similar kind to your own, as it employs colporteurs to convey the Scriptures to every home in Norway. But these men are itinerant evangelists as well, and in the large and scattered parishes into which the country is divided they often proclaim the gospel message, searching out the lost, and seeking to awaken the dead, in localities the slumber of whose indifference would never otherwise be broken.

CHRISTIANIA.—Your Committee are most thankful that in this centre of the Society's operations in Norway they are still able to rely on the valuable aid of Her Majesty's Consul-General, J. R. Crowe, Esq., C.B., and of the British Chaplain, the Rev. S. B. Crowther. The Committee desire to tender to each of them as well as to the other members of the Agency their cordial thanks for the very obliging and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties which they have respectively undertaken. Mr. Crowe superintends the accounts and the statistics of the Society's operations, and from the statement which he has furnished it appears that the issues of the Christiania agency, comprising only the books sold by it, have amounted to 1,223 Bibles and 5,282 Testaments, or a total of 6,505 volumes, showing a slight increase on those of the preceding year of 677 copies. In addition to these 8,505 copies have been supplied to other agencies in

Norway, and 8,500 sent to London and Copenhagen, giving a total of 23,510, or an excess of upwards of 1,000 copies over the issues of the preceding year.

The Rev. S. B. Crowther always enters with much feeling into the spiritual necessities of the people, and manifests a deep interest in their eternal welfare. The following are some of the remarks which form the introduction to his report:—

In furnishing the annual report of the operations of your agency in Christiania I have not confined myself to the materials furnished by the Bible Society's colporteurs, but have endeavoured to lay before your honoured Committee, in a condensed form, an account of what has been done in Norway during the preceding year to promote the spread of Bible knowledge and Gospel truth. The colporteurs' diaries give an account of the *sowing* of the good seed, but I desire to show that much of that seed has fallen on good ground, and *has* produced, and we have every reason to hope and believe *will continue* to produce much fruit to the glory of God. As I have stated in former reports, it is generally felt in religious circles in this country that the venerable Bible Society has been one of the "chief means of arousing the Norwegians from a state of spiritual torpor and lethargy, and of exciting in them a hungering for the Bread of Life. And, doubtless, it has been so, for through its agency, the Bible has reached many a home and many a heart, to which spiritual light and life had long been strangers, even if they had *ever* been possessed or valued there. In this country, the Bible accompanied by the grace of that Holy Spirit, by whose inspiration it was written, has often, so to speak, to work *alone*. It is true that every person in Norway must at the time when they are confirmed (and *all are confirmed*) be able to read the Bible, but after this period, this power, in many cases, in a great measure dies away, through disuse, just as the superficial knowledge of Greek, Latin, and mathematics acquired by some men at our Universities soon vanishes, and the power of solving a problem, or translating a passage from the classics is lost. The Bible for a time, it may be for years, is laid aside, but something occurs in the little household which calls forth in one or more of its members a deep anxiety about their souls, and 'What must I do to be saved?' is the question uppermost in their minds. But to whom can they go for an answer? In many cases, their clergyman is from 30 to 50 miles away, between him and them lie mountains and fjords, and for many reasons they cannot undertake so long a journey. What are they to do? They take down the long-neglected Bible from the shelf, and turn to its pages for light and consolation. And God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, shines in their hearts to give the light of the knowledge of the Glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. He supplies all their need, according to His riches in Glory by Christ Jesus. His Word is a lamp unto their feet and a light unto their path, and the Holy Spirit helps their infirmities and guides them into all Truth.

In such cases, and they are not 'few or far between' in this country, the precious Bible is the only Friend, the only Guide, the only Comforter, and thanks be to God it accomplishes that which He pleases, and prospers in

the thing whereto He sent it.' May the time soon arrive when we may have good reason to believe, that there is not a home in Norway, however humble or remote, without a Bible!

Reports have been furnished of their work by colporteur Johannesen and Engineer Rolf, which though they give evidence of the steady perseverance with which the one is pursuing his calling, and the other devoting himself to the labour of love in which he delights, yet contain nothing worthy of special record. Few copies comparatively, it is stated, are now sold at the country markets, because the people are well supplied, so far at least as their circumstances will permit. They are for the most part very poor, and the working-classes cannot afford to buy more than one copy, which becomes in every sense a family Bible. As, however, the children grow up and settle in life, they have most of them learnt the value of the blessed Book, and they become sure customers of the colporteur.

CHRISTIANSSAND.—The agency in Christianssand have continued their operations through the same means and with the same success as in former years. In addition to the Dépôt which is open in the city, there are also correspondents in various parts of the country, and the colporteur makes his usual tours through the district. It is more particularly through this last-named channel that the Word of God is circulated, and finds its way to the most remote and scattered villages. The issues of the year have amounted to 1,378 copies, consisting of 526 Bibles and 852 New Testaments. Of these 17 Bibles and 25 Testaments were presented to persons who were too poor to purchase, but who were anxious to possess the Scriptures. The number thus reported as put into circulation shows an increase upon the issues of the preceding year of 232 copies, which is chiefly due to the more extended journeys of the colporteur who travelled east and west along the seacoast and among the Fjelds. For the most part he met with a friendly reception, and even where the people were already well supplied with Scriptures, he found servants and others who were glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of purchasing a Bible. If in other locali-

ties he encountered disappointment through a want of reverence which was manifested for the Word of God, and a disinclination to welcome either him or his mission, this only enabled him to show that he could endure hardness as a good soldier of the Lord Jesus Christ, and that harsh words and rough treatment were connected with the cross which he must sometimes bear. With a view of searching out the most destitute localities, and causing the light of Divine Truth to shine if possible in every dark spot throughout the land, the Agency have entered into communication with the residents of parishes where it was known that there was a deficiency of the Word of God, accompanied with great destitution, offering to place at their disposal for gratis distribution as many Bibles and Testaments as the authorities of the parish might be disposed to buy for a similar purpose. Only two parishes have, however, availed themselves of this offer during the past year. Still the agency are not discouraged, but will renew their proposal wherever an opportunity is afforded them, and endeavour to extend the Society's liberality to those localities which stand in greatest need of it. Ignorance of the value of the Scriptures often also leads to indifference as regards their possession. In proportion as they are read their worth becomes appreciated, and the colporteur often meets with a more hearty welcome when he visits a locality the second or third time than when he first introduced his books to the people's notice. The following extract from the journal of Colporteur Holbek will serve to show the importance of the work in which such men are engaged, and the extent of the labour connected with it:—

Gjeve Valley.—I reached this parish on June 23, and I can say that I met with a very friendly reception. I attended the service at the church on Sunday the 25th, when the clergyman commended me to his people in the kindest manner, and asked me to show them as much attention as I could. I travelled up the parish as far as the Farmstead Smeland, which is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles or a little more (about 25 miles English) from the most southerly part of it, and sent a message to the house owners, who resided higher up, inviting them to come to me should they want to buy Bibles. I only found two owners of farmsteads who were without a Bible, one of whom purchased a copy. The 33 Bibles and 37 New Testaments which I sold here were bought by servants, house owners, and lodgers. As many of the families I thus met with have no house or abode

of their own, but are lodged by the owners of the farmsteads, I cannot with anything like accuracy specify the number of those who are destitute of the Scriptures, but it is certain that none of them are without a New Testament, while very few are destitute of a Bible, for there are not many parishes in the part of the country with which I am acquainted where I have found the people so well provided with the Word of God, and most of the farm owners, in addition to the Bible, also possess not a few other religious books.

Omlid.—On June 29 and 30, I visited the habitations in the vicinity of the parsonage, and succeeded in selling a few books, and after having some refreshment at the parsonage, the clergyman drove me a distance of about half a mile ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles English) to the Farmstead Tvedt.

In Omlid I sold in the whole, 13 Bibles and 8 Testaments, besides giving 2 New Testaments gratis to two very poor families. When the clergyman left me at Tvedt, he advised me to call at the houses in the neighbourhood of Mosberg, and also expressed the wish that I would come again to his parish with copies of the Scriptures. But on continuing my visits in Tvedt, I sold all my Bibles except 4, and as all my Testaments were gone, I was not able to do as he wished.

Parish of Holt.—On July 8 I went from Tvedestrand, and soon entered this parish, my object being to get to Laget, a school district in the eastern part of the parish, but before I got there I had already sold a number of copies at various farmsteads, which I had to pass on the way thither; I again met with a good reception, and although the people were tolerably well provided with copies, I was able to sell a number of them to the young people. In Laget, moreover, there are not a few establishments such as steam saw-mills and ship yards, where vast numbers of workpeople are employed, and a goodly number of copies were sold to these, most of whom come from distant parts of the country. By some of these men I was invited to visit them in their abodes, partly because there they would be able to pay for a copy, and partly because they wished me to speak to some sick members of their families. I have sold in all 19 Bibles and 32 Testaments.

STAVANGER.—Mr. Svendsen, the corresponding member of the Stavanger agency, has furnished the particulars of the work done on behalf of your Society during another year. From these it appears that the sales have amounted to 636 Bibles and 1,039 Testaments, or a total of 1,675 volumes, being a slight increase upon the sales of the preceding year. These have chiefly been distributed through the instrumentality of a colporteur employed by the Stavanger Bible Society; who has confined his labours to the town and its vicinity. Almost all householders appear to be well provided with the New Testament, but in order that it might be placed more extensively in the hands of the young, the agency have permitted the small-sized Testament, supplied to soldiers and sailors, to be sold at

half-price to Sunday School children. In this way 1,000 copies have been distributed, and facilities exist for the distribution of several thousand more in the same way. No colporteur has been employed during the past year on account of your Society, but the agency express an opinion that it may be desirable to send one out for a few months during the approaching summer. One of the members of the agency, Pastor Gjör, having retired through sickness and advancing years, Mr. Jacob Kielland, a grandson of the Rev. A. Lange, one of the first members, has been proposed to fill his place. He is an inspector of schools, and he may perhaps bring some beneficial influence to bear upon the managers of them so as to insure a more general use of the Bible by the scholars.

BERGEN.—It is gratifying to find that education is making some advance in other countries besides England, and above all that there exists a desire to connect with it a study of the Word of God. The most important part of Mr. Mohn's report, who is the correspondent of the Society in Bergen, is the information that the Home Mission has established Sunday Schools for the benefit of poor children, and that he is anxious, in view of the difficulty of providing funds for the supply of the Scriptures, to be permitted to sell them at very reduced prices, and where these cannot be obtained, to make a free grant. The Committee have cheerfully acceded to this request. The sales during the year have reached a total of 1,364 copies, comprising 373 Bibles and 991 New Testaments. It is now exactly forty years since the agency was established, and within that period 8,692 Bibles and 26,986 Testaments, or a total of 35,678 copies have been distributed, which, considering the scattered population of the district, Mr. Mohn regards as most gratifying. He states that a colporteur is employed whenever his services are required.

DRONTHEIM.—The usual report has been received from the agency at Drontheim. The total issues were 449 Bibles and 1,960 Testaments, of which the colporteurs sold 265 Bibles and 1,123 Testaments and gave away 61

Testaments. The issues last year were 71 Bibles more, but 383 Testaments less than the year preceding. This, however, is mostly accounted for by the delay in transit of a case of Scriptures sent from Christiania, which did not reach the colporteur in time. His stock of New Testaments of the most popular edition consequently became exhausted. Notwithstanding this slight hindrance to his work he laboured on with much energy and success, and the fact that his sales realised the sum of £79⁸/₄, whilst his salary and expenses only amounted to £33¹⁰/₁₀, proves that economy is not incompatible with fervent zeal in such a calling. Some extracts from his journal are here appended:—

Klobo, March 22.—I only met here with one family which did not possess a New Testament, and however wretched and miserable were the rooms or the huts into which I went, I always found a copy of God's Word there. How far the testimony of the Word has reached the heart the Lord alone knows. Ever since I began my work in connection with my present calling, I have never found any place so well supplied with the Scriptures as Klobo, so far as the possession of at least a New Testament by each family was concerned, but it was by no means the fact that each grown-up person had a copy, and this certainly cannot but be regarded as a necessity, if people really have any faith in the Word of God. As regards copies of the whole Bible, the supply was more limited, although far better than in many other places.

I am frequently asked for song books, and one day by people who had the appearance of belonging to a respectable class. To a man who asked me for one, I said it was high time he had done with song books, and that it would be far better for him to buy a New Testament for 12 skilling, and to devote to reading it the time he would spend in singing songs. To this his reply was, that every one should follow his own inclination. I could not make any impression on him, and I left him after saying, 'You surely ought to know, that what a man sows that he will also reap.'

Stordalen, June 9.—Called at a house where I found the father ill in bed. There were seven children, but no New Testament in the house. Whether this was owing to poverty or indifference, or both put together, I could not exactly find out, but I thought it very sad that with half grown-up sons and daughters in the house there should not be a New Testament from which one or the other might derive instruction, and I therefore gave them a New Testament. I was successful in my sales in the parish of Ekne, where I had a friendly welcome.

May God Himself bless the copies of His Word, which I left behind me, both those which I sold, and those which I gave without payment. When I think of the poor families who received a copy as a gift, and of the poverty in which I found them plunged, I cannot refrain from sighing, 'Lord Jesus lead them to seek after the pearl of great price.'

Levanger, July 15.—Here I called at 141 houses, and effected sales in

18 only. Of my sales, as shown by my account, two Bibles and Testaments were purchased outside the town, while the remainder were bought in the town itself. I met with many who tried to bargain with me, saying they could not afford to give as much as I asked. Doubtless there is a scarcity of money, but in many instances in which the offer of my books was refused on that account, the cold and repulsive way in which the refusal was given, showed that it was not any want of money which led to it.

Grogn, September 1.—On entering a house saw a poor woman whose husband had been away for six years without sending any tidings about himself. That the woman was really poor, was plainly shown by the state of the room in which she lived. She recounted to me the trials she had endured since her husband left her, which were of a character scarcely to be credited. As to religion, she seemed to know little about it, but she proved her desire to possess a New Testament by trying to get some money to buy one, in which, however, she was not successful. I left with her a New Testament and Psalms at 30 sk. A man with six children was without a Testament. Whether poverty, combined with indifference, was the cause of this, the Lord knows. That such a number of children should be growing up without any access to the Word of God was very lamentable. I left with them a New Testament.

In Snaasen I called at 258 houses, and disposed of copies in 44. Scarcely one half of the families were in possession of a Bible, and those which were shown to me were mostly of very old editions.

But unfortunately I met with sad proofs that these Bibles had not been much used by their present owners, for there were both women and men who, when they saw my New Testaments with the Psalms bound up in one volume, were not aware that the Psalms were to be found in the old Bible which lay on the shelf.

In Stod I visited 308 houses, and sold copies in 34. The supply of Bibles to be found among the people was about the same as in Snaasen, and here, too, I saw many copies of old editions.

Not a few of those on whom I called expressed their pleasure that God's Word was thus being brought to the people, though there were some who showed that they felt quite otherwise with respect to the calling in which I was occupied.

Steenkjar.—Called at 137 houses in the parish, and sold at 13 of them. I could not have expected more at Steenkjar and its neighbourhood, since opportunities are afforded there, at all times, for procuring God's Word, and the supply of New Testaments among the people I found to be very good. Had there not been among many something like Christian interest for the cause, I should not have sold anything.

In Ytteröen I visited 322 houses, and sold at 69. Ytteröen was pretty well supplied with New Testaments, but of Bibles I found very few among the poorer portion of the population. That I was able to sell so many copies at the factory in Ytteröen, is due to Mr. Buchke, who takes an interest in the spiritual welfare of his workmen.

Thus this journey has been brought to an end, and the British Bible Society has again during this journey, through my instrumentality, gladdened the hearts of many poor creatures by supplying them with the precious treasure of God's Word.

TROMSÖ.—The agency at Tromsö is again in a position to give a favourable account of the success of their labours during another year. From the Dépôt there have been issued 78 Bibles and 162 Testaments, and by colportage 700 Bibles and 500 Testaments, making a total of 1,440 volumes. In order to effect these sales, the colporteur visited 14 parishes, covering a large extent of country, and called on 1,200 families. About half of these he ascertained were already in possession of a Bible, and his best efforts were used to persuade all to avail themselves of the opportunity which he afforded them to purchase so inestimable a treasure. Nor is this persuasion of little value. It calls the attention of the people to the fact that there is but one thing needful, and often serves to quicken into life some desire to possess the Scriptures, which, but for an earnest appeal on the part of the Bible hawker, would have slumbered on in careless indifference. There may actually be a Dépôt in the parish, yet few care to visit it, but when the colporteur brings the books to their very door, and commends them to their notice by a few weighty words of Christian counsel, rendered all the more seasonable, it may be, because spoken in a time of sickness or sorrow, the proffered Bible is eagerly bought, and no inconsiderable sacrifice is sometimes made in order to obtain it. The system of barter is still carried on among the poor, who, though they have but little money, are willing to give skins, or other produce of their farm, in order to supply themselves with the Word of God. Colporteur Pedersen, who for a time left the service of the Society to undertake the charge of a school, but soon returned again to his former occupation, and laboured on to the end of the year, in order to make up for lost time, has furnished some interesting details connected with his different journeys, of which the following are extracts:—

The friendly reception I met with on the occasion of my former visits, was again accorded to me, both by the poor people and the clergymen, all of whom expressed their gratification that through my visits among their flocks the Word of God was made accessible to them. As a proof how much more a colporteur by going about from house to house, and from hut to hut, can accomplish for this object than a clergyman, or anyone else

who sits at home with 'a supply' of copies, I may mention that I was told by the Rev. Mr. Fladmark, that in the course of seven years he had sold 5 Bibles, whereas I was able in the course of three weeks to sell about 50 in his parish. We still meet with numbers who are anxious to possess the Scriptures, as well as those who are utterly indifferent to them, with craving and hungry souls who are grieved to tears, when from absolute poverty they cannot get together the skillings required for the purchase of a Bible, as well as with others who declare that they *cannot afford* to buy a copy, while at the time they have hundreds of specie dollars in their purse. As an instance of the last-named class, I may mention a man, who, when the Bible was offered to him, declared that he had had quite enough of that already (although admitting that he did not possess one), but that if I had got any tobacco in my bag he might be able to do some business with me. On this I remarked that he could hardly hope that tobacco would give him comfort in the hour of death, to which he replied that neither could the Bible do so. My answer to this was, that all would depend on the manner in which a man had acted with respect to the Bible during the course of his life, and in his seasons of health, for that if up to the very last he continued to neglect and to despise the Bible, he could scarcely expect to derive any comfort from it, but that its contents would rather prove a scourge to him; whereas, on the other hand, the Bible was capable of affording abundant consolation to those who during their lifetime had been guided and controlled by it. All I said seemed to have no effect on the man, and he went away without buying one. While it is very sad to meet with such instances of contempt for God's Word, which are apt to prove very discouraging to those who are exerting themselves to supply that precious treasure to unthankful man, it is at the same time encouraging and gladdening to meet occasionally with instances where it is quite apparent that there is an extreme delight in being at length able to procure the Book, for the possession of which a strong desire has been felt, but for obtaining which no opportunity had hitherto offered. A poor woman who was without any money, brought me eight cheeses as payment for a Bible, and on my saying, that I was afraid she was paying too much for it, she replied, that that did not matter, if she could only get possession of it. I have often had occasion to wonder at the contrivances of people to find out a way by which they may come into possession of God's Word, some running from one neighbour to another to borrow either the needed number of skillings, or some article which they could offer in exchange for a Bible. Others, in order to pay for a copy, have given me articles with which one might have thought they could not well dispense, such as skins, which serve for them to lie upon, or of which they make their coats or shoes. And after they have thus with much exertion obtained possession of a Book, they often give expression to their hearty thanks to me for bringing to them so precious a treasure, as well as to their best wishes that God will accompany me and continue to bless my work. In a letter which has reached me since my return home, from a Christian trader, he thanks me very much, for having by my visit to the parish to which he belongs, enriched them with the treasure of God's Holy Word, and expresses his pleasure, that in the world there are not only those who trade in food, and articles of luxury, but also men who are content to travel about with

God's precious Word, which enlightens the eyes, gladdens the heart, feeds and refreshes the soul, makes the ignorant wise, and is the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth.

I have this year received in payment for copies sold about 300 skins of various kinds, for which I hope to be able to find purchasers, so that I shall not sustain much, if any loss.

SWEDEN.

THE Rev. Dr. Rohtlieb, who is the correspondent of your Society's agency in Stockholm, prefaces his report for the past year with 'a few weighty thoughts concerning the restlessness of the age in which we live. Many, he says, flatter themselves with the idea of the uninterrupted progress of mankind, and look upon this restlessness only as a sure and rapid advance towards the development of civilization, and the attainment of a better and happier state than has yet preceded it. Others take a different view of the subject, and regard it not as the sign of sound and healthy growth, but of spiritual disease, if not decay, and they entertain the fear lest in the pursuit of that which is new, we should lose sight of that which is true, and allow unsanctified reason to set up its way-marks along the path of life, instead of following the only safe guide of God's revealed will. Active and enterprising spirits to whom there is no peace because they care not to seek it where alone it can be found, are busy diffusing the principles of their own unbelief, pulling down whatever is sacred instead of building it up, and denying instead of defending that Truth, which shall nevertheless outlive all the assaults of time, and ride with unvarying buoyancy over the mad waves of ignorance and bigotry, of delusion and enmity, which may rage around it. It is a sad prospect which is present to the mind of your Agent when thoughts such as these become embodied in his report, but he evidently intends them only as the dark background for the brighter picture which he is about to draw, when he represents the believer as fixing his hope in the Lord his God, and taking the Word of that God as the compass by which to steer his bark, the lamp by which to direct his steps, the inexhaustible mine wherein to delve for every

treasure which may enrich him for time and for eternity. He cannot but confess his fears, but he draws from them an argument for renewed activity. The day is one of uneasiness and strife—all the more need for circulating the Gospel of peace and goodwill. The enemies of the Truth are many and mighty, the greater the responsibility of those who both know and love it to gird themselves for the conflict which is raging around it, and to enlist beneath its banner as many as can be prevailed upon to range themselves on the Lord's side.

Influenced by such feelings as these, the members of your Swedish agency have striven to develop their resources to the utmost of their power, and have succeeded in putting into circulation within the year just closed upwards of 70,000 copies of the Word of God, consisting of 11,702 Bibles, 56,484 Testaments, and 2,738 Portions. This shows a small decrease upon the issues of the previous year of 3,616 copies, the greater proportion of which were Portions. In judging, however, of the benefit derived by Sweden from the labours of your Society, and of the faithfulness and success with which those who represent it have discharged their duties, it is necessary to remember that part of the year's issues have to be credited to foreign agencies, and that if only the home circulation is taken into account, it will appear that whilst the Scriptures distributed last year within Swedish territory amounted to 64,464 copies, the corresponding issues of the previous year only reached a total of 60,429, showing an excess of upwards of 4,000 in favour of 1871. There are several local organisations in Sweden which take an active part in this work, besides the Swedish Bible Society, which, according to its means, labours most efficiently in the good cause. There are centres of action in Gothenburg, Westcrås, and Skara, from the first of which no fewer than 8,194 copies have been sent out within the year, and where also a colporteur is employed. Dr. Rohdlieb is in communication with many friends both lay and clerical, and not unfrequently with ladies, who, in the various circles within which they work, are always willing to further the object which you have in view, and to assist their poorer neighbours in supplying themselves and their children

with the Word of the living God. An abundant harvest has not been without its influence in producing favourable results. This blessing from above has opened the hearts of many to recognise the hand of the gracious giver, and the best way of doing this is not by the expression of a mere sentiment, but by following the guidance of the light which He has shed upon our fallen world through the Revelation of His own will.

It is often a means of encouragement to one engaged in arduous toil to look back at the result of previous labour and to trace out the accumulated product of patient perseverance, and the members of your agency do not fail to apply this stimulus to the continuance of present exertion. It appears that the population of Sweden is about four millions, and that since the commencement of the work in which they are engaged they have succeeded in distributing 335,229 Bibles, 1,585,375 New Testaments, and 22,402 Portions, giving a total of 1,943,006 volumes. In addition to this, the Swedish Bible Society has circulated a total of 845,190 copies, and as private enterprise has not failed to minister largely to the spiritual tastes of a Bible-loving people by furnishing more costly books, as well as editions of the Bible embellished with engravings, a calculation may fairly be made that within the last forty years three-fourths of the whole Swedish population have been supplied with some portion of the Word of God, the greater part of which has consisted of Bibles and Testaments. What wonder then that as this wholesome food is multiplied the appetite gathers strength, and that a desire has been generated that each member of the community, whether old or young, who is able to read, should possess a Bible of his own. Dr. Rohtlieb regrets that he cannot communicate more facts by which to illustrate the practical influence of the distribution of the Word upon the hearts and lives of those who receive it. The growth of the seed is a mysterious process which God keeps in His own hands. The duty of the sower remains the same whatever the result. He sends two or three extracts from his correspondents' letters, which show that this duty is recognised by them and that they perform it in faith and hope.

The following extract is from the letter of a clergyman in the country, who works with the greatest blessing:—

I cannot trace any very direct effect to the simple reading of the Word of God, except it be that one of the newly-confirmed young people, according to all appearances, does in truth and faith drink of the Water of Life from the source that has been opened to his heart in the Bible, and that a pedlar from another parish expressed his great and evident joy when I gave him a Bible, because he declared that he had never been able to earn enough at his small trade to buy a whole Bible. If I had not known the man I should have had reason to doubt his words, but now I believe that there was at least some truth in them. We have the promise of the Lord that His Word shall not remain without fruit, and we may fully confide in it.

That the distributed Gospel has a good influence upon the people, may be seen from the letter of a clergyman, in Skåne, who has diligently helped to spread the Bible in his part of the country during 20 years and now writes:—‘ Friends and relations of the poor children about to be confirmed, and especially their godfathers and godmothers, try to find means of providing them with a Bible at their confirmation. The care taken by the sponsors is often touching, and in so far gratifying as it shows a remaining consciousness of the duty of fulfilling to a certain degree the promise given at baptism. A labourer in service at the farm next to the manse had been called by my predecessor to be a witness at the baptism of a poor child for whom its mother had not been able to procure any sponsors. Although the child was quite unknown he complied with this request, and now after several years he came to me in order to buy a New Testament for this godson, who had since gone with his mother to another parish.’

Another clergyman in Småland, expresses fears lest he should, perhaps, have gone too far in the indulgence accorded to the poor by the noble Society. But he continues, ‘ You will kindly consider that my work lies in a very populous and exceedingly poor parish, where most of the people can scarcely gain their daily bread, but greatly need, as well as long for, the spiritual food of the soul, God’s written Word.’

And still another clergyman (from Blekinge) describes with joy how the poorest among the children about to be confirmed by him have expressed their wish to have a Bible of their own, and that partly the children who are better off, partly other members of the parish, have contributed to the fulfilment of their wish, although the poverty of the parish had induced your agency to supply the books at a great reduction.

A poor curate from Westergothland writes: ‘ The fact that the British and Foreign Bible Society is continually supplying books at a loss is a reason why I, who have been honoured with the confidence of becoming a distributor of the Society’s Scriptures, should not shrink from such loss myself,’ and his account which he has rendered shows that he has added a sixth part of the payment out of his own means.

RUSSIA.

THE extent of the Russian Empire, and the position which it occupies among the nations of the earth, are well calculated to foster the idea that it is destined in God’s providence to play some important part in the great

drama of the world's history. Influences are at work within those vast dominions which are calculated not only to extend civilization, but to impart spiritual knowledge, and to promote moral culture. The education of the people claims its share of attention; penal laws, oppressive in their character, and repugnant to the spirit of a Christian age, have been gradually relaxed or repealed, and, above all, the Scriptures are being printed in the vernacular of the people, and circulated by thousands throughout the length and breadth of the land. All these are tokens for good, and your Committee esteem it no slight honour that they are permitted by God to have a share in the work of Scripture distribution, and to help forward that consummation which is so earnestly to be desired, when the people of Russia shall possess an entire Bible in their mother tongue. The readiness with which they receive such portions as are already printed, encourages the hope that they both love and reverence the Sacred Scriptures, and that the precepts which they enforce will be as readily obeyed by them as the promises which they contain will be gratefully accepted. The Rev. W. Nicolson, your Society's representative at St. Petersburg, has been very active during the past year, and has bestowed much time and energy on the work of his agency. Not only has he visited several portions of his district with a view of becoming personally acquainted with each locality and the friends connected with it, but he has had the additional labour to encounter of establishing himself in a new Dépôt, and removing his whole stock of books. To give a more clear and concise view of the nature and extent of the Society's operations, he has divided the country to which his superintendence extends into certain great divisions, each having its appropriate centre, and of each of these he takes some passing notice. First he speaks of the central district, with Moscow as its principal city. In many respects this would be a more convenient locality from which to supply the whole Empire with the Word of God than St. Petersburg. Its central position, and the vast network of railways which converge on this point, seem to favour such a conclusion, though other weighty reasons have turned the scale in favour of the

capital. Certain it is that various difficulties have hitherto hindered the establishment of a Depôt in Moscow commensurate with the size and importance of that city, and that the sales which have taken place within it have consequently been on a very limited scale. A respectable bookseller has now accepted the responsibility of keeping a Depôt on his own premises, and though this arrangement is of too recent a date to affect the sales which are now reported, it is confidently hoped that it may result in a considerable increase.

St. Petersburg is the centre of the Northern District, and here the Depôt has been removed to a most convenient and conspicuous situation near to the Nicolai Bridge. The premises are in every respect well suited for the purpose to which they are applied, and from the increased publicity which they give to the work are calculated to attract attention, and to conduce to a larger circulation of the Word of God. The change was not effected until a late period of the year, but the sales of the last three months numbering 1,806 copies, as compared with 174 copies sold in the corresponding months of the former year, show conclusively how great is the advantage of the present position. Late arrangements by which uniformity of prices has been secured with Warsaw and Odessa may have tended to the same result. The general business of the Depôt has also largely increased, the issues for the year having amounted to 3,048 Bibles, 70,681 Testaments, and 71,850 Portions, or a total of 145,579 copies, being more by 55,022 copies than those of the preceding year. Many warm friends in this city, some of them persons of rank and influence, continue to take a deep interest in the welfare of your Society, and do not hesitate to give both time and thought for the furtherance of the objects which it seeks to promote. The most cordial thanks of your Committee are due to these willing fellow-workers in the Lord's vineyard. Free grants have been made for the benefit of the inmates of prisons and hospitals as well as for the use of elementary schools. Her Imperial Highness the Princess Eugenia Maximilianovna of Oldenburg, who presides over a Committee of Ladies whose object is the visitation and instruction of

prisoners, has sent a special letter of thanks through the Director of the Committee, the Count M. Korff, for the Scriptures placed at their disposal. The Russian and Slavonian Scriptures needed by the agency have as hitherto been purchased from the Holy Synod, and every readiness has been shown on the part of the authorities to consult the wishes of the agency, and to meet its various requirements. The Russian and the Evangelical Bible Societies have continued to draw a large portion of their supplies from your Dépôt.

Finland is the next division of his agency of which Mr. Nicolson treats. He gave more personal attention to this interesting province than to any other, having spent a month in travelling through it, forming acquaintances and gaining an experience which will be of great service to him in his future work. He found everywhere among the Finlanders who took any interest in the circulation of the Scriptures a warm attachment to your Society, and a grateful acknowledgment of the benefits conferred by it upon their country. The Grand Duchy is making great progress in the development of its resources, and it is but just to add that the readiness of the people to receive the Word of God keeps pace with this growth of material wealth. New Dépôts have been opened in Helsingfors, Wiborg, Abo and Jyväskylä, and at Sordavala in the extreme east. An edition of 30,000 Finnish Testaments has issued from the press, and two editions of the Bible, amounting together to 27,000 copies, are in course of preparation—one at Helsingfors, and the other at Abo. Your Committee has, in compliance with a request conveyed to them from the Archbishop of Finland, made a grant of 2,595 Testaments at one-third of the usual price, to be placed in the post houses throughout the country.

In the western division of the agency the work has been chiefly effected through the instrumentality of local Societies. Two editions of the Lettish New Testament have been printed, the smaller of which is exhausted, so that the new edition which is being prepared at Vienna is looked forward to with much eagerness. At Dorpat a Dépôt has recently been established, and some progress

made in the way of sales. A new edition of the Dorpat Esthonian Testament and Psalms is in the press, and your agent has it in prospect to visit Riga, Mittau, and Wilna, towns of considerable importance, with a view of establishing Depôts there. The northern part of Esthonia, where the Reval dialect is spoken, is supplied with Scriptures by the American Bible Society.

Charkoff is the head-quarters of the Society in the southern division of this agency. An improved position for your Depôt has been obtained there, and your depository, though advanced in years, pursues his calling with unabated spirit and zeal. Through the instrumentality to a great extent of colportage he has succeeded in disposing of 5,679 copies. In addition to these, 1,190 Russ Gospels have been distributed gratuitously in prisons and hospitals.

The Valley of the Volga forms the sixth division of Mr. Nicolson's extensive field, and though much remains to be done in order to supply the bread of life to the vast population of this region, yet its wants have not escaped the notice of those who watch over the interests of the Society. The agency has for some years been in the habit of sending the Scriptures either directly or indirectly to Nijny Novgorod, to be sold there at the great annual fair. So that to the motley visitors of that great emporium—perhaps the most literal embodiment, so far at least as its outward aspects are concerned, of the vision which presented itself to the mind of John Bunyan, when he depicted Vanity Fair with its rows bearing the names of the great nations of the earth—the Word of God is freely offered. And if amongst the commodities which are exposed there, or in connection with their sale, is to be found as is to be feared the bane of souls, the antidote is provided also. Through the efforts of Mr. H. Knobloch, a worthy Moravian merchant, no fewer than 3,294 copies of the Scriptures have been put in circulation. He also takes charge of a small Depôt at Saratoff, and efforts have been made to find some person to act under his superintendence in its management, and occasionally to take a tour for the purpose of colportage, but hitherto without success.

The last portion of your Agent's district is Asiatic Russia or Siberia, and in referring to this he cannot refrain from giving utterance to his feelings of sorrow. The population amounts to between six and seven millions, and in the languages of some of these the Scriptures have never yet been published. In addition to this the sparse and migratory character of the population, the vast distances which need to be traversed in order to reach them, the insufficient and expensive means of transport, and the want of internal communication, present difficulties in the way of any systematic effort which it is not easy to overcome. Yet even here prospects are brightening. Mr. Nicolson in making up his catalogue of Scriptures sold in the Dépôt, introduced those in the language of the Buriats, or Eastern Mongolians, which were translated many years ago by the Revs. Messrs. Swan and Stallybrass, but have only been circulated to a very limited extent through China. This announcement having attracted the attention of a priest of the Orthodox Græco-Russian Church, he purchased Mongolian Scriptures to the value of 22 roubles, and expressed his conviction that when better known the demand for them would greatly increase. It is also hoped that through the increased activity of the Missionaries of the Græco-Russian Church more may be done to reach the inhabitants of Siberia, and provide them with that Book which can alone make them wise unto salvation.

It only remains to be noticed that the translation of the Bible into modern Russ has been carried forward to its completion with the exception of the Octateuch which is now being revised under the auspices of Dr. Chwolson aided by Professor Saovaeteff. The Book of Psalms was in course of preparation when your Agent furnished his report, and this has since been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

~ODESSA.—It was announced in the Report of last year that the operations of the Society in Southern Russia were now wholly confided to Mr. Watt, and every effort has been made by him to qualify himself for this important office, and to develop all the resources of his agency with increasing activity. The study of three foreign languages,

which are required for daily use, the labour connected with constant correspondence, and the frequent receipt and dispatch of books are amply sufficient to occupy his whole time from morning to night. He is, however, far from grudging any amount of time or energy that may be needful for the efficient prosecution of his work, especially as he is able to render up his account at the close of another year with deep gratitude to God for the abundant success which He has vouchsafed. At no former period since Odessa has become a centre of operations has so large a number of Scriptures been circulated in so short a period, and even these Mr. Watt considers as only an earnest of larger demands which he expects shortly to follow. The total issues during a period of eleven months have amounted to 40,096 volumes, of which 6,400 were Bibles, 17,882 Testaments, and 15,814 Portions. Of this large number all but twelve were sold, and all but ninety-six were circulated within the limits of the southern agency. In 1869 the issues for twelve months amounted to 2,323 copies; in 1870, for thirteen months, to 9,888; and in 1871, for eleven months, to 40,096. So that the circulation of the past year has been more than fourfold that of 1870, as the circulation of 1870 was fourfold more than that of the year preceding. The receipts of the year have reached the large figure of £1,727⁹/₉, being in excess of those of the preceding one by £1,164³/₀. The general activity of the operations of your Depot will be gathered from the annexed table, which shows the different languages to which the issues belonged:—

Languages in which the Scriptures are circulated.	• • •	Number of Copies.
Russ, New Testaments	• •	9,439
„ Gospels and Epistles	• •	5,112
		<hr/> 14,551
Slavonic and Russ, New Testaments	• •	384
„ Gospels and Epistles	• •	353
		<hr/> 737
Slavonic, New Testaments	• •	558
„ Gospels, &c.	• •	9
		<hr/> 567
Carried forward		<hr/> 15,855

Languages in which the Scriptures are circulated.	Number of Copies.
Brought forward	15,855
German, Bibles	2,418
„ New Testaments	6,482
„ Portions	807
	9,657
Hebrew, Old Testaments	3,698
„ Portions of ditto	9,027
	12,725
Hebrew, New Testaments	131
„ Epistles to the Hebrews	428
	559
Armenian, Bibles	7
„ New Testaments	57
„ Portions	7
	71
Bohemian, Bibles	12
„ New Testaments	22
	34
English, Bibles	32
„ New Testaments	14
	46
French, Bibles	40
„ New Testaments	131
	171
Greek, Bibles	1
„ New Testaments	85
	86
Italian, Bibles	8
„ New Testaments	17
	25
Latin, New Testaments	54
Polish, Bibles	180
„ New Testaments	494
„ Portions	27
	701
Reval Esthonian, New Testaments	22
Rouman, New Testaments	17
„ Portions	39
	56
Various (including Bulgarian, Finnish, Hungarian, Swedish, Servian, Syrian, and Turkish)	34
	40,096

It will be seen from this that the sales of the Russ Scriptures now occupy the first place, as it is right they should, having risen from 3,678 to 15,855 copies. The sales of the Hebrew Scriptures come next, having ad-

vanced from 2,226 to 12,725, whilst the German issues also show an increase of 5,900 copies.

The new Dépôt at Odessa, which had been taken with a view of securing more commodious premises, and which had just been opened when the last report was sent in, has realised beyond expectation the hopes that were entertained concerning it. The sales which previously had averaged 100 copies per month have risen to an average of 2,000, and have continued to increase from 828 in the month of February to 4,416 in the month of December. The Russian Authorities have in the most courteous manner granted a legal authorisation for the Dépôt, so that the work of the Society harmonizes in every respect with the recognised laws of the country. The Scriptures in the Russ and Slavonic are, without exception, those furnished from the press of the Holy Synod in St. Petersburg. Those in other languages circulate without restriction throughout the Czar's dominions.

Mr. Watt mentions the following incident as illustrative of the genial soil in which the good seed is sometimes permitted to fall. He writes:—

Much is daily said in praise of the beautiful and cheap books, and many Christian friends rejoice at the good which, with God's blessing, will be done by their wide dissemination. One little occurrence may, however, be noted. In the early part of the year, a man who came to the Dépôt was accompanied by a Bohemian peasant. The latter, who seemed to be very poor, was shown a Bohemian Testament, and told he might have it for 20 kopecks. He would scarcely credit this, but on being assured that it was so, and his companion immediately paying for the Book, and telling him it was his for nothing, the poor man's joy knew no bounds. The tears ran down his face, and he could only show his gratitude by alternately kissing the book and the hand of the donor. His repeated exclamation of 'Jesu Maria' showed him to be a Roman Catholic, but evidently the Word of God was dear to him.

Towards the close of the year two men were engaged, whose hearts seem to be in the work, and who were willing to undergo the hardships of a colporteur's life. After spending some time in the Dépôt, that they might become acquainted with the books they would have to sell and the duties to be performed, they were each sent on a trial journey in the neighbourhood of Odessa, and were so successful in their sales that one disposed of 700.

copies in five weeks, and the other 1,000 copies in a slightly longer period. Since then they have left Odessa. The Government of Wolynia, with part of that of Kief, has been assigned to one as his sphere of labour, whilst the other has undertaken to visit the Government of Podolia and the Northern part of that of Bessarabia. They have been provided with licenses, and often find among the government officials willing purchasers, who speak in high commendation of the beauty and cheapness of the books. Occasionally, as might be expected, they meet with coldness and indifference, but more frequently they are heartily welcomed by the people, especially in the schools and barracks. One remarkable instance of the eagerness of the soldiers to purchase the Word of God is given by Mr. Watt. He states that very recently he sold 800 New Testaments for the supply of a regiment that was about to remove to another part of the country. The garrison at Sebastopol also became purchasers of 300 Testaments.

Among the correspondents of the Society, both lay and clerical, in various parts of the country, there are some warm and staunch friends. Most of them are Germans, but some are natives of Russia and England, and the cordial co-operation of all of them is highly valued. One gentleman holding a good position in a large engineering establishment, has set an example which it would be very pleasant to see more generally followed. He has undertaken to keep the workmen supplied with Scriptures, and has met with much encouragement.

Mr. Watt, whilst drawing largely upon the resources of the Society for the supply of his agency, has not failed to seek to enlist in its behalf the sympathies and support of those who were willing to contribute of their substance for the advancement of so good a cause. His list of contributors is not large, but he hopes it will be gradually increased. It consists of the following items:—

German friends in the Crimea	rbls. 20 =	£2	10	0
Mr. John H. Lewis	10 =	1	5	0
Gifts, per Mr. W. Rügel	5 =	0	12	6
Captain K——	5 =	0	12	6
Mr. Moncrieff	2 =	0	5	0
	les	42 =	£5	5 0

The closing remarks of Mr. Watt's report are so full of point and interest that they are given entire, as the best testimony to the value both of the Society's Agent and of the work in which he is engaged :—

The prospects of the new year, upon which, in God's sparing mercy, we have been permitted to enter, are as bright and cheering as the successes of the year which is past have been full of encouragement. The great impetus which during several years has been given to education in Russia, is materially increasing the reading population, and creating a demand for books. The attention which is likewise given by the German colonists to the Russian language, particularly by its gradual introduction into their schools, produces new wants for Russian Scriptures in that direction. Most satisfactory is it to notice that alike with German, Russian, and Jew, the Word of God is made the class book of their school. And may we not hope that by its daily perusal in early youth, the children who are receiving an education suited to their stations in life, may at the same time be taught that which is far more important, a saving knowledge of that Divine Truth which pertains to their eternal welfare.

SPAIN.

A PERIOD of great excitement in the pursuit of either civil or religious liberty, much more in the struggle for the acquisition of both combined, is often succeeded by a season of depression and apparent deadness. Christian energy does not develop itself so readily in the calm of satisfied desire as when the storm of contending feelings is at its height; and many who bear themselves bravely when danger threatens, subside into comparative indifference when the object of their ambition is gained. For this reason every fresh territory added to the Dominions of Christ needs to be cultivated with anxious care, and those who have exchanged the yoke of bondage for a rule of freedom, require much watchfulness lest their newly-acquired liberty become a snare, and whilst enjoying the gift, they forget to magnify the grace of the bounteous Giver.

The Spaniards are a people to whom, especially at the present time, these observations apply. With a suddenness, which was as grateful to them as it was unexpected, the yoke of superstition beneath which they had so long groaned has been broken, and the chains of their cap-

tivity have been snapped asunder. Eagerly have many availed themselves of their freedom for the cultivation of a mind hitherto enveloped in darkness, and for the enlightenment of an understanding which the knowledge of Divine Truth had never penetrated. Nor can it be doubted that the Holy Spirit's gracious influence has been vouchsafed, and that many hearts have been warmed under the influence of a Saviour's love; and many previous captives to sin and Satan are now rejoicing in the glorious liberty of the children of God. But the greater the success of any people in the attainment of privileges, whether civil or ecclesiastical, from which they were previously debarred, the greater the need of a close and humble walk with God, to maintain steadfastness of purpose and liveliness of faith. The enemy is ever watchful to produce reaction in favour of his own cause and kingdom; and Papal superstition still supplies him with weapons which he knows full well how to wield, and against which nothing is proof but the armour of God. Such reaction has in some localities already set in. Men having no root of grace, and whose reception of the Truth was in the understanding rather than in the heart, have endured for a while only, and in time of temptation have fallen away. Such departures, if only from a professed and not a real faith, afford much cause for sorrow. They discourage the weak, they deter the wavering, and they suggest doubt even to those whose faith is genuine and whose love is true. But what field has ever been cultivated without its tares? If sin abounds, grace does much more abound, and if discouragements prevail, yet may each worker in this as in every other portion of the Lord's Vineyard, fall back upon the assurance that stronger is He that is for us than all that are against us.

Under such a conviction is it that Mr. Corfield, when recording the events of the last year in connection with his agency, events with which feelings of sadness and regret are in some cases associated, is yet constrained to express his thankfulness for the many blessings which have been vouchsafed. The distinctive feature of the work in which your Society is engaged is the preparing and sowing the good seed of God's Word. Hence, though to the

ordinary reader of your reports the statistics of printing and bookbinding may be somewhat devoid of interest, yet let it never be forgotten that a single text from one of those books now circulated by hundreds of thousands may, through the Holy Spirit's teaching, become the seed of eternal life in a soul destined for immortality; and let hope prevail that where we see it not, God is nevertheless working to accomplish the good pleasure of His will in bringing many sons to glory. Some such idea is evidently uppermost in Mr. Corfield's mind, for he begins his report with an account of his printing operations, which have included during the year 30,000 of each of the Gospels, 10,000 of the Psalms, 10,000 of the New Testament 32mo, and 5,000 of the New Testament 12mo. Four editions of the Bible, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of 65,000 copies, having issued from the press during the previous year, an ample stock of all kinds of books has been at Mr. Corfield's command to meet all the requirements of his agency. The careful attention which he has given both to the printing and binding of the Scriptures, and the anxiety which he has felt, that as high a standard of excellence as possible should be reached in each of these departments of labour, justify the satisfaction which he expresses, and which is as gratifying to your Committee as to himself—that the character of the work produced will bear comparison with any other printing or binding operations in the land. Some of the editions indeed are so good, the typography is so clear and distinct, and the binding is so strong as well as elegant, that they scarcely leave anything to be desired.

The sales during the year have amounted to 10,864 Bibles, 9,441 Testaments, and 67,587 Portions; giving a total of 87,892 volumes. This shows an increase upon the issues of last year of 5,325 volumes, and inasmuch as the National Bible Society of Scotland has drawn a less number than last year by nearly 16,000 copies, it follows that your own issues have exceeded those of the previous year by 21,256 volumes. The cost price of these books is £2,001¹²/₁₁, the amount realized by their sale, £1,077¹⁸/₂, and the consequent loss by their distribution £923¹⁴/₉. In this latter sum, however, is in-

cluded a discount of 50 per cent. which is allowed to colporteurs on their sales, Mr. Corfield's custom being to give to each of them a fixed half salary of 10s. per week, and to make the earning of a like sum dependent upon the man's own activity and exertions. The National Bible Society of Scotland has been supplied with the following Scriptures, viz.: 2,882 Bibles, 2,026 Testaments, and 10,900 Portions, or a total of 15,808 volumes.

Scriptures have also been supplied gratuitously to various schools, and 16 Pulpit Bibles have been presented to as many congregations, the receipt of which has been acknowledged by the respective Pastors with many expressions of heartfelt gratitude.

The following is the list of colporteurs who have been engaged, with more or less faithfulness and success, during the year. One has died, several have retired of their own choice, not finding, after a brief experience, that the work was congenial to their tastes; and several have also been discharged, whose standard of moral and physical excellence was not equal to the requirements of their holy and laborious calling:—

Names	Length of Service	Districts
Augn. Martin	12 months	Madrid
Manl. Ximenez	12 "	Catulaña and Arragon
Anto. Mas	12 "	Alicante and Murcia
Manuel Casas	12 "	Andalucia
Juan Saiz	12 "	Almeria
Anto. Márquez	12 "	Cordova
Manl. G. Hernandez . .	12 "	Cadiz
José Pierrad	12 "	Asturias
Manl. Leal	11 "	Victoria and Ciudad R.
Gervasio Vinagrero . .	11 "	Salamanca
Isidoro Martin	10 "	Zaragosa
Rozendo Ramirez . . .	10 "	Biscaya
Emilio Martinez	8 "	Valencia
Antonio Leon	6 "	Toledo
Miguel Morales	6 "	Malaga
Manl. Solillos	5 "	Biscaya
Anto. Lapuente	5 "	Badagoz
José Ma. Rodriguez . .	3 "	Asturias
Anto. Vaquero	3 "	Malaga
Aléjo Sañte	3 "	Leon

Names	Length of Service	Districts
Emilio Martinez	3 "	Granada
José Ma. Santaelices	2 "	Ditto
Eduardo Bellocillo	2 "	Salamanca
José Rios	2 "	Majorca
Eduardo Couper	1 "	Cadiz
Luis F. Villarejo	1 "	Asturias
Ramm Bon	2 "	Valladolid
Tomas Perdiguerro	1 "	Barcelona
Santgo. Hernandez	1 "	Valencia
Stephen Fromou	—	Gibraltar

The territorial divisions which Mr. Corfield has marked out for his guidance in the employment of colporteurs are nine in number, and include the whole of Spain. From the above list it will be seen that thirty of these Bible hawkers have been engaged in the service of the Society, though some of them only for a very limited time. Their united labours have covered a period of 192 months, which divided by 12 gives an average of 16 colporteurs in constant employment throughout the year. The Scriptures sold through this instrumentality have amounted to 65,986 volumes, consisting of 6,621 Bibles, 6,666 Testaments, and 52,699 Portions. The present staff of colporteurs numbers seventeen, the toil of whose vocation increases in proportion as the novelty connected with it passes away. Last year they were still feeling the effects of that great wave of freedom which swept over the country in 1868. Now there is less excitement, and though it may be that among a portion of the community there is more quiet reflection, yet eager purchasers do not throng the bookstalls with the same enthusiasm as once they did, when the bow of bigotry was first broken and the chains of a cruel despotism fell from their necks, and the conviction first flashed upon them that they were indeed free. Still the good seed has been widely scattered and has taken root in many hearts, and though the Bible may be burnt and mutilated as is often done by those who hate the light, because their deeds are evil, the knowledge of its precious truths will not easily be

effaced. The effects which it has already produced are so marked and general, that it is hard to believe that they can be otherwise than permanent. In a large multitude of professing Christians there will always be the true and the false, the gold and the dross; those who have really been renewed in the spirit of their mind, and those who have a name to live but in reality are dead; and this is exactly what Mr. Corfield traces in Spain now, with a double experience of joy and sorrow. He has every hope that many really-converted souls are bringing an influence to bear on their fellow-countrymen, which will be productive of extensive good; but, even while he is giving utterance to such a sentiment, tidings reach him that a number of half-hearted followers of the Lamb are about to recant, that they purpose giving up their allegiance to the Truth, which they professed to have received, and that the priests intend to welcome them back with a gaudy display of ceremonial pomp. If they would only study that Word which they seek to destroy they would find the event which they celebrate with such gladness, merely a counterpart of what the Apostle John describes to the shame of those to whom he points when he says: 'They went out from us but they were not of us, for if they had been of us they would no doubt have continued with us, but they went out that they might be made manifest that they were not all of us.' The storm which breaks off and scatters the dead wood of the forest only serves to manifest the vitality, and give more room for the development of the living branches.

In a country like Spain, where the means of locomotion are limited, considerable difficulty is experienced in reaching the less-frequented localities, and as Mr. Corfield's object is, that his colporteurs should go everywhere, distributing the Scriptures, not merely in the large towns which are easy of access, but in the remote villages which are out of the beaten path of ordinary traffic, he has devised a very simple plan by which to accomplish his purpose, which he thus describes:—

As an experiment we purchased last November a little cart and mule for one of our colporteurs (Rozendo Ramirez), who has since made some lengthened excursions. I may add, that the colporteur himself is very

much pleased with his possession, and so useful is it found that some of our other men are asking for a similar conveyance. When a trial of six months has been made I shall judge of the relative expenses that belong to this when compared with the ordinary modes of conveyance, and if favourable, I shall increase our locomotive help in the same direction. Thus far the experiment has been successful, even in a saving of travelling expenses, and most certainly so in the visitation of outlying districts never before reached.

Another point of considerable importance to which Mr. Corfield has directed his attention, has been the protection of the Colporteurs from violence or undue interference with their work. He thus alludes to the question referred to:—

During the past year much anxiety was felt as to the legal security of our colporteurs from the want of a proper document to protect them in their work. One can hardly conceive the rough usage that many undergo, which, as a whole, they have borne with patience; they have never yet cared to prosecute their enemies by legal means, which they might, in justice, have done, although they have frequently had occasion to claim the help of the authorities to screen them from trouble. It is one thing not to assail, and another to seek help from being assailed, and in the latter view our colporteurs have had plenty to do to protect themselves. Not always have they met with success, for the authorities have sadly failed to do their duty. After waiting some months for an answer from one of the Ministers of State (Grace and Justice) we have recently had conceded to us the right of a public license, enabling our men to go where they like all over the country. Although the expense of each license is upwards of £3.3.0 per annum, we hope to procure nine such documents in June next, the beginning of the State's financial year. Already we have fortified three of our men with the document in question, but available only for six months (January to June), which we thought it well to do, even by paying the full amount of a yearly license. The three men thus supplied were exposed to serious opposition. We are hoping, therefore, to meet with less legal opposition in future, but we expect very little rest from the opposition of the priests.

Mr. Corfield furnishes some extracts from letters received by him which afford a good idea of the difficulties with which his colporteurs have to contend, and of the measure of success with which God is blessing their labours. A few of these are here appended:—

Emilio Rodriguez and Luis F. Villarejo, two colporteurs in Leon (Asturias), write thus on the 21st ultimo:—“We again take our pen in hand to inform you of some recent excursions in the neighbourhood. On Saturday, the 17th, we hired a horse and proceeded to La Nava, and some other villages not far from this capital. These are all poor places, and our sales were very insignificant, but we were advised to visit St. Felis,

where, it was thought, we might do better. Proceeding thence, we had the priest of the place for our travelling companion, who, we learnt later on, was the master of a seminary for the training of young ecclesiastical students. We made a good round of the place, selling some Gospels and Testaments, visiting also the school named, where we found some boys playing in the porch. We announced to them that we had the Word of God, which they very generally purchased, and to those who wanted means we supplied it gratis. We noticed among them a nice action; one of the leading boys made them all stand in a row, insisting that each one should make sure that they had paid us our due, so that all might have easy consciences. We then took leave of them, with much comfort, and they too responded to our wishes by desiring for us the "best of blessings on our mission." We are hoping that the seed thus sown may be fruitful, whilst we ourselves experience much comfort at the thought.

'Returning hence everybody told us that the master, when he found out what had been done, would be sure to destroy the books, which may possibly happen, but it is very certain that we saw all the boys very attentively reading them after we left, and nobody can destroy the Truth itself. "Heaven and earth may pass away, but My Word shall not pass away," and this declaration gives us tranquillity of thought.'

Juan Sanz, writing to me from Almeria, under date Jan. 31, expresses himself thus:—"On the morning of the 20th instant, having heard that a large lot of labourers were working in Cortejo (distant a day's journey) I decided to go there, reaching it by 8 o'clock in the evening. Some 150 masons and labourers were on the spot, who all seemed pleased with my visit. Putting down my box of books I made one of their party, explaining to them the Word of Life, which they listened to attentively. It was charming to notice the attention they bestowed. One clearly sees how readily the Word of God can affect the hardest heart, and this privilege I enjoyed that evening. According to their means my sales were very good.'

Sanz's sales for February were 72 books (including 28 Bibles), which realised 518 reales, or £5.3.6. He was short of Testaments and quite out of Gospels, and wrote for a fresh supply.

Manuel Casas thus addresses me from San Lucas (Andalucia): 'I write this to let you know my whereabouts, and to tell you that I have sold but little here. The weather is very bad and my opponents many. Go where I may the priests and Alcaldes always attack me, demanding my license, which now that I possess it fills them with rage and leads them to advise everybody to abstain from buying. This opposition of theirs I am able to stand. I was in rather a large village the other day, where, in spite of the curate, I scattered much seed.'

Subsequent to this letter I saw Casas myself in Seville, and I found that he sold forty Bibles in the village he mentions; he had often been there before, but not having a license he had to depart, but he now stood in the middle of the square and offered his books for sale. Casas is a bold fellow, but not always prudent. He was a believer before the late revolution, and is a man of experience.

The following is extracted from a letter from Pastor Molet of Malaga, dated February 1, 1872. Mr. Molet looks after our Colporteur Anto. Vaquero, who does not enjoy good health; he (Vaquero) is a tall, spare man, of mature age, and you might imagine from his looks that he had

passed all his days in a cloister; his garb even assists the idea, and possibly assists the work. Some three or four months ago I received a letter from a Spanish student in Switzerland (where several others are being prepared for Evangelical work in Spain) begging me to send our colporteur to pay a visit to his father (a medical man) near Malaga, with the hope that the visit might do good; it was a charming request from a pious youth, who was thinking of home and the loved ones there. Vaquero not being very well, Mr. Molet himself supplied his place, and visited the family in question. He writes thus:—"Last month I went to C— to visit the family of the young student in Switzerland, where I was well received, and where I conducted two public services, setting forth our redemption by Jesus Christ, and man's regeneration. It is a small village, where iniquity abounds, for they think of little else beyond gambling, swearing, and drinking. Notwithstanding such brutal ignorance, I met a man in C— (not far off) truly converted by the influence of the Bible; he is about sixty years of age, and was a stout Romanist. Having heard that Bibles were sold, he came to Malaga, and purchased one for four reales (10d.) which convinced him of his errors, causing him to confide solely in Jesus. He has a daughter who is also converted."

The following letter, dated Plasencia (province of Caceres), February 17, is from Juan Morales, a colporteur of the National Bible Society of Scotland, which will speak for itself. This good man extended his hand of fellowship to our own Colporteur, Antonio Lapuente, who was most brutally handled in a place called Cuacos, in the same district. He writes:—"My dear brother in Jesus Christ,—Last night (February 16) I had the happiness of meeting our dear brother Lapuente, but my joy was soon turned into sorrow when he told me of the brutal behaviour he had experienced in Cuacos, where he was cruelly assaulted and robbed of nearly all he possessed, which you will gather from a document that will be shortly sent to you. I could not do less than convey to you the sorrow I experience, and also explain how happy I feel at having Lapuente by my side, where he shall not want anything so long as he remains."

Lapuente himself subsequently wrote me further details of this disgraceful assault. The authorities, it seems, did what they could, assisted by some kind neighbours, but nobody was captured. Lapuente was in his lodgings, late in the evening, when two men entered, who beat him savagely, and emptied his pockets. He is an aged man and partially blind.

Gervasio Vinagrero writes from Talavera (province of Toledo), dated February 29, 1872, thus:—"I have this moment returned to this place after visiting Montbeltran, Navalcan, and Parillas; in the two latter places I was prevented selling by order of the authorities, for want of a proper license. This prohibition has not emanated from the Alcaldes themselves, but from the priests, one of their number having gone from Navalcan to the other place to caution people against buying my books under pain of excommunication and deprivation of ecclesiastical sepulture for themselves and their descendants. In the second place (Parillas) they sent from Navalcan eight or ten men to give the same caution, so that I have been completely hindered by their doings. You will find herewith the account of the past month."

The account shows that the sales amounted to about £4. Vinagrero is one of our best men, and capable of enduring any amount of opposition; his manner is quiet, the result of deep convictions.

Mr. Corfield next takes a rapid survey of the field over which the labours of his colporteurs extend, and journeying in thought from place to place, records what in each locality they have been enabled to effect. The incidents may not be of a striking character, but they serve to show that the ground is occupied, and that whatever watchful care and diligence can accomplish is being done for the furtherance of the cause of Truth, and the spread of the knowledge of God's great salvation.

VALLADOLID.—The colporteur appointed to this centre has visited the neighbourhood with great perseverance, but his sales have not been large. During the annual fair which is held here, it was proposed that he should occupy a stall and exhibit his goods, but the price which was asked for it was so exorbitant that it was thought best to relinquish the intention. Much opposition is manifested in this place, not only towards those engaged in circulating the Scriptures, but towards a Protestant minister and his congregation, who have great difficulty in securing any building in which to conduct public worship. Your agent has, however, appointed a second colporteur to occupy this centre, as he is not disposed to allow the fear of man to deter him from the prosecution of his important work.

CORDOVA.—This is another centre from which your colportage radiates, but there does not appear to be much spiritual light in the city. The withdrawal of the Pastor of the Evangelical Congregation produced a depressing influence for a time, but a successor has now been appointed, and when Mr. Corfield last visited the place, matters had assumed a more hopeful aspect. The sales of the Colporteur during the year had amounted to 530 Bibles, 539 Testaments, and 1,798 Portiens, making a total of 2,867 copies.

SEVILLE.—Two colporteurs were formerly in charge of this city and the surrounding district, but their sales were so limited that one has been withdrawn. The sales in the Dépôt were also not sufficient to justify the expense of its maintenance, and it has been suppressed. Facilities are, however, still afforded to all who wish to purchase the Scriptures, to obtain a copy of them, as one of the

helpers in Mr. Tugwell's school has undertaken the charge of a small assortment with a view of meeting local wants during the absence of the colporteur in the neighbouring country.

CADIZ.—Here the sales have been far more numerous, and have amounted to 442 Bibles, 165 Testaments, and 2,839 Portions, or a total of 3,446 copies. The district is represented as a very important one, which calls for all the attention and care that can be bestowed upon it. There are large schools in the town under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Ben Oljel, which promise to yield a good harvest at some future day.

VALENCIA.—After a trial of two years, "Mr. Corfield has not felt it right to retain the Dépôt which had been established in this city. No evangelical agency is as yet to be found here, and no spirit of inquiry has been excited among the people. The consequence is that the sales are too insignificant to justify the continuance of so large an expenditure. The Dépôt-keeper is now employed as a colporteur, and in that capacity he is able not only to work among the inhabitants of Valencia but to extend his tours to the surrounding towns and villages. The priests imagined that because the Dépôt was closed the cause had received its death-blow, but this incident has really been the means of making the Scriptures more extensively known than before.

MALAGA.—Nothing of importance is reported from this centre beyond the successful labours of the Colporteurs, who have succeeded in disposing of 411 Bibles, 401 Testaments, and 2,275 Portions, giving a total of 3,087 copies.

BARCELONA.—The colporteur who visits in this district is described as most active and energetic. His sales are a sufficient testimony to this fact, as during the year he has disposed of 881 Bibles, 865 Testaments, and 8,900 Portions, being a total of 10,646 copies; or, calculating the year at 300 working days, an average of thirty-five copies on each day throughout the year.

ZARAGOSA.—Here the work was interrupted towards the end of the year by the death of the colporteur who had laboured within the district assigned to him with

much faith and success. During the ten months that his life was spared he was enabled to put into circulation 1,511 copies. Mr. Corfield has sent a colporteur to occupy the post temporarily; he reserves the final appointment of a successor until he has time to visit the locality, and to make a personal selection on the spot.

ALMERIA.—This is another centre occupied by your Society, from which the work is extended into the neighbouring district. The colporteur has been most successful, and reports his sales as comprising 752 Bibles, 435 Testaments, and 2,627 Portions, making a total of 3,814 copies.

It will be seen from the above statistics that there is an extensive work being carried on in Spain, which is pretty evenly distributed throughout the whole country. If the colporteurs meet with some opposition, they also experience much encouragement. Many of them are convinced in their own souls of the value of God's Word, and hence are untiring in their efforts to make known to their fellow-countrymen the way of reconciliation and of peace. In the morning they sow their seed, and in the evening they withhold not their hand, and they know not which shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good.

Some friends at Gibraltar have long been desirous of seeing the work of the Bible Society placed there on a more efficient footing. Two years ago, one of your Secretaries, when in Spain, paid a special visit to that locality, with the expectation that by personal intercourse with Christian friends residing there, he might devise some scheme for the enlargement of the Society's operations. No material change, however, resulted from this visit, and in the spring of the present year, Mr. Corfield received instructions to repair to Gibraltar, and to endeavour once more to co-operate with its Christian residents, for the attainment of the desired end. This he has done, and not without hope that his mission has been attended with success. A new Dépôt has been opened, in which, in connection with your own Scriptures, are to be sold, those of the National Bible Society of Scotland, as well as the publications of the Religious Tract Society. A colpor-

teur has been appointed, who is also to be Depot-keeper, and whose wife, being a Christian woman, will occasionally superintend the sales, whilst he works out of doors, or visits the shipping in the harbour. A Committee has been formed to superintend these operations; and Mr. Corfield hopes, by frequent correspondence with them, to maintain the warm interest which they evinced when he met them for consultation.

Of the work in Madrid itself, your Agent speaks most hopefully. He states that it is a cause of much thankfulness to those who are labouring in the Capital on behalf of Christ that the Gospel is being freely proclaimed to large and attentive congregations, and that the Scriptures are extensively circulated. The opposition of the priests is still violent; but the convictions of those who have experimentally proved that the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation are not easily shaken. At the commencement of the Revolution, far more importance was attached to the opinions and countenance of liberal men who sided with the Protestant movement, without, perhaps, realising its value, or imbibing its spirit. It is now felt, that an arm of flesh is of little value, and that sole dependence must be placed in Him who alone can give security and expansion to the work of His own grace. Mr. Corfield bears his grateful testimony to the vast amount of good which the Religious Tract Society is effecting. Sanctified talent is being employed in translating and carrying through the press much valuable Christian literature, which meets with increasing acceptance. The education of the young, as carried on by the Evangelical Churches, is reported to be making good progress, and is regarded as a question second to none in importance for the future well-being of the nation. On the judicious and efficient management of this department of Christian work depends much of the stability and permanence of all other religious action. Mr. Corfield estimates that there are about 2,000 children under Protestant instruction, though he adds that this number might easily be increased to 20,000, could suitable help be obtained. It is needless to add that the Committee are ever ready to deal with applications for grants for school use in the most liberal spirit.

Praise to God for past mercies, and for present help, and confidence in God for a continuance of His guidance and protection, are the characteristic sentiments of the few closing sentences of Mr. Corfield's report. He has put his hand to the plough, with a view of breaking up the fallow ground of the Spanish soil, and he is not disposed to look back. He has given himself to a work which enlists his best sympathies and his warmest affections; and his only desire is to persevere with faithfulness unto the end. His motto is, 'Our help is the name of the Lord,' and he need not hesitate to add, 'I will trust and not be afraid.'

PORTUGAL.

THOUGH full liberty of action in the distribution of the Word of God is accorded to your Society by the law of Portugal, the scales of justice are not always held with an even hand by those whose duty it is to administer the law. Either through ignorance of the decision which has already been given in the highest court of judicature, or from personal prejudice, or from an inclination to forward the wishes of the priests, whose opposition to the Scriptures remains unabated, the magistrates not unfrequently seize the books of the colporteurs, and either order them to leave the locality, or threaten them with imprisonment. Such a course of procedure cannot but cause annoyance to the men, and to some extent retard the progress of the work. For the most part, however, the calm, yet firm remonstrance of your Agent, accompanied with an intimation that the law will be enforced, and that those who break it must accept the consequences of their transgression, has generally had the effect of obtaining the release of the colporteur, and the return of his books, and of thus strengthening his confidence in the justice of his cause, and the security of his work. Mr. Tugman, in reviewing the events of the past year, thinks that he can trace a marked improvement in the tone of the authorities, and is unable to recall a single instance in which, when any difficulties have arisen, the issue has not been favour-

able to your Society. Speaking of the Portuguese character, he observes, that those who know anything of the daily life of the middle and lower classes in large towns, and of the peasantry in country districts, will not hesitate to describe them as a religious people. Their measure of light is feeble, and their instructors are themselves groping their way in thick darkness; but, making all due allowance for the fact that they are uneducated, and have long been kept in ignorance, there is much that is hopeful in their conduct. The reports of the colporteurs prove that they are willing to hear the Gospel, and have its truths explained to them, and that in many instances they have had courage to cast off the pernicious influence of their priests, when standing between them and God's revealed will, and are to be found searching the Scriptures with all eagerness and steadfastness of purpose. Even the better-educated clergy advocate a more enlightened course than their more ignorant brethren, and refuse to withhold from the Bible which you circulate the sanction of their approval. The following incident, recorded by one of the colporteurs, will serve to illustrate this. He writes:—

I was one day selling my books in the market-place at Évora, when I was accosted by a priest who angrily remonstrated with me for selling a Protestant Bible, which was not authorized to be sold by the law of the land. This I denied, and the result was an appeal to the bishop, but the priest was completely taken by surprise when his superior informed him in my presence that he had a copy of the same Bible, and that, although the Apocrypha was wanting, the book was genuine, and therefore could be bought by the people.

The same man gives another instance of the perseverance of the priests in their endeavours to intimidate the people, and deter them, as far as possible, from the purchase of the Scriptures:—

I was in the market town of Santo Alegro selling my books (it being market day), when I was surrounded by more than a dozen priests. They first bought a book [He does not state whether it was a Bible or a Testament, but probably it was the latter, being cheaper], and they at once proceeded to burn it publicly. I remonstrated and tried to save it, but I was powerless against so many. They then ordered me to leave the market, and threatened me with personal violence. I stoutly refused, and asserted my right to sell my books where I could find buyers, and the people sided with me against the unwarrantable interference of the priests. Whilst this was going on the regedor came up, and hearing what the priests had to

say, I was removed to the lock-up. But the people who had witnessed the whole affair followed, and demanded of the regedor by what right he attempted to detain me, as I had done nothing to call for the interference of the authorities. The regedor, when he saw I was supported by so many persons both gentle and simple, attempted to justify his procedure by saying I had resisted the authority of the priests when ordered to leave the fair, but he was advised by his friends to release me at once, as he might get himself into trouble by imprisoning an innocent man, and after some altercation I was allowed to go.

The very reverence, however, which the Portuguese feel for all things holy, and which, under the teaching of blind guides may lead to fanaticism, is not unlikely under different guidance, and when more light is vouchsafed, to produce an influence and bring about results which the priests little anticipate. When the Bible is more generally read, it will assuredly be its own witness, and command a respect which will recoil from so gross an outrage as its public burning, whilst the perpetrators will reap the fruit of their own inventions, in the indignation with which priestly intolerance will be rebuked, and priestly domination rejected. The eyes of those who watch the events of the day, and record them for general counsel and instruction in the public prints, are not closed to this view of the subject. A Portuguese paper, which aims at gaining for the country perfect freedom of action, both political and religious, lately published an article containing the following remarkable words:—

The Omnipotent God has given liberty to the soul. Let the (Roman) Catholic party avoid political egotism, and that system of intolerance which proclaims the slavery of the mind.

The happiness of men rests in the Gospel of Christ, but the Church should shed abroad a light that illumines, and not a fire that burns, since society should be constituted by believers, and not by fanatics. He who has the cross for his banner, Christ for his chief, and the Gospel for his law and rule of life, should never excite enmity, nor rouse passions. Armed with the precepts of his Divine Master, let him present himself with conviction in his soul, and with a peaceful conscience and words of love. History should be our mouthpiece, when it reprobates the horrors of the Crusade, the slaughter of the Huguenots, or the massacres in Ireland.

Where such sentiments as these are obtaining a place in the public journals of the day, the reign of despotism must be drawing to a close. The colporteurs are, however, cautioned against entering into any religious discussions, or provoking controversy which might only irri-

tate, without carrying conviction to the minds of those with whom they are brought into contact. Hence their course has for the most part been peaceable and unobstructed. They carry with them a copy of the judgment by which the sale of the Scriptures was declared to be in accordance with the laws of Portugal, and any obstacle which they have met with has been easily removed by the exercise of a little patience and firmness. The statistics of your colportage and the character of the colporteurs are thus referred to by Mr. Tugman:—

Our circulation for the year ending	Bibles	Testaments	Portions
31st December by colportage is.	700	2854	and 157
Sold at Dépôt	93	220	„ 2
Total	793	3074	159

These figures, compared with those of 1870, show a falling off in the circulation of 59 Bibles and 384 Testaments, and an increase of 155 Portions. This falling off is only apparent. Two of our best men have been prevented by illness and other causes from attending to their duties as colporteurs. Camilio had been ailing since September, and being rather an old man, but a good and sincere labourer, has not been enabled to go about much. To recruit his health and have some relaxation I gave him leave to spend his Christmas with his wife and children in Galicia. Consequently his sales for the last four months of the year show a very material falling off compared with the average of his monthly sales. Again, Silva, chiefly in consequence of his having to follow up personally the conclusion of his case in Lamego, did not sell anything in June and July. Had this not been the case the circulation would, in all probability, have exceeded that of the previous year, notwithstanding that during the last twelve months we have had only five colporteurs against six in the year before, while in the expenses of colportage in 1871 there was a saving of £93, against the same item in 1870. I know that these details are of but minor importance when compared with the one grand object—the circulating of the Word of God; but it cannot be a matter of indifference to the Committee to know, while our best endeavours are put forward, that this is done, and at the same time the funds of the Society are duly cared for.

I believe all our colporteurs are conscientious, trustworthy men, and would not sell the Scriptures if they thought they would be put to an unworthy purpose, and in saying this I do so the more freely as it does not reflect the smallest praise to myself, as none of these men were engaged by me, but were in the employ of the Society when it entrusted me with the agency.

A liberal donor to the funds of your Society has expressed a wish that a portion of the money contributed by him should be applied to the circulation of the Scriptures.

in the island of Madeira. Your Committee are most anxious to carry out this benevolent design; but hitherto they have failed to meet with a person who possessed the qualifications needful for the discharge of such an important duty. There is perhaps little probability of the violent fanaticism of former years being revived, but some caution will be needed to disarm any lingering hostility, and conciliate the good will of a people easily excited and difficult to control. The subject, however, will not be lost sight of, and as soon as practicable some effort will be made to give wider circulation to the Word of God in this beautiful island. Mr. Tugman concludes his brief report with the following observations, which breathe the language of faith and hope:—

The Bible is unquestionably gaining ground in this country. Its very name is more familiar; we find it spoken of more frequently; its precepts are recognised; its teachings appear to be understood amongst classes to whom formerly it was a dead letter, and I look forward with hope and encouragement to the day, which I trust in God is not far distant, when liberty of worship, irrespective of creed, will be granted to this people, when Sunday Schools and teachers shall open up to attentive ears and willing and earnest hearts those precious truths that shall be profitable for doctrine, reproof, correction, and instruction in righteousness, and through the Divine blessing all shall be made wise unto salvation.

ITALY.

THE announcement made last year that Rome was at length open to the Bible, and that all restrictions upon the free circulation of God's message of mercy to fallen man were removed, could not but be received with thankfulness and joy by all who desire the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and mourn over the darkness which, with a kind of lingering pertinacity, brooded over the dominions of the Papal Antichrist. But the Bible introduced into Rome, and the Truth which it contains received by its inhabitants with believing hearts, have no necessary connection one with the other. The Bible is the alabaster box which contains the precious ointment, but the hand of faith, directed by a Heavenly power, can alone unseal the casket, and cause the sweet savour of Him whose name

is as ointment poured forth, to be apprehended by the soul. This needs especially to be borne in mind when reviewing the events of another year in connection with the spiritual wants of such a country as Italy, and comparing the efforts made for its regeneration with the progress of its people in the attainment of Divine knowledge and the development of spiritual life. We require, on the one hand, to restrain all extravagant expectations, and on the other to guard against anything approaching to despondency or distrust. Man is often a hinderer of the work which he is, nevertheless, anxious to promote. 'All men seek their own, not the things of Christ,' was the complaint of the Apostle in his day; and it is quite possible that in Italy, if not elsewhere, the exaltation of party banners is a serious obstacle to the progress of a work which ever thrives best when promoted in the spirit of him who exclaimed—'God forbid that I should glory save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ,' and who determined not to know anything among those to whom he ministered but Jesus Christ, and Him crucified. Your Agent for Italy, Mr. Bruce, has had a good opportunity, within the past year, both from his residence during the winter at Rome, and from the personal intercourse which he has had with some of the Depositories and colporteurs employed by the Society, of forming some judgment concerning the spiritual condition of the people among whom he dwells. One cannot, therefore, but regret that the tone of his report is one of sorrow rather than of joy. He begins by expressing his regret that he cannot accompany the statistics of his circulation with an assurance that there is arising among the people a healthy desire for the Word of God, or a growing appreciation of its value. The results are not yet such as to satisfy the hopes of the sanguine, or to afford evidence that the true light has begun to shine in many hearts. The Depôts are but little frequented in the largest towns, and the sales of the colporteurs are small and stationary. Still the seed is growing, man knoweth not how; here and there a blade appears, and encourages the belief that the germinating process is going on beneath the surface. Occasionally, also, facts are communicated, which prove that in unexpected, and in man's

estimation unlikely, quarters, God's grace has been working secretly and silently, and triumphing over difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable. Prayer ever leads to revived hope in every time of trial, and Mr. Bruce falls back upon this consolation that much prayer has been made for Italy, and that He who has said, 'Ask, and ye shall have,' will not be unmindful of His people's cry. The cry of Israel was loud, and their groaning under Egyptian bondage, long continued, before God interposed in their behalf; but neither did His purpose waver nor His faithfulness fail, and the high arm which brought them out of their captivity is sufficient to rescue Italy from worse, than Egyptian bondage, and to set them free, not only from priestly rule, but from the dominion of sin. The circulation of the past year has amounted to a total of 49,855 copies, which have comprised 6,913 Bibles, 19,395 New Testaments, and 23,547 Portions. This shows a considerable increase upon the issues of the preceding year, which only reached a total of 31,257 copies. But the opening of Rome gave a great stimulus to private generosity; and the large number of Scriptures which have been bought for gratis distribution have both added to the apparent magnitude of your work, and served, it may be, to reduce the sales which would otherwise have been effected.

ROME.—The once Papal city has so long been considered impregnable by any force which your Society could bring to bear against it, that, now that your Agent is in quiet possession of the fortress, and has established himself and his Dépôt in the very heart of the Pope's dominions, he scarcely seems to be able to realise the extent of the victory gained, or the importance of the position which he now occupies. At least such is the conclusion which may be naturally drawn from the fact that, in his record of the Society's operations, he allows Rome to occupy the background of the picture, and places it last but one in the list of towns which are the central points of your Italian work. True, it has been the last to open wide its doors to the reception of the Truth, and to lend the prestige of its great name to your holy mission,

but the sooner all traces of her former shame are obliterated, the better, and now that she has taken her place in the rank of European capitals, she is justly entitled to be counted first of the fair cities of that fairest of lands.

Mr. Bruce reports the issues from the *Depôt* to have amounted to 20,197 volumes, and though a considerable number of these have been circulated gratuitously, yet the fact that a large number of Bibles and Testaments have passed into the hands of those whom Pius IX. till lately kept in darkness is itself a cheering subject for Christian contemplation, whilst no doubt can be entertained that, in some localities at least, the influence of the Bible is manifestly felt. Events occur from time to time which, though of no great importance in themselves, yet clearly indicate that some change is taking place in the minds of men, and that a current is beginning to move in an opposite direction to that in which the current of Romish superstition has hitherto flowed. A recent illustration of this has occurred in a town not far distant from Rome, where the authorities had in their possession the usual sum of forty dollars for the payment of a Lent preacher. A motion was, however, made that it should be spent in securing the services of an evangelist to preach the Gospel, and though the resolution was negatived, it was nevertheless determined that the money should not go into the hands of the friar. The kindly reception of colporteurs, and the hospitality afforded them by some who have learnt to value their Bible is another token for good; and the discussion which has been held whether St. Peter ever was in Rome, and which has been reported and made the subject of editorial remarks by almost all the Italian journals, has not been without its influence in leading men to see that dogmatic assertion is not necessarily connected with truth, and that the foundations of the Romish faith are not so stable as some would have them believe. The moving of one stone in an edifice generally loosens others, and the mere questioning of such an important dogma has suggested other enquiries, which the priests will find it difficult to answer. What the Pope will think of the formation of an Italian

Bible Society, inaugurated under the auspices of men of distinction and rank, supported by native churches, it is difficult to conceive. Such a scheme has, however, been launched in Rome itself. A meeting has been held in a large hall, tickets for the reserved seats of which were sold at 2 francs each, and which failed to accommodate half the number that sought to obtain an entrance. Père Hyacinthe addressed the assembled multitude, resolutions were passed explanatory of the object in view, and pledging the meeting to support it, and altogether a spirit was manifested which, if it be as permanent as it was enthusiastic, may augur well for the future of Italy, and cheer the hearts of its Christian patriots. Admiral Fishbourne, in the course of his address, sketched out a very useful programme. He said, 'We shall give the Scriptures to schools, to the sick, to the inmates of hospitals, and to groups of Christians, who wish to meet together for the study of God's Word. We shall induce the wealthy to purchase for the benefit of the needy, and those who can read to employ their talent for the benefit of those who cannot. Finally, we shall invite thousands of persons, as is done in England, to collect centimes from the poor, that thus they also may have a share in this glorious work.'

Since this meeting was held, the Committee of the Italian Bible Society have resolved to print an edition of the New Testament in Rome, and have asked your Committee to supply them with paper for this purpose. They also expect assistance from American friends, and there can be little doubt that, with such support they will carry their scheme to a successful issue. It is an incident not unworthy of note that, whilst the statesmen of England and America are debating at Geneva questions of grave import, bearing occasionally a threatening aspect, the Christians of the two countries should be joining hands in Rome to sustain an effort, whose object is the regeneration of Italy through the diffusion amongst its people of God's Message of reconciliation and peace. Most heartily will your Committee rejoice in the success of such an enterprise, and most cheerfully will they do all in their power to assist their Italian friends in attaining it.

The Rev. J. Wall has purchased largely at your Dépôt,

with a view to gratuitous distribution; no fewer than 4,000 Bibles and Testaments, together with many thousand portions, have been furnished to him for this purpose. Mr. Wall has great faith in this method of free circulation, and though the experience of your Committee and of their agents generally, leads to an opposite opinion to that which he entertains, and the sales of your colporteurs are necessarily injuriously affected, it is to be hoped that much seed may fall on good ground and that an abundant blessing may accompany his self-denying labour.

Another free distributor of the Scriptures is to be found in a lady who is at present engaged in giving a New Testament which she purchased at your Dépôt to each of the cabdrivers in Rome, nearly 4,000 in number. Tracts also are being distributed in very large quantities by zealous workers, among whom Miss Burton takes a leading part, and the scriptural character of these tracts and their frequent reference to the Word of God must tend to stir the minds of the Italians in the direction of discussion and enquiry, if they do not at once lead to conviction and conversion. A proof of this may be found in the frequent reference to the Scriptures in the newspapers of the day, which, though not always made in a devout or even in a respectful spirit, yet shows that the waters are no longer stagnant; they are being stirred by the breath of the Spirit, and a current is beginning to pass through them, which, with motion, will gradually impart purity and assist in the development of a new creation.

Four colporteurs have been pursuing their useful calling in Rome and its environs during the past year, and have not been without some encouragement and some measure of success. The following extracts from their journals are furnished by Mr. Bruce:—

On the second of this month (says Rosa) I was passing along the Via Guibinare, and entered a café where I offered a Bible. Those present at once laughed at me, and made use of the most horrible language, declaring that their existence was a mere chance, and that they had no belief in a Supreme Being. After a very long conversation I had the pleasure of selling five Bibles on the spot, and not only so, but some persons came, after a time, to the services of the Evangelists, and two (whose names I here give) come regularly every Sunday. When at Albano, in May, a friar called me aside, and secretly purchased from me a Bible. A woman

bought a New Testament, saying that the priest should never have it. She acknowledged having already given up a copy, but she said she was stupefied with the strong language they made use of. One day last October, when at Frosinone, two men came into the place where I was dining, making use of very blasphemous language. I could not but reprove them. They excused themselves by saying that they were wearied by their day's work, and all that they were allowed to eat was eight ounces of food morning and evening, this being a day of penance for an earthquake they suffered from many years ago. I told them that God was a God of mercy, and that He never required a sacrifice of that kind. I explained to them what was meant by true repentance because of sin, and how they might find salvation through a Redeemer. The grace of God seemed to move them, and every day—as long as I remained in the city—they came to see me. Though unable to read they each bought a New Testament, and in the evening one of the children reads aloud in the family the Scriptures of Truth. May they thus be led to a saving knowledge of the Lord Jesus.

Another colporteur thus records the varied experience which he meets with:—

At Velletri we had much reason to rejoice at our reception. There are people there of all the different opinions; but neither I nor my companion ever heard one disrespectful word spoken of us, or of the books we carried. This was the more remarkable, for it was just at the close of Carnival, when all sorts of liberties were taken in the crowded streets. Sometimes people waiting in the streets to see the masks pass, would come down to examine our books, and purchase one. I cannot but mention our reception by the delegate, who was most kind. He even thanked me for the good which, he said, would result to society from the diffusion of the Sacred Scriptures, and promised to protect me in case of need. It was very different at some other places that we visited, where the priests have all the influence they possessed under the old Government. During July I visited Castelnucvo, Morlup, Borghetto, and other places recently under the Pope. When offering the Sacred Volume I was often asked for worthless books even by educated persons. Everywhere there reigned indifference and stupid bigotry. Among the bad, however, were some worthy persons, and these possessed several New Testaments which had been preserved from 1867. On account of the heat I had intended to travel by night, but, as for the reasons stated, the sales were small, I determined to travel by day and offer the Scriptures to any passing traveller. I also meant to visit the threshing floors. The difficulties, however, were great, for the priests and friars, who are very numerous, are always idling about among the people, and when they see a stranger they dog his steps till they find out his errand. If the municipality is a liberal one they arrange among themselves to warn the different families against the colporteur. If the contrary, they openly insult and endeavour to drive him away. At Corbognano, when a priest began quietly to condemn Diodati's Version, I reminded him that all translations for the people were placed in the Index, and, consequently, Martini's.

Colporteur Parodi, who confines his labours almost

entirely to Rome, thus expresses gratitude for the measure of success which has been granted him:—

How very thankful we should be to God that we are allowed to see some little fruit of our labours. The other day I went into an inn, where several persons were sitting, and at the sight of me and my books one of them said, 'We have broken the chains of one despotism, and here he comes with another.' I assured them that no book in the world so entirely disapproved of despotism and all sorts of oppression as the book I offered to them. I said that from the Bible they would learn to prize that true and holy liberty which was God's own gift to man. It ended in the one who was most opposed to me buying a Bible, whilst others got a Gospel. If we were to live from age to age, till the coming of the Lord, we should always learn something new in connection with our work. In this city, from time to time, I meet with people who entertain in their heart such implacable enmity to Diodati's Bible as I never heard of in other parts of Italy. This is doubtless a proof that the Lord's work is progressing in spite of the hindrances which are put in our way. It is easy to see from the conduct of some whom I meet, that could they do so they would readily restore the holy office of the Inquisition with all its powers. This month I have conversed with all classes of persons, and my poor efforts have not been fruitless. To give an example of this. One evening a man came to me and said, 'Dear friend, you remember selling me a New Testament some time ago, and saying a great deal about it. Now you must let me have the whole Bible.'

PADUA.—The issues from this Dépôt have not quite kept pace with those of the preceding year, having amounted to 2,957 volumes instead of 3,443. Such slight fluctuations, however, are dependent upon accidental circumstances, and supply no safe criterion from which to judge of the real progress of the work. The district connected with this centre includes some large towns such as Verona, Mantua, and Venice. In the two first of these there were under the Austrians large garrisons of soldiers whom the natives regarded with no very friendly eye, and endeavoured to cheat in every way possible. The result was that to a large extent they demoralized themselves, and in their endeavour to overreach their neighbours, robbed themselves of that which is far more precious than gold. Some disappointment, if not discouragement, has also been experienced through the public recantation and return to the Church of Rome of a whole family professedly converts from popery, the father of which acted as an Evangelist. Such reverses are painful to experience, but they answer the purpose of separating the chaff from the wheat, and

showing the difference between living faith and a mere empty profession. Mr. Bruce thus alludes to the mode of colportage in the district and of the measure of success which the men meet with:—

In the city itself one of the colporteurs finds a steady sale for the Scriptures, and among the various classes, Jew and Gentile, to whom he directs his attention, the soldiers are not forgotten. Among these he has met with some encouragement, for he has seen them making a good use of the New Testaments purchased from him. At present a young man, connected with the Methodist Church at Padua, is making a special effort for the spiritual benefit of the military quartered in that city. It was when a soldier that he came to the knowledge of the Truth, and so he can better sympathise with them in the difficulties which lie in their way when first beginning to enquire after the way of life, or when endeavouring to live as sincere Christians. There are few Evangelists in the Veneto, but from time to time we hear of families, or of little groups of persons, who meet to study the Scriptures. When at Este, the colporteur Nardini was reminded by a man that he had sold a New Testament to him some time before. He lived in a village among the mountains, where, he said, that seven or eight of them met together in the evenings to read the Scriptures. Now he wished for the entire Bible.

MILAN.—"Though this is one of the centres of your Society's operations, it does not seem to be a centre of light and life. Year after year Mr. Bruce laments the small amount of good which results from the colporteur's labours in the city. It is not always easy to find a man who can adapt himself to the peculiarities of the district which is assigned to him. Some who are successful in the country are not competent to cope with the difficulties which they encounter among a town population, and it is possible that in this case the labourer scarcely rises to the level of his work. Within the district, however, the circulation has increased to a considerable extent, having reached a total of 3,998 volumes, which is in excess of the previous year's issues by upwards of 1,200 copies.

One colporteur has worked especially among the military, and during the autumn when several regiments were encamped between Peschiera and Brescia, he and two others were sent to the neighbourhood to test the willingness of the men to purchase the Scriptures. The officers, however, refused the men permission to enter the camp, not wishing to have the men disturbed during their hours of rest, and the men themselves, when met with outside the lines, pre-

ferred spending their money in refreshment; to sparing any portion of it, however small, for the purchase of the Scriptures. Mr. Bruce alludes with satisfaction to the portions which have been prepared for the Jews in Hebrew and Italian. Isaiah and the Psalms are already in circulation, and he expresses a hope that the Pentateuch will soon issue from the press. One of the colporteurs connected with Milan seeks out the Jews wherever he can find them, with a view of inducing them to purchase the Scriptures. The following instance of the value of the Word of God, apart from all human teaching, is recorded by Mr. Bruce:—

During a tour in the north of Italy, last autumn, I met with some of your colporteurs at Brescia, and one of these, hearing of my intention to visit Edolo, enjoined me to find out a family of blacksmiths residing there, whom he highly esteemed. When in Switzerland, some years ago, the eldest brother became the possessor of an old Italian Bible, published by the Society at Basle in 1822. Through the study of the Word he was brought to the knowledge of the Saviour. For long he stood alone in the family, but eventually his two brothers were induced by the colporteur Ogliceri himself to purchase a Bible. Their interest in the book grew as they read it, and from time to time they wrote to the Waldensian Evangelist at Brescia for an explanation of portions of the Scripture. They soon formed a little library by purchasing various religious books, and now the three brothers and a sister live as decided Christians. They believe that their father died such, and now their concern is for their aged mother who still goes to mass.

One of the colporteurs, who has been the means of gathering and keeping together by his occasional visits groups of believers from whom he receives a cordial welcome, and information concerning the most probable purchasers of the Word of God, thus records his experience:—

This month I spent two days at Olagno, where for some time I had been urged to go, and was rejoiced to find so many there faithful to the Word of Life. I met with the brethren three times, when we read together various chapters from the Old and New Testament, I trust, to our mutual edification. Together we besought the Lord of Glory that in His infinite goodness and mercy He would awaken many around us to unite with this little flock. I have reason to think it will increase, for in going with my wallet from house to house I found many of both sexes whose hearts seemed to be prepared to receive the good seed, and of whom I am very hopeful.

Writing towards the close of the year the same colporteur says:—

At Borgosesia, Civevalore, Coggiola, and Serravalle, there are now groups of Bible readers, who meet together, and who are visited regularly by the Evangelist Signor Contini. Men and women of different classes attend the services, and hear with joy the good tidings. I have been delighted to see the effect produced by the reading of the Bible on the conduct of several whom I know in this district. At Omega there are eight good men who meet together, and who have begged me to send the Evangelist to them, as many would attend; and this I hope to do.

TURIN AND GENOA.—Mr. Bruce is unable to furnish any details of interest in connection with the Turin Dépôt, and the colporteurs attached to it. The issues have amounted to 3,223 copies, which show a diminution of upwards of 900 on the circulation of the preceding year; but beyond this simple fact no records are furnished either by the depositary or the colporteurs which serve in any striking manner to illustrate the benefit of their labours. A number of French Scriptures have been circulated as usual among the schools in the Waldensian valleys. From the Dépôt at Genoa a large number of Scriptures have been sold to Italians emigrating to South America, where they have extensive colonies. The total sales have, however, been far from reaching the level of those of 1870, having only amounted to 2,734 volumes against 4,502. Parodi, the colporteur, has continued his quiet and useful work without much interruption, and with an average amount of success. The following characteristic dialogue is extracted from his journal:—

On the 23rd of December I was going along by the wall near the sea, when I saw a group of about 20 porters, to whom I offered a New Testament. One of them purchased a copy, whilst others took only a Gospel. Whilst I was speaking seriously to them as to the use to be made of the little volumes, a respectable-looking man came up and in a contemptuous manner said to me, 'And so you have come to blind the eyes of these men. Do you not know that they have no need of your teaching? They have that of the priests.' I replied, 'If they have that of the priests, how is it that they know nothing of the Word of God?' 'And you,' said he, 'In what college have you studied?' 'I will tell you,' I replied, 'if you will tell me in what college did the Apostles study.' He replied, 'Jesus Christ taught them.' 'Well,' I said, 'the same Saviour has taught me by His Word, and so I was saying to these young men that out of Jesus Christ there is no salvation.' John xiv. v. 6.

The island of Sardinia has been visited towards the close of the year by one of your colporteurs, who still

remains there, whilst another has traversed the Riviera as far as the confines of France, but nothing worthy of special notice has been recorded by either of them.

In the course of last autumn the Rev. D. Miller, who from the time of his arrival in Genoa has taken a great interest in the spiritual welfare of the sailors, opened a floating Bethel for them in the harbour, since which he and others have also originated what is so much needed in a foreign port, a Sailors' Home. Mr. Bruce observes that it is a pleasing fact, that since the opening of this Home fewer British seamen have been summoned for disorderly conduct than before. There is a colporteur attached to the Bethel who speaks four languages, and is employed in visiting the vessels of different nations which enter the harbour.

TUSCANY.—The issues for the year from the two Dépôts through which the Scriptures are distributed throughout Tuscany, at Leghorn and Florence, show an aggregate in excess of the circulation of the preceding year. Leghorn has, however, experienced a loss, in the death of Signor Mariani, who has had charge of the Dépôt there ever since Tuscany was first opened to the Bible. The circulation has consequently been limited to 1,501 copies. Signor Mariani ever discharged his duties with great faithfulness, and was most active and diligent in his calling. His removal was sudden, but he had long known and loved his Saviour, and he now rests from his labours.

The issues, on the other hand, from the Florence Dépôt show a considerable increase, having amounted to 7,306 copies. Signor Fabbroni, the depositary, often finds an opportunity of conversing on religious topics with those who call to make enquiries concerning the Scriptures which are exposed for sale, and not unfrequently to purchase them. In this manner seed is sown in the minds of an intelligent class of persons, which he hopes may yield fruit eventually to the glory of God. His own account of some of these interviews is here appended:—

Among those who come to the Dépôt I find in many a love for the Truth, and even Jews have expressed a wish that the Bible should be widely

scattered among the people." Two Hebrew women who came to buy Psalters also took two New Testaments to give to Italian servants of their acquaintance.

A poor old man from the country came to ask if our Bible was the same as that of the Roman Catholics, which led to a long conversation, and at last he bought a New Testament. However, after some time he returned it, saying that though he had read a good deal of it he dare not keep it in his possession, so I gave him back his money. Some weeks after this the same old man came again to the Dépôt, and when speaking with him of the need we all had of knowing the Truth, I read to him such passages as John xx. v. 31, Heb. iv. v. 12, 13, Rev. i. v. 3. Finally the power of the Word overcame the reluctance of the poor old man, and once more he accepted the New Testament, which I know he reads regularly.

Some other persons came from the country about that time and purchased a New Testament, but I was sorry to see three of them return with the books demanding their money. Such things do happen sometimes. One day a gentleman came to buy a Bible as a present to an Italian family. He made some demur about its not having the Apocrypha, but he took it, and the following day a friend of his purchased another. On one occasion two priests entered the Dépôt to enquire about the Scriptures in foreign languages, and they expressed much interest in the general work of the Society. After a long conversation they thanked me and left. In the meantime three little boys had been watching at the door, and had heard what was said, so they felt encouraged to come in, and each of them bought a Gospel. Afterwards some of their companions came to buy one, and to one or two who had no pence I gave a portion. Very slowly the Word is making its way into the hospitals, the poor houses, and other public institutions, but when that is done we must confess that it is only God who in His mercy and grace can bless the weak efforts made for His glory.

On the whole, Mr. Bruce believes that the Bible is making way in Florence, and that, though the progress is slow, it is nevertheless such as to call for much thankfulness. Education is certainly advancing with very rapid strides, and in Florence especially the improvement has been great. Ten years ago there were not more than two hundred children in the Communal Schools, in which now there are more than ten thousand. To these must be added a considerable number taught in private schools, showing altogether an amount of instruction which, though its standard may not be very high, is yet valuable in giving increased facility for reading and understanding the Word of God. Your Agent has watched his opportunity for introducing the Scriptures into schools the managers of which were willing to receive them, and has readily responded with the cordial sanction of the Committee, to any applications which he has received for this

purpose. The Society's Auxiliary at Florence has experienced a serious loss in the death of its secretary, Christopher Webb Smith, Esq. The Rev. R. L. Tottenham has kindly undertaken to fill the gap thus made by corresponding with your Committee, and forwarding such subscriptions as he is able to collect. Various circumstances have prevented the usual meeting being held, but the sum of 11*l.* has been remitted as a free contribution to the funds of the Society.

ANCONA.—But little has to be recorded with reference to your Society's work in this district. The issues from the Dépôt have only amounted to 524 copies, and such has been the difficulty in finding a colporteur capable of meeting satisfactorily the requirements of the office, that the coast of the Adriatic has remained for some time unvisited. This deficiency has now been remedied, and a small Dépôt has been established at Aquila, under the care of the Wesleyan Evangelist resident there.

NAPLES.—Some additional stimulus was given to the sales from the Naples Dépôt by the Maritime Exhibition which was held in that city in the course of last summer. Not that the sales were of a very satisfactory kind as regards the Italians, for few of them were purchasers. Those who visited the kiosk which was erected by your Society, with a view of buying the Scriptures, were chiefly foreigners, and though the sales of the colporteurs were somewhat increased, yet the gratuitous distribution of Portions, which was effected without much discrimination by benevolent individuals, did not lead, as was expected, to a more general desire for a Bible, or even for the New Testament. Such is frequently the result where a single Gospel is judiciously given, but in the present instance zeal outstripped discretion, and the ready argument suggested itself to the minds of the people;—'if we have received a part for nothing, why not the whole on the same terms?' The total issues from the Naples Dépôt amounted to 7,435 copies, which gives an increase over those of the preceding year of upwards of 1,000. One of the colpor-

teurs who has been pretty successful thus describes his difficulties, and the way in which they were surmounted:—

For the last 15 days I have gone about offering the Scriptures in this city. Many at first declined even to look at them, because they were prohibited by their Church. On this I spoke to them about the impropriety of this prohibition, and often our conversation ended in the sale of a Bible or New Testament. Not a few have come to me for explanation of passages of Scripture, and I visit in their own homes some of those whose acquaintance I have made in this way. A few days ago a gentleman came up to me and with no little eagerness tried to persuade me that my work was calculated to ruin souls, as I should see when God called me to account. He invited me to walk with him, and we conversed together in a friendly spirit for some time. The Lord enabled me to speak to him in such a way that he was satisfied at last that the work I was doing was pleasing in God's sight.

As an instance of the direct influence of the Scriptures in leading the sinner to the Saviour, and bringing peace into his soul, Colporteur Donnorumma has furnished the following narrative, which Mr. Bruce has been able to verify:—

Many months ago I spoke in one of my journals of a Protestant family resident in Naples, and related how a New Testament which found its way among them had been blessed to the conversion of two or three of its members, and also how the daughter-in-law, Cristina, had died a believer in the Lord Jesus. This said Cristina had a married sister, whose husband was a disagreeable man. On her death-bed Cristina gave her New Testament to this sister Amalia, who had occasionally heard her sister read portions of it. Through this same volume the Spirit of God began to work powerfully on the heart of Amalia, and it has ended in her becoming a true Christian. Amid much trial her light shines. Lately her husband's conduct to her has been such that she has been obliged to leave him and live with her parents. Surely her prayers on his behalf will be answered.

One of the Neapolitan colporteurs who labours among the soldiers, was much gratified on one occasion to meet with a Christian captain who took a kindly interest in his work, and allowed a free access to the barracks, which was a most unusual indulgence. This was the same man who received such cruel treatment at the hands of a priest at Tuorigrotta, in the neighbourhood of Naples. Two months afterwards he returned to the same place, and not only experienced much sympathy from those who knew the circumstance, but one most respectable man urged him to remain there for some days, and encouraged his friends to purchase the Word of God. So that those who can

endure persecution with patience, and endure hardness in a spirit of meekness, not unfrequently receive a present reward. The meek inherit the earth in more senses than one.

The islands near Naples have been visited as usual, and a gentleman residing at Capri expresses his conviction that some seed has fallen on good ground, and that Satan has not been permitted to stifle all its growth. Even Sorrento, he says, the stronghold of the priests, shows signs of repentance, and though in the girls' school priestly influence is still strong, the boys do not permit themselves to be so easily led astray.

Calabria is occupied by one of your colporteurs, who states that readers of the Bible are to be found in all the small towns. He mentions the case of a family of seven brothers, none of whom oppose the Truth, whilst several of them are real Christians. The eldest brother was imprisoned on account of his political views by the late King Ferdinand. Partly because it was prohibited, and partly to while away the time, he bought an Italian Bible for which he gave a considerable sum. God was pleased to enlighten his understanding as he read, and when the colporteur appeared in the neighbourhood after his release from prison, he was the first to welcome him.

Mr. Bruce further states that there are ten or twelve Albanian villages, all the inhabitants of which are well disposed towards the Truth, and that at San Demetrio there is a college with about 200 students, among whom the colporteur always finds some customers, in addition to receiving board and lodging free of expense. There is but little of that scepticism so common in other parts of Italy prevalent here.

MALTA.

It was announced in last year's Report that a change had taken place in the management of your Society's affairs in Malta; Mr. Kirby, the former depositary, having been transferred to Alexandria, and Mr. Watson, a bookseller in the island, having undertaken, under certain stipulations, to provide room in his shop for a small Dépôt.

of Scriptures, and to superintend their sale. Mr. Kirby was so active and energetic that it can scarcely be expected that his absence should not be felt, but for this your Committee were to a certain extent prepared. The sales have fallen from 459 to 166 copies, of which the soldiers and sailors have been the chief purchasers. The Committee have, however, renewed their engagement with Mr. Watson for another year, not wishing to give up this little centre of usefulness if it can possibly be retained.

A very interesting part of your Society's work in connection with this field of labour has been the printing of the Gospel by St. Matthew and the Acts of the Apostles in the language of the islanders. They are very poor and unable to purchase the books, which, being in a clear bold type, are somewhat expensive, but your Committee have willingly made a grant of them for free distribution. They are aware that the difficulties connected with the cultivation of this particular soil are very great, but they have no doubt that even here grace will triumph if God will mercifully interpose. The following letter, addressed to your Editorial Superintendent, by Mr. G. Pratt, cannot but be read with interest:—

I cannot refrain from taking the liberty of addressing you, to thank you and your Committee for the liberal manner in which you have been pleased to supply these poor people with a first and second instalment of the Word of God, 'which is able to make wise unto salvation through faith that is in Christ Jesus,' and that the Lord may put it into your hearts to press on until the whole of the New Testament is printed in the language the poor can understand, is my earnest prayer. I am deeply grateful for what has been done, and I trust I am not unmindful of the immense importance of it; but let me beg of you, in the name of the Lord, to press on so as to meet the coming want, which may be plainly seen by those who are not wilfully blind to the signs around us, and know the real state of things. Would anyone who knew Malta, say, but 14 years ago, think that it would ever be possible to get any of these people together to read the Word of God? and yet I have seen two such meetings in my own house within this month! On the last occasion we did not part till we had bent our knees together in prayer to our common Father.

The people would gladly receive the Truth if the priests would let them, but as their power and even the outward respect formerly paid them is daily growing less, we may hope that the power of the Word will be more felt.

I witnessed a very interesting instance of the power of the Word to touch the heart only the other day. A young country woman, who was selling eggs, had occasion to wait where I was for a short time, when I

entered into conversation with her on religion, and then read her part of Matt. vi. when she cried out, 'oh how good, it has made me so happy,' and her looks proved that she was telling the truth, for tears of joy were chasing each other down her sunburnt cheeks. Three days ago she came again, and after hanging around for some time, she said, in a very pleasing manner, 'will you be so good as to read me some more out of that nice book?' and I read to her part of the history of St. Paul's shipwreck, the latter part of which she seemed to enjoy very much, but unfortunately our reading was cut short by a person coming up. This is only one case of several. Oh the guilt of those persons who would shut out the Word from this people! Our duty is clear, our path open, our command plain. Prayer, much prayer, must be made, and especially for God to raise up men fitted to carry on his work; and in their earnest, holy lives, to exemplify the doctrines they teach. Let us sow the seed, the Lord will look to its growth, and in due time we shall reap if we faint not.

There have been about 130 Gospels of St. Matthew distributed on the Island, and 14 of the Acts. A most interesting circumstance connected with the latter is, that they came to hand just as our last meeting was about to break up, and each gladly took one; two asked for one each for a friend, and one of these two has to-day asked me for five more, to be given, as he told me, to persons who he knows will read them. This is the very kind of agency that is required, and it is not the first time that it has occurred. One of my friends asked me for one of the Gospels for one of the Admiral's domestics, and when I saw him some time after, he spoke very highly of it, and said that it was a looking-glass in which he had seen himself to be a sinner, and that now he hoped to lead a better life, for that he had been a very bad man.

One of those who were at the meeting the other night, seeing the above in my hand, asked me if I had been writing a sermon, and when I told him that it was a letter to your Society to thank you for your kindness in sending the Acts, &c., he said, 'Have you done so in our name?' and when I told him I had not as I had no authority from them to do so, he desired me to state that they deeply felt your kindness, 'and tell them' said he 'to do all within their power to give us the whole of the Bible.' I tried to persuade him to write to you himself, but he told me that he was not able to do so on account of his imperfect knowledge of our tongue. I have lent this man an English Bible, and he is repeatedly coming to me to explain to him the meaning of some word. He often stops up, as he tells me, till the middle of the night reading, or, properly speaking, translating the Word to his wife and children. This is not altogether a singular case. I know of another, who is amongst my oldest friends, who has often given me very interesting accounts of readings that have taken place in his house, where some of his neighbours have been present, the effect of which has been, that some of those who have heard him have lost confidence in some of their former modes of worship, such as praying to particular images of the saints. Another poor fellow who had been much disturbed about the infallibility of the priesthood, caused by what they had told him about Christ having promised to be with them till the end of the world, had his mind completely liberated by observing, while reading St. Matthew's Gospel, that Christ's promise to be with His people is on the condition that they teach whatsoever He has commanded. This, as he told me, was not pointed out to him by any man, but was shown to him by the Spirit, in answer to much prayer.

NORTH AFRICA.

ALGIERS.—The issues from your Dépôt in this city, insignificant in number as they were last year, have again undergone a reduction, and have fallen from 330 to 230 copies. These, however, do not represent the whole circulation of this locality, as the Rev. J. B. Ginsburg, under whose superintendence the work is placed, has also distributed 109 Bibles and 779 Testaments, besides Portions, on account of the London Jews' Society, of which he is a Missionary. Several reasons are named by him as the probable cause of the diminution in the sales which has occurred. The first of these is the insurrection which commenced on the 1st of March, 1871, with an attempt on the part of the Saharian residents at Algiers to slaughter the Jews, a plot, the embers of which are still smouldering, and which has rendered colportage up the country difficult and dangerous, if not impossible. The second is the misery and death consequent upon the war, and the importation of a large quantity of Bibles by the troops which have returned from captivity. Mr. Ginsburg calculates these troops at 4,000, and then supposing that one in four has received a copy, concludes that 1,000 Bibles or New Testaments have been brought by them into the country, and are being bartered for food, or drink, or tobacco. But, supposing his first calculation to be correct, it is not probable that men who had carried the book so far and made some acquaintance with its precious contents, would part with it on such easy terms.

ORAN.—Mr. Moses Benoliel is still retained as a colporteur in the service of the Society, and has succeeded in putting into circulation during the past year 199 Bibles, 115 New Testaments, and 1,313 Portions. In addition to this he has given away to destitute persons 291 copies, chiefly Gospels—the French soldiers having come in for a good share of these. The Rev. J. Lowitz, who kindly superintends his labours, thus speaks of the difficulties which he has to encounter:—

People can have no idea of the real state of things in this country for the last year. You are quite right in saying that man has separated himself from God, and the miserable specimen of humanity in this country seems far more alienated than elsewhere. The Jews, Musselmén, Roman Catholics and others, though attached to the outward forms of their respective religions and creeds, are full of prejudice and hatred toward each other, the fruit of the late troubles. I converse with these people daily on religion, and am grieved to see how little their feelings are affected towards it. I confess that it is some consolation to see that Scriptures are bought here and there by some. As far as I can judge Mr. Benoliel does his duty best to present the Word of God to all classes and in every way possible, but the Bread of God is the last thing these carnally-minded Algerines care for. Their appetite for gain has enlarged in proportion to the enormous taxes which have been put upon them by France to pay the war expenses.

TUNIS.—The Rev. W. Fenner whose Mission work still detains him in this locality, has continued to devote some of his time to Scripture distribution, and has succeeded in circulating 169 volumes. He does not, however, find the trials of his position decrease with the lapse of time. On the contrary, he states, that were it not for the kindness and sympathy of Christian friends he should oftentimes be tempted to despair. But he is borne up by the assurance that the Lord is on his side; and the thought that much prayer is being offered by those who have access to a Throne of Grace nerves him to renewed energy and perseverance. In the capital of the Regency alone he reckons that there are 35,000 Jews, and his chief difficulty is, not to gain a hearing from them, but to obtain protection and means of employment for enquiring and converted Israelites. Mr. Fenner speaks in high terms of the Hebrew and English Old Testament, lately printed at Vienna. He doubts whether it is possible to produce anything to surpass it in beauty, and, as far as he has seen, in correctness also. The encouragement which this earnest Missionary meets with is not great, but the Word and example of his Lord and Master are a sufficient warrant to him to labour on in faith. He says:—

My duty, however, is plain—to preach the Word in season and out of season, and I leave my Committee under Divine guidance to retain me here, or allot me another sphere of activity. I feel more and more the want of *Christian Society*, but this I must be willing to sacrifice for the sake of the benighted Israelites of Tunis, in anticipation, and oh, how sweet will be the realisation, of that blissful reunion before the throne of

God and the Lajab, wherē we shall go no more out for ever! How welcome the thought that we shall then have fought our last battle with infidelity and superstition, and that the mouth of every reviling Jew and scoffing Mohammedan will be for ever stopped!

TURKEY.

THERE is no agency within the vast circle of your Society's operations the requirements of which are more calculated to try the faith and exercise the patience of him who superintends it, than that which has been assigned to Dr. Thomson, and whose duties he has so efficiently discharged. Even before it was enlarged by the addition of Egypt and Syria, the varied character of its inhabitants, and the numerous languages in which it was necessary to supply the Scriptures and to conduct the correspondence, were no slight tax upon his mental energies; and the growing importance of these two countries, and the necessity of active efforts to supply their wants, cannot but contribute materially to the increase both of anxiety and toil. Dr. Thomson, however, does not shrink from the responsibility which his enlarged sphere of duty entails. He has confidence in the power of God's Word, not only to ameliorate the condition of man intellectually, morally, and socially, but to make him wise unto Salvation; and he has faith in the promise of God that His Word shall not return unto Him void. That in taking a general survey of his district there is to be seen a growing appreciation of the Word of God as well as a marked increase of its influence upon those to whom it is sent and by whom it is read, Dr. Thomson has no doubt. Clouds, however, not unfrequently intervene to throw their shade over the landscape, and bring a corresponding anxiety to the heart of him who longs for sunshine to brighten all its features. To some of these he briefly alludes when he mentions the illness of Mr. Tabory, of Seraievo, the unavoidable detention from his work of Mr. Krzossa, of Bulgaria, and the retirement from the service of the Society of Mr. Treiber, of Scutari, leaving the vast Province of Albania for some months without superintendence. In addition to these drawbacks, the influence of the Franco-Prussian war con-

tinued to be severely felt during the first half of the year, and during the remainder, the prevalence of the cholera in the capital, not only interposed a barrier to the sale of the Scriptures within the city; but, through the quarantine regulations, rendered the dispatch of them into the provinces more difficult and expensive. Nor have these causes been inoperative. In some sections of the district they have produced stagnation, and in others retrogression; and yet, as regards the agency at large, the report is of a most satisfactory character, and Dr. Thomson expresses his conviction that the unfavourable circumstances to which he has referred are only temporary, and that there are influences at work which with the blessing of God cannot but be productive of the most beneficial results.

That a considerable increase would be exhibited in the issues of the past year was to be expected. The addition to them, of the Scriptures sold in Egypt, the opening of a Depôt in Alexandria, and the employment of a larger staff of colporteurs, one of whom has been stationed in Old Servia, one in Lower Egypt, and another in the Lebanon, all tended to the enlargement of your circulation, and helped to give a fresh impulse to your work. Some volunteers, too, may justly claim to share the joy of such success. One of these has been at work, in Alexandria, and the other at Bucharest, and both have reaped an abundant harvest. Dr. Thomson is most anxious to enlarge the agency of colportage, and just at the close of the year he has found suitable men for Jerusalem and Nazareth. No colporteur has yet been found for Greece, though some time has elapsed since permission was given to engage one, whilst one who had the Greek Islands assigned to him as his sphere of labour, and who commenced operations in Smyrna and its vicinity, drew back after a month's trial, when he found that he had to endure the 'reproach of Christ.' He had not well counted the cost. At Damascus the same difficulty has been experienced, but the brethren there feeling the importance of the work, and anxious to avail themselves of the liberal aid which your Agent was authorized to offer them, have just made a proposal which may be found to meet the necessities of the case. It is the special prerogative of the Lord of the harvest to send

forth labourers into the harvest, and though God's gracious providence must not supersede the diligence of His creatures in seeking out, and calling into action, all available means, yet it is well to bear in mind the lesson of prayer inculcated by the great husbandman, when, under similar circumstances, 'He exclaimed, 'The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few.'

Having thus made brief allusion to his causes of anxiety and his grounds of encouragement, Dr. Thomson proceeds, with heartfelt gratitude to God, to report a gross increase of 8,105 copies on the issues of his agency during the past year, and of 6,038 copies on the circulation effected through the more immediate instrumentality of the Society within the same period. The following statistics, and your Agent's own observations concerning them, are best given in the clear and concise form in which he has furnished them:—

Number of Bibles	.	.	.	.	5,655
" Testaments	.	.	.	.	11,339
" Parts	.	.	.	.	12,632
Total issues for 1871					29,626
ditto for 1870					21,521
Increase					8,105

The following list exhibits the same figures as divided among the various Bible Societies:—

Disseminated by the agency of the Society	.	.	.	22,882
Sold to the American Bible Society	.	.	.	6,340
" " National Bible Society of Scotland	.	.	.	404
				29,626
Nett sales in 1871	.	22,882 realised	.	£1,270 2 11
" " 1870	.	16,844 "	.	930 13 11
Increase				6,038
				£339 9 0

There is thus brought out the encouraging fact, that while the sister Bible Societies have increased their purchases from us during the past year to the extent of not less than 2,067 copies, the issues by this Society's own agency have increased by 6,038 copies, or more than one-third, while the sum realised from the sales of the nett issues has increased likewise in the same proportion. 'Upon this latter fact your Agent is disposed to put no small importance. For while it is doubtless true that occasions will arise in which the gratis distribution of the Holy Scriptures may be as imperatively called for as that of food during a famine, such exceptional occurrences ought not to constitute more than a fractional part of the circulation of the Scriptures in any country. That land must be in a

most unsatisfactory and critical condition of whose population are to any considerable extent dependent for daily food on the charity of their neighbours, and it is an equally unfavourable sign of the moral and spiritual condition of a nominally Christian people, when they are so indifferent to the value of the Word of God, as to be unwilling to purchase it for themselves, even at the low prices at which it is offered to them by your Society. The gratis distribution during the past year amounted to 487 copies, exceeding by 208 that of the previous year, and as the full proportionate increase in the proceeds realised is nevertheless maintained, it follows that the average price of the books sold during the past year was higher than during 1870. Such was really the case, the Bulgarian and Græco-Turkish Bible having been published during the past year for the first time, as well as the Rouman Bible issued complete for the first time in one volume by this Society. And hence in conformity with this the number of Bibles issued exceeds by 2,479 copies the corresponding number of 1870.

Lastly, if we deduct from 6,038, which is the increase on the Society's nett issues during the past year, 1,416 copies disseminated in Egypt, which can scarcely be said to have been included in the area of circulation for 1870, we have 4,622 copies, representing the increased issues within the same limits as in the previous year. For these tokens of success let us 'thank God, and take courage.'

Dr. Thomson next furnishes a more interesting table showing the various languages into which these issues are divided, and the numerous nationalities to whom the waters of life flow through the instrumentality of your agency:—

Albanian, Gheg	381	
„ Tosk	711	
	—	1,092
Arabic		2,500
Armenian, Modern	122	
„ Ancient	1,070	
„ Ararat	199	
Armeno-Turkish	447	
	—	1,838
Bulgarian	3,568	
„ with Slavic	127	
Slavic	17	
	—	3,712
English		671
French		552
German		664
Greek, Modern	8,224	
„ Ancient	1,528	
„ „ and Modern	53	
„ in Roman letters	9	
Græco-Turkish	1,190	
	—	11,004
*Carried forward		22,033

	Brought forward	22,033
Hebrew, including 43 New Testaments	2,684	
and French	35	
„ German	110	
„ Judæo-German	130	
„ „ -Spanish	60	
„ English	1	
Judæo-German Testaments	18	
„ -Spanish	82	
		3,120
Hungarian	142	
Italian	235	
Latin	61	
Polish	21	
Persian	90	
Rouman and Wallachian	2,143	
Russ	384	
Servian	441	
Turkish	914	
Various in 8 languages	47	
		4,478
		<u>29,631</u>

It is impossible to read, much less to compile, such a table as the foregoing, which records results that have absorbed the earnest thought, the anxious care and the watchful labour of a whole year; without the mind being borne along upon a stream of thought, the chief ingredients of which are wonder, gratitude, and praise. A whole volume might easily be compiled from the materials which the Turkish agency alone supplies, and it would conduce much to the interest and completeness of your Report to give unabridged extracts from Dr. Thomson's correspondence which, for convenience sake, it is necessary to curtail. Those, however, that are printed have reference to the most salient topics, and serve to indicate both the value and the vastness of his important work. The following are some of his thoughts upon the languages and nationalities referred to in the preceding table:—

First in order, and on many accounts entitled to a large share of our sympathies, stand the Albanian issues, in which the extensive circulation effected in recent years presents a striking contrast to the insignificant numbers of former times, and leads to the hope that the Albanian people have at last resolved to introduce the use of their own vernacular as the medium of education. The Gheg circulation is less indeed by 122 than it was in 1870, but when it is added, that, literally, every copy of every book that could be spared has been sold off, the limited circulation need be no discouragement. On the other hand, the Tosk circulation of 711, exhibits,

in contrast with the 60 of 1870, the difference between the new and the old rate of sales, and encourages us to expect, that as the Tosk dialect is spoken by a larger population than the Ghëg, which is better supplied with schools and foreign literature, so when once the demand for Albanian literature shall have taken root, a large supply will be required in that dialect. How needful Christian education is for the Albanian nation, the troubles of the past year but too conclusively show. Arabic appears in force, not only as being the language of Egypt, now included in this agency, but owing to the increased circulation effected in Syria through colportage and the aid of Christian friends. The circulation of Armenian editions having fallen, practically, very much into the hands of the American Mission, our issues exhibit a decrease in each department except that of Ararat, in which our new edition of the New Testament, accompanied with the ancient Armenian and references, has secured an increase of 175, the nett decrease on all being 521, which may be said to be the only unpropitious item that appears in this list. The large increase of 1,547 copies exhibited by the Bulgarian is most encouraging, and is easily, though not exclusively, accounted for by the publication of the entire Bible with references, in royal 8vo., during the past year. Though sold at an average price of about seven shillings, the circulation has amply demonstrated the reverence and love which the people entertain for the Word of God, and their earnest search after the Truth. But it is in the Greek issues that the grand advance is found, which gives its pre-eminently hopeful character to the circulation of the past year, an increase of no less than 3,151 copies being exhibited by the issues of 1871 over those of 1870. As indicating a proper attention to the study of the ancient language, and especially of the divine original, the increase of 75 in the ancient Greek issues is not to be overlooked; and equally gratifying, though in a different way, is the increase of 279 copies in the Greco-Turkish circulation among the uplands of Asia Minor, where, through force of circumstances, the Greek has given place to the Turkish language. But it is in the modern Greek issues that the large increase of 2,779 is exhibited, and it is undoubtedly to them that we must look as the index of the general progress of the people in the knowledge and love of the Truth.

Encouraging as this is, and accompanied, as we shall see, by very evident indications of the power of the Truth, it is but the beginning of what is still needed before the Word of God shall be introduced into the homes of the whole Greek people. Constantinople alone should absorb annually as large an amount as our entire present circulation; and though it has not been honoured to take the lead in this most hopeful movement, we trust it may not long hesitate to follow the example of Mitylene and Smyrna. Every one must mark with interest the circulation of the Word of Life among the people of Israel, the very parties from whom we ourselves received it, though they are still blind to its priceless value. The increase of 410, in copies containing merely the Hebrew text, is no very great cause for gratulation, except as indicating a zeal for maintaining education in the sacred language. Far more encouraging are the items of 46 of increase in the Judæo-Spanish, and of 21 in Hebrew with German. The former is particularly valuable, and is occasioned by the publication of the Pentateuch, accompanied by a Spanish translation by the Rev. James Christie, of the Church of Scotland Mission, which, for its accuracy, clearness, and scholarly character, is entitled to high commen-

dition. The whole Bible is now far advanced in the same style, and we look forward to its publication as an invaluable boon to the Judæo-Spanish population of this empire.

In Ruman there is exhibited only the slight increase of 39 copies, which gives no idea of the encouragement really presented by the Society's work in that country.

The circulation in Servian exhibits an increase of 203, which is principally to be accounted for by the labours of the Society's new colporteur, Mr. Heringer, in the eastern part of Old Servia, and powerfully suggests the necessity of providing for the circulation of the Scriptures in the remaining districts of that region, which encircles the modern principality, but is still under the direct authority of the Sultan. Last, but not least, the Turkish in the Arabic character, exhibits the highest figure that has been attained for the last eight years. Undoubtedly, no small portion of these books were bought to be used as text books in Christian Schools, but it is equally certain that a much larger number than in former years have found their way into the homes of our Moslem brethren. The increase of 166 copies is extremely encouraging, when it is considered how many obstacles stand in the way of the enquiring Mussulman, both from the watchful jealousy of his brethren, and the repressive policy of the government. Yet who can tell how many hearts among that sober, thoughtful, domestic people, may not be aching with the tortures of uncertainty of all the great questions of human destiny, and eagerly waiting for some glimpse of that heavenly light and truth which the Bible alone can reveal to them.

The editions which have issued from the press during the year have amounted to 32,000 copies, comprising:—

	Copies.
Bulgarian Bible, royal 8vo., refs.	5,000
Græco-Turkish Bible, refs.	3,000
Azarat Armenian, with ancient Armenian, 8vo., refs.	3,000
Russian New Testament 8vo.	8,000
Bulgarian New Testament, 12mo., refs.	5,000
Bulgarian New Testament 12mo.	5,000
Bulgarian Genesis 16mo.	3,000

The editions in course of printing consists of the following and reach a total of 41,000 copies:—

Rouman Bible, 8vo., refs.	10,000 copies.
" " " 8vo.	6,000
" New Testament 32mo.	5,000
Bulgarian Bible, 12mo., refs.	10,000
" Proverbs 16mo.	5,000
Gheg Albanian Testament and Psalms	3,000
" " Gospels and Acts	2,000

In furnishing these particulars, Dr. Thomson passes in review the labours of the Rev. Dr. Riggs, of the American Mission, whose engagement with your Society came to a

close upon the completion of the Bulgarian Reference Bible. Possessing a talent for the acquisition of languages and a mind enriched with the stores of an accurate and extensive scholarship, he has superintended the translation of the Old Testament and the revision of the New with a well-balanced judgment and a reverence for the sacred text which have been most conducive to success. Dr. Long, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had for several years been resident in Eastern Bulgaria and was to a great extent associated with Dr. Riggs in his labours, rendered essential service in the preparation of what was substantially a fresh translation of the New Testament, and Dr. Riggs having in the meantime revised the Old Testament, a work has been produced which has been received throughout Bulgaria with gratitude and admiration.

The translation of the Old Testament into Turkish, upon which Dr. Schauffler has for many years been engaged, has advanced as far as the Prophet Jeremiah, and will be sent to press as soon as the Book of Ezekiel is completed.

In reviewing more minutely the details of the year's operations, Dr. Thomson commences with

CONSTANTINOPLE.—There are here a central Dépôt in Stamboul and two sub-Dépôts in Pera, whilst a single colporteur divides his time between the city and the port, the total circulation for the year has amounted to 2,354 volumes, being less by 345 than that of the preceding one. A double cause is assigned for this deficiency, first the prevalence of cholera by which, for several months, Missionary efforts were paralyzed, and secondly the robbery by Circassian brigands of colporteur Goldstein when engaged in his annual tour in the surrounding country. The authorities professed an anxiety to discover and punish the offenders, but though they were identified and brought before the courts of justice, nothing satisfactory has resulted from the prosecution. This robbery was the more vexatious, as it took place immediately after a most successful tour in Silivri and Chorlu, where all classes of the population had purchased freely. His sales for the year

amounted to 1,078 copies. Dr. Thomson furnishes the following incidents connected with his work :—

As in former years, he visited the Greek Theological Seminary at Halki, one of the Prince's Islands, and met with a very cordial reception. Being asked, on one of his visits, why the Society sold the Scriptures so cheap, he replied, 'out of love to Jesus and the souls of men.' 'I believe it,' replied one of the students, 'for these books contain the pure Truth of God, which is the only true bond of union; and that Truth I long for, and hope one day to attain to it.' Being asked what was the difference between Lutheranism, Calvinism, and Catholicism, he replied, 'the two former seek to restore the light of Divine Truth, which has been hid by the latter under the bushel of human teaching. Hence,' he added 'the Bible Society naturally connects itself with the labours of the former, as their aims are identical.' This explanation was confirmed by the Vicar, who encouraged the students to purchase, and himself took charge of ten copies, to dispose of to any who might wish for them, in the interval between that and his next visit. 'One day,' Goldstein relates, 'I was accosted in Germany, at Tophaneh, by a Greek priest, who had studied first at Halki, and afterwards at Berlin, where he had taken a full theological course, and then returned to this city. Here he preaches in four different churches, not, however, to teach the people saint worship, or amuse them with fabulous legends, but to proclaim the doctrines of the Gospel, and urge the people to search the Scriptures, whether these things be not so. This I know to be the fact, from the articles that are from time to time inserted in the local papers, criticising, unfavourably, his sermons.' Space forbids me referring to his eminent success at Silivri and Chorus, but in regard to the Russian war vessels in the port, Goldstein reports that his work is greatly retarded by the frequent changes that are made in the officers, so that he has to gain a new permission to sell the Scriptures, even in vessels in which he was well known and valued. On one of his visits, the captain said he would not permit him to come on board, unless he would promise to sell cheaper to the sailors of the fleet than to others. This, Goldstein replied that he had no authority to do; but suggested, that it was better the sailors and marines should buy books of wholesome instruction, than squander their money in intoxicating liquors. To this the captain assented, and permitted Goldstein to go on board. Being afterwards shown a New Testament, he offered less than its price for it, and as he declined to give more, Goldstein presented him with the book. He accepted it, but shortly afterwards brought the price. He has since been very kind, and has repeatedly asked Goldstein to partake of refreshment. Another captain asked him to bring large type Testaments for the sailors who could read but imperfectly, and a third pointed out to your colporteur groups of the sailors here and there, trying to read, and observed, 'these men require primers as well as New Testaments,' a remark which exactly applies to many districts of this country. *

No public meeting of the "Auxiliary has been held this year, but the usual collection has been made, and the pupils of the Free Church Mission Schools for Italian Jewesses, the Haskioy British School, the school kept by

the Misses Walsh, and the Sabbath Schools of the Rev. Mr. Millingen, have contributed largely. Dr. Thomson pays a tribute of regard and esteem to the memory of Miss Walsh, whose death he records. For nearly a quarter of a century she has afforded to the children of the residents of Pera, both native and British, a sound Scriptural education. Her efforts have been largely appreciated, and the fruits of her labours will yet be developed in the Christian character of her former pupils.

RUMELIA.—Ancient Thrace and Macedonia present a large field in which to labour for the diffusion of God's Truth, but inasmuch as other Societies are working successfully there, your Agent has preferred to leave them in sole possession of the district. He thus refers to the subject, and to the improved prospects of internal communication in a country hitherto most difficult of access:—

As explained in former years, ancient Thrace is occupied exclusively by the American Mission; and Macedonia by the Scottish National Bible Society, whose colporteur has continued his useful labours with encouraging success, under the care of the Rev. P. Crosbie, of Salonica, his sales amounting to 404 copies. Besides these, however, Mr. Crosbie sold, in Salonica for this Society, 58 copies, which represent the only operations of the Society in these extensive provinces. It is much to be desired that the system of railways now in progress in these lands, may render them both more accessible and secure; develop their resources, and promote the diffusion of civilization and knowledge. In particular, the opening of these lines will facilitate immensely the establishment of colportage in the south and west of Old Servia; an interesting region, but one into which the cost and difficulty of transporting books has hitherto prevented the extension of the operations of the Society. A few months may greatly alter the case.

BULGARIA.—Your Agent has no wish to speak to the disparagement of other faithful labourers when he testifies that there is no portion of his district in which the energy, fidelity, and Christian character of his subordinates are developed more satisfactorily than in this important province. Mr. Kutschewsky has charge of the principal Dépôt at Rustchuck, and, in addition to supplying the wants of the colporteurs, he has found time for an extensive tour, in the course of which a large number of Scriptures were distributed. Two colporteurs were at work during the

whole year, and another who had obtained leave to visit his home in East Prussia, but from various reasons was detained on the frontier, and only returned in June, has since that period been pursuing his calling with his usual success. On his return from Jassy in the course of last summer, Dr. Thomson had the opportunity of visiting Rustchuck, and holding personal intercourse with these good men. One of them he had not seen before, and he was glad to be able to verify the favourable opinion which he had formed of him from his correspondence and the result of his labours. The total circulation of the province has amounted to 3,135 copies, which gives an excess of 783 over the issues of the previous year, and this it is expected is only preparatory to a similar increase during the coming year.

Regular reports of the colporteur's labours are received by Dr. Thomson every month. Of these he has furnished the following brief abstract:—

Starting from home as soon as travelling became practicable, Edinger proceeded by rail to Chernavoda, and thence by Hirsova, Matchin, Cherna, and Catalin to Tultsha, where he was interested in the religious awakening that had appeared among the Polish and Russian strangers. He next proceeded to Silistria, where he sold 51 copies in many different languages, and amongst others a Turkish Testament to a Bulgarian priest, who wished to present it to the Cadi, or Moslem judge of the city. At Tutturkhan he sold 42 copies, and at a fair held in its vicinity 60 more, but he reports that he generally finds such fairs unsuitable for religious conversation, men's minds being mostly too much engrossed with buying and selling and getting gain. Returning home for supplies he was interested to find a Jew opposing the idolatrous worship of Mary, by comparing her to the shell of the pearl mussel, not intrinsically more precious than others, but deriving all its value from the exquisite beauty and purity of something developed within it, though of foreign origin. He next visited Bazarjik, where he found the priest and teacher very friendly, and passed on to Baltjik and Medjidieh, where, owing to the preponderance of Tartars, he did not sell more than 46 copies. Proceeding next to Babadagh, he met with a most friendly reception from the teacher, but found most of the people engaged in field work, and hence his sales were limited; but at Catalin he was delighted with the joy expressed by a Bulgarian priest at having it in his power to purchase the whole Word of God in his own language. Though he appears to have visited several places more than once, he on every occasion disposed of some copies of the Scriptures, and towards the close of the year he records his gratitude at being necessitated to go by a circuitous route to Bazarjik, as he thus sold not a few copies in two large villages he had never before visited. There is no town of great size in this district, and the state of education is backward, hence Mr. Edinger's

success in disseminating 890 copies may be cited as a good illustration of what Dr. Chalmers called 'the power of littles.'

Of another colporteur, Dr. Thomson writes:—

Heringer first visited Rasgrad and Shumla, meeting in both with signal success, and then proceeded to his new residence of Lompalanka, a good way up the Danube, where he disposed in eight days of 162 copies in the town and villages, had much profitable conversation with the people, and heard many thanks and prayers offered for the Society. At Berkovitz he met with much hostility at first from both Jews and Bulgarians, and at Sofia he had to quit his room in the inn because the landlord would have no lodger who abstained from wine and brandy. But he was most kindly entertained by a Protestant Bulgarian, who would accept no remuneration, and with whom he had much delightful fellowship. Sofia is a station of the American mission, and Heringer enjoyed exceedingly his intercourse with the brethren. He sold there 67 copies, and then returned by P. rot, Nisha, and Widdin where on this and a somewhat later visit he disposed of 269 copies. The arrival of the new Bulgarian Bibles excited here much interest, but for a time the absence of the *Apocrypha* was considered a fatal flaw, till some were bold enough to begin to purchase, and then the work proceeded well. Pursuing his course inland he sold Bibles at Piro to the bishop and three priests, as well as 96 volumes in the town, but found that many of the priests could not read well. At Nisha he sold 47 copies in eight days, and was much interested in the grief of a poor Roman Catholic woman at the loss of her Van Ess Bible, which had been taken from her by the priest. The priest, she said, had torn away a piece of her heart. She refused to buy a copy of Luther's translation, but said if she could get another copy of the Van Ess Bible, she would take good care that the priest should not lay his hands on it.

The following is extracted by Dr. Thomson from the journal of the Depositary:—

Kutschewsky mentions a Bulgarian printer who sought to compel him to take back a Bulgarian Testament and Psalms purchased some time before, but who was prevailed on to take other books in exchange for it. The same person came afterwards to the Depot in quest of the Pilgrim's Progress, but not finding it there was induced to purchase two volumes of the Old Testament. By this time he had become quite friendly, and spoke of the pleasure with which he had read the New Testament. Kutschewsky's tour was to Ternova, Rahovitza, and Laskovitz. He met with much success, and in general found the teachers very friendly; but in one instance the rector of a public school had studied at Belgrade, and in order to oppose him not only pointed out insignificant differences between the Slavic text and the new Bible which followed the Textus Receptus, but had recourse freely to atheistic arguments—tactics which the Greek Church seems to have borrowed in this case from the Jesuits. He succeeded, unfortunately, in stopping the sales for a time. Kutschewsky reports, however, that amid much fanaticism and ungodliness he found a growing intelligence and esteem for the Word of God, and that several were

desirous to purchase Bibles, but from dulness of trade could not afford the means at that time.

RUMANIA.—The two 'Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, now known by the name of Rumania, are said by Dr. Thomson to present a field of labour for your Society, calling for the most earnest attention. The population is considerable, amounting to four millions. The general features of the country are those of modern civilization, and great efforts are being made for the extension of education and the well-being of the community. It cannot indeed be denied that its moral tone is low, and the outbursts of cruelty of which the poor Jews have been the victims, leave a foul blot in the history of its people, which is a sore disgrace. But the lower their state of degradation, the more welcome the signs of moral and spiritual progress to which the large circulation of the Scriptures amongst them bears undoubted testimony. Their starting point it must be remembered was not a very promising one. Their country seems to have been regarded originally as a kind of penal colony of the Roman Empire, which at the time of the Conquest of Dacia was itself sunk in the deepest degradation. Trodden down by successive hordes of invaders and a continual bone of contention amongst its powerful neighbours, it has been scourged and corrupted by the military occupation of each of them in turn." These are palliating considerations when judging the condition of a people whose advantages have been few, but who are now making sure, if slow, progress along a more excellent way than any which they have yet trodden.

The central Depôt for these Principalities is at Bucharest, though of late the Depôt at Jassy, under the care of Mr. Scharschmidt, has assumed a special importance from the fact that the Society's translation of the Old Testament, as well as the last edition of the New, and two editions of the Psalms, have all been printed in that city, an honour which is being continued still, since revised editions of the whole Bible, one with and the other without references, are being carried through the press there, under the editorial superintendence of the Rev. W. Mayer. It is satisfactory to know that this version, notwithstanding some imperfections which

are unavoidable in early efforts, has been most favourably received, and is regarded as a precious gift to the nation.

The total circulation of the district has amounted to 4,010 volumes, in various languages, which shows a decrease on that of the previous year of 11½. If, however, the comparison is made between the issues of merely Rouman Scriptures, the increase on these amounts to 476 volumes. The Rev. F. G. Kleinhenn still continues his hearty co-operation with the Society, and the cordial thanks of the Committee are due to him, as well as to the Rev. Mr. Nachim, Jewish Missionary at Botushani, Mr. Kelemen of Braila, and Mr. Beaumont of Bucharest, for the valuable aid which they have afforded. It is gratifying to find that the benevolent object of the Society meets with the hearty approbation of the people of Bucharest. No opposition is experienced either from the priests or monks, some of whom are frequent customers at the Dépôt and manifest a very friendly spirit. A large number of Rouman New Testaments are sold to the pupils at the gymnasia; and it is pleasant to find that there is only one school in the town from which the Bible is excluded, whilst it is used as a text book in the normal training school for teachers. This fact is full of hope, as is the assurance that the labouring classes receive the Bible with the greatest delight: it is now, as it was in our Lord's day, 'the common people heard him gladly.' Col-porteurs Manz and Goldstein have both been very successful in their sales; the former, though encountering much ribaldry and scorn, yet in one town sold 220 copies, whilst the latter disposed of 323 volumes in three months. He is a Jewish proselyte, and with all the zeal of a new convert goes from house to house, urging all to study the Bible and follow its precepts. To some soldiers, who said they needed military regulations and not the Bible, he replied that there was no contradiction between their duty to their earthly and their heavenly commander; they must render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's.

The western half of Wallachia has been allotted to Col-porteur Gottfried, who still maintains a high position as an intelligent and successful labourer. The population is

very scanty, and the district so extensive and ill-supplied with roads and means of transit, that a period of nearly three years is necessary to make the tour of the whole of it; nor does past experience encourage the hope that a more frequent visitation would repay the trouble. Morals are at a very low ebb, and the clergy are but too frequently on the same level with those to whom they ought to be examples both in faith and practice; or, when this is not the case, are but blind leaders of the blind. Colporteur Gottfried thus describes a pastoral visit paid by one of the better order of priests:—

The peasant is thoughtful, wishes education for his family, and is respectable in his deportment, and devout in his feelings. He has bought a copy of the New Testament, which he has carefully placed behind a picture of his patron Saint, in front of which he keeps a taper constantly burning. His priest visits him once a month to collect his fees, and sprinkle the family in return with holy water, or perform some other equally efficacious rite. The peasant assembles his household, and receives the priest with marked reverence, who at once performs the ceremony proper for the occasion. He is then most probably shown the New Testament, and if he be one of the better class, and can afford the time, he will probably read a 'Gospel' or an 'Epistle,' and offer some explanatory remarks, if he thinks his hearers unable to understand the meaning. But most probably on concluding, he will tell the peasant, that he must not read that book, he is too great a sinner; and so, all crossing themselves, and repeating *Kyrie eleison* 'Lord have mercy upon us,' they kiss the book and return it to its place.

Colporteur Binder has prosecuted his labours in South Moldavia with much success, having sold 837 volumes. He states that a great change is visible in the Jewish community of Galatz, among whom he meets with courtesy instead of scorn, as formerly, and to some of whom he not unfrequently sells the New Testament. The Greeks, on the other hand, remain as fanatical as ever, and refuse to admit the Scriptures into their schools. The Russians are looking forward with great anxiety to the completion of the Bible in their native language, having received so large a proportion of it. The use of French, which has been the channel through which a vast amount of debasing literature has been admitted into the country, has been discontinued in their seminaries. In Upper Moldavia, Mr. Scharschmidt, notwithstanding many difficulties through the interruption of railway communication, consequent

upon the floods, has met with much encouragement. Dr. Thomson thus describes his labours and their results :

Mr. Scharschmidt testifies to the cordial reception which the entire Bible in one volume meets with from the general population. He mentions with great satisfaction the sale of a supply of New Testaments and Psalms to a female boarding-school in Jassy, and states that the pupils are daily instructed out of the Sacred Oracles. He found also a very cordial reception for the revised New Testament in 8vo. with references at the Theological Seminary at Hush. As usual Mr. Scharschmidt has diligently visited the whole territory allotted to him, and sent notices of whatever seemed interesting. At Rouman, whether from his general appearance, or from the interest which he took in visiting the Jews, a Rouman priest supposed him to be a Jew, and pointed out to him Isa. vii. 14, 'Behold a virgin shall conceive, &c.' Mr. Scharschmidt at once admitted its reference to the Lord Jesus; and then, turning to Acts iv. 12, read the words 'Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved,' and asked him how he could reconcile such a declaration with the idolatrous worship paid by the Greek Church to the Virgin Mary, Saints and Angels. 'Adeverat! you are right,' exclaimed the priest, and candidly admitted that the text condemned all such practices. In consequence of that conversation, the merchant in whose shop the incident occurred bought a Bible. At Baken, also, he was mistaken for a Jew under the following pleasing circumstances:—In passing through the public garden he found a gold watch and appendages, and immediately fastening it on the point of his staff, went round among the throng in quest of the owner. He soon discovered the lady, who had dropped the watch, and returned it to her. Astonished at such conduct, she exclaimed 'Es giebt doch noch ehrliche Juden!' Well there are yet honourable Jews to be found!

At Buhusch, he found a 'good Jew' in high reputation for sanctity, and a place so full of fanaticism, that he could sell nothing. He lodged, however, with a Jewish innkeeper, who possessed a Judæo-German Bible, and with whom he had often spoken of the things of God. On this occasion he read with him several passages relating to the Messiah, and among others the 53rd chapter of Isaiah, a great many Jews and the hostess herself being present. He had scarcely got through that chapter, when the hostess sprang up, and with loud screams began to rate him for having put such a book into her husband's hands. He tried to soothe her, observing that the book was her husband's own property, and was no other than the Old Testament, but she refused to believe it, and continued to scream, so that the neighbours hurried to the house from every direction. She was resolved to have the book burned, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that she was prevailed upon to allow Scharschmidt to stay that night in the house, compensating herself for her wounded orthodoxy by a double charge.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.—There is now some prospect that these neglected but interesting provinces will be brought into direct railway communication with the capital,

and receive a larger share of attention than they have hitherto done. Mr. Tabory has now for nine years discharged the duties of his station as the representative of the Society with faithfulness and zeal. One of his tours to the north-east was interrupted by sickness, which compelled him to return home; but he was able to accomplish three long journeys, which Dr. Thomson thus refers to:—

He penetrated first, as far as Bihatch in the extreme north-west of Croatia, and returning by Banyabooka and Jaicza, next proceeded south-west across Herzegovina to Mostar, Stolatz, Gabella, and Metcovitch, a small frontier town of Austria, and lastly took a south-eastern direction by way of Fotcha to Siemtza and the utmost limits of his territory. His total sales amounted to 290 copies, being 77 more than those of 1870, which on account of his sickness were exceptionally few. One unacquainted with the country might in this case exclaim and with some appearance of justice, against the disproportion between the cost of the agency here employed and the results obtained. But whoever knows the spiritual bondage under which all classes of the population are held, their utter ignorance in general of the nature of the Gospel, the low state of education, and the remoteness and isolation of the people from the moral and intellectual activity of the rest of Europe, will not grudge the employment of one faithful messenger to traverse the mountain ridges and valleys of Bosnia with the Word of Life. To the high esteem in which Mr. Tabory is held by all who know him, a warm and unsolicited testimony was borne by Miss Irby, one of two accomplished Christian ladies, who have both advocated through the press the claims of the Slavonic tribes of Turkey upon the sympathy of Western Christendom, and have shown the depth and reality of their own interest in them by personally visiting them, and by self-denying efforts for their enlightenment. The female school at Soraievo, which I have mentioned in former reports, was instituted by Miss Irby and her friends, and entrusted to the direction of deaconesses from Kaiserswerth. The position, however, was a very trying one, and it was found necessary to discontinue this arrangement. With my entire approbation Mrs. Tabory has now been appointed matron of the very limited number of boarders as yet received into this Institution, competent teachers being provided for their instruction.

Of each of the towns I have mentioned, Mr. Tabory furnishes copious accounts, bearing ample evidence that the Word of God was here and there exhibiting its power to reach and quicken the conscience. In one instance, a carpenter became, through the reading of the Bible, a changed man, and purchased one of each of the Slavic editions; in another a gambler gave up his favourite pursuit, and returned to habits of legitimate industry; and in a third a teacher, who had heard the Truth in Soraievo boldly advocated its claims, and ranged himself on the Lord's side amid a most ignorant priest-ridden and fanatical people. These are some of the examples which Mr. Tabory has furnished, but I cannot enlarge further, especially as he is able to announce greater things than these. He mentions the case of a young German and his wife, who seem to have tasted that the Lord is gracious; of an old man, the relative of

one who confessed the Truth some years ago, who now eagerly inquires into that salvation which he then neglected and opposed; and lastly of a Bosniac merchant and his son, who seem to have experienced the enlightening and converting power of the Holy Spirit, and who, if they have not yet attained to the liberty and comfort of the children of God, are waiting and pleading for light and direction, and have meanwhile stirred up several of their relatives and neighbours to join them in calling upon God. Surely this is good ground for thankfulness and hope and prayer; to say more might be premature; to say less would be, I think, unnecessarily distrustful.

ALBANIA AND MONTENEGRO.—Dr. Thomson states that during the past year Joannina, which had for some time been the residence of Mr. Davidson, has been unoccupied, and that, consequently, there has been no distribution of the Scriptures in South Albania. A small Dépôt has, however, been entrusted to a merchant, and Mr. Zabanski paid a visit to the city which was fairly successful. In Central Albania, Mr. Christophorides distributed 1,019 copies, whilst he earnestly pressed upon the people the need of studying the Scriptures in their own language. After selling all the books that he had in the Gheg dialect, he purposed returning to Constantinople to prepare new editions for the press, but he was so urged to visit Berat, and commence a similar work among the Tosks to that which he had done among the Ghegs, that he could not resist. At Berat a surprise awaited him. He found that a female teacher had already mastered the new system of orthography, and had taught the three elder classes of her pupils to read it with ease. Before he left the country he had put into circulation, 600 Testaments and Psalms. Some of these were printed in the old and defective system, but were still sufficient to convey knowledge to the ignorant and light to the blind. Of those printed in the new system your Agent observes—

Mr. Christophorides assures me that they are introduced into all the six boys' schools and both the girls' schools at Berat, whilst the Albanian Psalms are used in the church there, and at Elbassan the Society's Psalms are for the most part read, and the lessons invariably taken from the New Testament. That seems satisfactory testimony to their correctness and intelligibility. It was on every ground to be anticipated that the Albanian Scriptures would be received by the adherents of the Greek Church sooner than by Romanists, of whom there are many in North Albania, or by Moslems. But it is pleasing to find that

many Romanists in Durazzo and Tyranna, as also a few at Avlona, have received the Society's books, some of which have found their way even into Scutari. Mr. Christophorides mentions particularly the case of a poor tinker from Scutari, who, though a Romanist, bought and read the Scriptures with the utmost diligence, studying them, and asking for explanations, and even teaching others to read. Not a few Moslems also, in all the towns of Central Albania have learned to read, and the more enlightened of them recognise in a national literature the only means of securing national unity and progress. I should further mention that our Scriptures are affirmed to be in use in the schools of Dibra, in a wild sequestered valley, so unsafe for travellers that Mr. Christophorides did not venture to visit it. The Bishop, however, is favourably-disposed towards our work. Mr. Christophorides visited the Mat country—a wild region wholly independent of the Sultan—and has collected much interesting information respecting the Mats and the Mirdites, which is well fitted to deepen the interest of Christians in these people, but for which I have no room here. One thing is certain, that if anything is to be done, schools and books of varied information are necessary. Schools may be established by the people themselves, but for books they must look to friends without.

Mr. Treiber, who lately represented your Society at Scutari, has felt it necessary to resign his post. The difficulties which he had to contend with were very great, and the state of the country, both political and social, was most unfavourable. Still had he been of a more hopeful disposition his other qualifications might have been turned to good account. Dr. Thomson thus refers to his work before he left the Society:—

In the early part of the year Mr. Treiber performed three tours, one to Dulcigno on the sea coast, and back by Antivari and Spezzia; another to Budua, Cattaro, and Ragusa; and a third to Cettigne, the capital of Montenegro; his sales in all amounted to 139 copies. In Dulcigno he found the Slavonic priest (an armourer by trade), but he was favourable to the sale of the Scriptures, and bought six New Testaments. In Cattaro and Ragusa rationalism and infidelity were rampant, and even blasphemy not unfrequent, and Rénan in high repute. In Scutari itself the people were ignorant, bigoted, suspicious, crouching beneath the tyranny of Rome, yet here and there raising a vigorous protest against her usurpations. In Montenegro alone he found a state of things the reverse of all this. Ignorant though they were, and, therefore, to some extent superstitious, these indomitable mountaineers seemed to be animated by a powerful thirst for knowledge, as well as love and reverence for the Word of God. On being assured by their priests that the books were correct, they bought in a short time 50 copies, and were so anxious each of them to possess a portion, that thousands of copies would have been thankfully received by the vast throng, and would have been valued. Experience, however, forbids such a mode of distribution, except on rare occasions of a exceptional kind.

THESSALY.—Mr. Zabanski, to whose faithfulness and zeal Dr. Thomson bears his willing testimony, has succeeded in selling 278 copies of the Scriptures, being sixty-one more than in 1870. He, too, meets with frequent discouragements, but he has pursued his course with faith and patience, and has not failed to reap the reward which the promise of a faithful God has connected with their exercise. There are still to be found among the people some who prefer to live by plunder rather than by honest industry; but education is having some influence on the habits of the community, and the entrance of God's Word cannot but give them new tastes and new pursuits. Mr. Zabanski's work is thus referred to by your Agent:—

The sales effected seem few, but they are by no means to be despised as being *bonâ fide* sales in a land so long the prey of neglect and superstition, and groaning under the terrible scourge of brigandage, which unhappily prevails at intervals. Still some progress is being made, as at Nichora, lately a nest of pirates and robbers, but where a school has now been opened, and where Mr. Zabanski was delighted to find on his last visit a Sunday school in full operation. He here sold 15 copies. So also at San Lorenzo, a higher school for boys has been lately opened, and also a girls' school, where a short time ago there was no means of education. There can be no doubt that the circulation of the Scriptures has given a new impetus to all such movements. In addition to visiting every part of his proper province of Thessaly, Mr. Zabanski went last year to Joannina, the capital of Epirus, formerly occupied by Mr. Davidson. The journey was every way as successful as could have been anticipated, but being made in early summer, across the lofty range of Pindus, it was attended with no small danger from extreme cold and roads broken up by torrents. Mr. Zabanski mentions the high appreciation in which Mr. Davidson was held in Joannina by both Jews and Greeks, who made many kind inquiries for him. At Ayah he sold 15 copies, and though many places were suffering from depression of trade or failure of crops, there was only one where he was treated with annoyance; yet a man came late in the year from that very place and bought two copies and begged for another visit. Commercial and social morality are very low in Thessaly, nor are they improved by residents from Greece. Mr. Zabanski urgently feels the need of the outpouring of the Spirit as the only remedy. The Bishop is most friendly and desirous to do all he can to promote the improvement of his people, but a wide-spread change cannot be effected at once, it must come as the result of a long, patient, and prayerful use of the appointed means.

IONIA.—Few districts of Turkey, your Agent reports, have had more Evangelistic labour bestowed upon them than that of which Smyrna is the centre, and yet the

much in consequence of these recommendations, and then proceeded to visit a great number of towns lying between that place and the Sea of Marmora. The population is considerable, and consists for the most part of Turks and Greeks, with a small proportion of Jews and Armenians, the Moslems being, perhaps, two thirds of the whole. There can be no doubt of the tyranny under which the Christians have smarted in these regions, churches and schools having in many cases been prohibited by the bigotry of the dominant race, while in many other instances the Christian population are so few, so impoverished, and so entirely at the mercy of their neighbours, that they have no power to establish such institutions. But the breath of liberty has reached them, and now in almost every town and larger village, churches and schools for both sexes are to be found; while, of the Turks themselves, it must be said, that, with a few exceptions, they are friendly, thoughtful and tolerant.

One of Darom's visits was to Ada Tepe, a small place of only seventy Turkish and eighty Greek houses, but here he found a reception that exceeded all he had met with, and made him believe the Holy Spirit was working there. There was no opposition, and almost every Christian family purchased a copy, so that his stock of books ran short, and he had to return to Smyrna, where he fell sick of an inflammatory fever that confined him for some weeks.

His next stage was Orenkiy, an entirely fresh village of 450 houses, at which a school had been established some time before. Darom went at once to the school and found the teacher was a priest. The books were closely and patiently examined and pronounced to be correct, and ten Pentateuchs and five Gospels and Acts were purchased for school use. Next day a message arrived from Yenikiy that the books were false, but the priest declared, 'Those who oppose these books oppose Christ,' and showed Darom the utmost kindness, asking him to share his meals and desiring him to expound the Scriptures. He did so, pointing out the condemnation of pictures by the Decalogue. The Truth powerfully impressed the priest and his family, and his conversations with Darom were repeated daily. At last, though warned it might cost him his place, he resolved to communicate his new views to his pupils, and did so. A school council was soon called, and the priest was asked why he had introduced these books without permission, and had told the pupils the Protestants were right. 'Because,' said he, 'the books are right, and I cannot condemn them to please your fancies.' All cried out, 'They are false!' but the priest set two of the council to read alternately from one of the Society's Testaments and the Church Testament, while the other twenty-eight listened. The examination was decisive, and the accusers were silenced. 'They are good, but we don't want them; take them back,' said they. 'If they are right why not have them in the school? and why have you come here to make war?' retorted the priest. The council then went to the Moodir, and asked him to require the colporteur to take back these false and dangerous books, else their children would be ruined. That, the Moodir said, he could not; but if the books are so bad, bury what you have and buy no more. This they did not choose to do, but they threatened to dismiss the priest from his two-fold office of priest and teacher, as well as his son, who aided him in the school. No further authentic information has been received from this place, but Darom was satisfied that the priest and his family had received the Truth and would maintain it firmly.

The experience of colporteur Misaelides in South Ionia was of an equally chequered and interesting kind. His first attempt was in the Island of Cos, a place of some importance. Here, however, he met with the most determined opposition from the Bishop, which completely put a stop to his work, until he procured an authorisation from the Governor of Smyrna which gave him perfect liberty of action over the whole district, and enabled him to effect large sales. During the negotiations necessary to procure his permit, he visited Búdrum, on the opposite shore. Some interest is connected with the following account of his labours:—

At first he met with but little success; the Cadi, however, secretly purchased a Testament; by-and-bye a good many ventured to purchase, and discussion on Protestant points of doctrine were going on every day. When, at last, the permit came, large sales were effected both in Cos and Budrum. Many who had been prejudiced against him by the cry of free-masonry and atheism, now candidly avowed that the man was a good Christian, and declared themselves on his side. Others admitted that his books were good, but said, he himself was bad, for he attacked their worship, and they called him *elikoromúxos*—the enemy of the pictures—atheist, propagandist, free mason, and such like names. On his return to Smyrna he was for ten days laid up with fever, due probably to excitement and fatigue. On his recovery he visited the villages around Smyrna and sold the Scriptures there, as well as in the town itself, but soon returned to Cos. He was engaged with much success, holding meetings every night for prayer and the study of the Scriptures, nursing the sick and prescribing for simple cases, when he received a pressing invitation to return to Budrum to attend to some who had fallen sick. Amongst these was a daughter of the priest, who, at first, had caused Misaelides' books to be stopped at the Medjliss or Council, and who now, for very shame, left by offe door as Misaelides entered by another. Through God's blessing all the parties for whom he prescribed recovered, and both from gratitude for free medicines and attendance, and from evident interest in the Truth itself, his daily evening services were largely attended; numerous sales were effected and many friends were gained. Public interest was thoroughly awakened, and it was with great difficulty that he at last contrived to get away when he felt he should go elsewhere. Talking one day with the priest he found that he had a Bible, but had no courage to read so large a book. 'Your words surprise me,' said Misaelides, 'Suppose you found a bag of 500 okes of liras (an oke is $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.) outside the city, would you neglect it because you could not carry it off at once?' 'No,' said the priest, 'I would carry it home by degrees.' 'Do the same with the Bible,' rejoined Misaelides, 'study it by little and little, and you will soon learn its inestimable value.'

Proceeding next to Sparta he found great indifference, and the fanatical Bishop of Adalia, who was there, publicly forbade the purchase of the Scriptures. But here, too, his medical skill opened a wide door for him,

and soon a decided interest appeared among the Greeks, and meetings for reading the Bible and prayer were well attended. He sold in Sparta 118 copies, and so closed the labours of the year.

THE GREEK ISLANDS.—Closely connected with Ionia by commercial intercourse, geographical position, and identity of race, are the Greek Islands with which its shore is studded. The circulation of the Scriptures which has been effected within this field of the Society's operations during the past year has been most encouraging, showing a total of 3,746 copies, of which 3,306 have been put into circulation by colporteur Pilo, 383 by colporteur Davidson, and 57 by a bookseller. These issues are in excess of those of the preceding year by upwards of 1,200 copies. Mr. Pilo commenced the campaign of the new year at Aivali, where the demands for the Word of God were most urgent. After satisfying these, he paid daily visits to the adjacent Island of Moskonsi where at first he was opposed by the aged Bishop, who denounced the books which he sold as American. Mr. Pilo, however, taking advantage of the obvious mistake he had made, assured him that they were all printed in London, and that the English were Christians, and loved the Bible, which made them desirous that others should possess it also. Upon which the old man exclaimed, 'Ah, then, I must have made a mistake,' and sent an attendant to accompany Mr. Pilo, and to assure the people of the Bishop's approbation of his books.

The teachers of schools and many of the priests in Mitylene, the east coast of which Mr. Pilo visited when he left Aivali, showed him much kindness and assisted him in his work. Much idolatrous and foolish superstition still remain, of which Dr. Thomson observes:—

Mr. Pilo furnishes many further details of what in the first instance began with imposture, and then, when it had become a source of gain among the ignorant but fanatical people, came actually to be in some measure believed by the impostors themselves, by the mere force of repeating solemnly the same story. One instance of gross superstition was exhibited in the idolatrous reverence paid to an image in black marble of what was said to be the archangel Michael, but which was probably that of some Faun or Satyr, or demi-god. Pilo says it grins horribly, and resembles more a devil than an angel.

But to all this superstition is blind. The people have no thought of judg-

ing for themselves, and go on as their fathers did, worshipping this hideous idol. Against these and many similar practices, as well as against drunkenness, quarrelling and violence, Pilo fearlessly raised his voice, and in some instances not without effect. He feels, and so do his best friends in the island, that, by the wide dissemination of the Bible in the vernacular, he has begun the process which is best fitted, with God's blessing, to root up entirely all such customs.

Mr. Davidson's time has been divided about equally between the Islands of Crete and Scio. In the latter, the power which the Bishop sought to usurp had to be checked by an appeal to the Imperial authority. On the whole his success was satisfactory, and though he met with much ignorance and indifference, yet the schools which are being established for both sexes, through the enlightened policy of the government, afford hope that the attention of the people will be diverted from vain and superstitious usages and fixed upon those things which concern their intellectual and spiritual welfare. Dr. Thomson thus refers to Mr. Davidson's visit to Scio:—

That once flourishing island has not even yet recovered from the fearful massacre of 1822, and in point of education, general freedom of thought, and social activity, it is far behind Mitylene, though its advantages are naturally greater. At the capital of the same name he was encouraged by effecting a very fair circulation, and found the Metropolitan of the island willing to allow the circulation of the ancient Greek text, but not prepared to approve of the modern Greek version. After getting from Smyrna a further supply of Scriptures, Mr. Davidson prepared to visit the villages of the interior. He found, however, that the Bishop had everywhere warned the people not to purchase the books, and such was their ignorance and terror that very few dared to purchase even when personally wishing to do so.

Mr. Davidson afterwards visited several other places, effecting but few sales, but awakening interest by conversation, and generally finding some to sympathise with his views. In this way he had nearly traversed the whole island, and had reached Lethe, when an order arrived from the Metropolitan to send him back to the capital in charge of the common constable of the village, and in case of resistance even to use force. Mr. Davidson was living at the house of the teacher, when the priest came and intimated the nature of the message he had received. Both he and the teacher were heartily ashamed of it, but declared they would in no case use force. Mr. Davidson, seeing that his work was completed, said he would return at any rate, and did so on Monday; the order having come on Saturday. On his arrival he went with the British Dragoman, and demanded by what authority the Bishop had sent such an order. With hypocritical surprise he pretended to know nothing about it, and discovered that the letter was surreptitiously sent by his secretary. But he soon cast off the mask, ad-

mitted that he had sent orders to the people not to purchase, and peremptorily forbade Mr. Davidson to continue his sales. This prohibition Mr. Davidson of course disregarded, and on application to the British Embassy here, an order was at once dispatched to the governor of the island to check the intolerant arrogance of the Bishop. It was too late in the season, however, to vindicate the right of freely circulating the Word of God; that must be left to another period, when a second visit by Mr. Davidson or somebody else may be more successful. Meanwhile, as a first assault on a stronghold of intolerance, and under the very eyes of a politic and unscrupulous enemy of the Truth, I consider this visit eminently successful.

GREECE.

THE kingdom of Greece has not proved so favourable a soil for cultivation by your Society as was at one time expected. There does indeed appear to be a willingness on the part of the people to purchase the Scriptures, when those who are in authority do not interpose to hinder them, but amongst these there seems to be a strange disinclination to allow the Word of God to be freely circulated, as well as an unaccountable jealousy of any interference in such a matter, by persons of a different nationality to their own. Great difficulty has also been experienced in providing a suitable agent for the prosecution of colportage, which has been proved to be by far the most successful method of diffusing among the Greeks a knowledge of Divine Truth. Mr. Koulouriotis, who superintends the Depôt at Athens, has in vain sought after a man on whom dependence could be placed for such a purpose, and failing to meet with one, has himself undertaken the work, as far as his time and circumstances would permit. Dr. Kalopothakes, your Society's former Agent at Athens, still conducts with undiminished vigour the two publications of which he is the editor, namely the 'Star in the East,' and the 'Child's Paper,' and as these give no uncertain sound, but set forth with clearness all the leading doctrines of the Gospel, and are increasingly acceptable to those among whom they circulate, there is every hope that a light is being kindled in the Capital which shall in God's good time radiate to the farthest extremities of the kingdom. Your Committee are much indebted to Dr. Kalopothakes not only for kindly attending to some busi-

ness connected with the *Depôt* during the absence of Mr. Koulouriotis, but for promptly and successfully vindicating his liberty of action, in the sale of the Scriptures, when the chief magistrate of Cephalonia, acting under the instructions of the Bishop, sought to put a stop to his work. The loss of a Christian woman in such a country as Greece, where female influence and example is so much needed, is always a cause of deep regret; and the high tone of Christian principle which Mrs. Kalopothakes had brought to bear upon the work, to which she devoted herself with so much ardour, especially among those of her own sex and the young, renders her removal by the hand of death a source of unfeigned sorrow, not only to him whose efforts she so nobly sustained, but to all who are watching for the dawn of Christ's day in that once famous land. Mr. Koulouriotis has been enabled twice to engage in the work of colportage, and Dr. Thomson has furnished the following account of his tours:—

Starting from the Piræus on April 24 he landed at Nauplia, where he found that the old Venetian and Turkish walls were being pulled down to allow room for the expansion of the city. *He exposed his books for sale in the public square, in front of the national school, and soon a priest purchased a copy, and others followed his example. Others, however, refused to do so, while some were utterly indifferent to the whole matter. He sold in all nineteen copies. He next went to Argos, but could sell only two copies in that town, while at Ilarvati, near the ruins of the far-famed Mycenæ, he could sell nothing at all. The contrast between ancient civilization and modern ignorance was very striking. His next stage was Tripolis, the capital of the high table-land of Arcadia, at an elevation of 1,500 feet above the sea, but encompassed on all sides by mountains that rose to a far loftier height. This town, ever since my own tour in 1861, in company with Dr. Kalopothakes, has been the battle-field between religious liberty and priestly intolerance, and it is gratifying to think that liberty and Truth have made steady, though slow progress. A druggist kindly permitted the boxes of Scriptures to be placed in his shop, and while many decried them as American, Protestant, full of freemasonry, &c., he and his friends boldly defended them, and expressed a wish that the Greeks were like the Americans. Only four copies were sold, but the very exposure of the books for sale does good by bringing up the controversy and lessening prejudice. Before he left, he arranged for the establishment of a permanent Sub-*Depôt* in the town, from which the very encouraging number of 79 copies have been sold in seven months. At Achouria he very unexpectedly succeeded in selling nine copies, and at Doliana, on the brow of a steep but fertile hill, he sold six. Here he met with an Albanian, eighty years of age, who had served in the British fleet against Napoleon, and who, after the lapse of fifty years, could still

speak English. This old veteran was superstitious and tenacious of old rites, and had left the British service on religious grounds.

At Broulia he found the people kind and civil, and the physicians men of intellectual habits. In this town he sold 41 copies, a large number of them being bought by the pupils of the public school, with the consent of the masters. He urged the formation of Bible classes for the careful and independent study of the Word of God, and left the place full of hope. Descending now into Laconia, into the valley of the Eūretas, he visited the scanty ruins of ancient Sparta, and in modern Sparta, on a level farther down, he sold five copies, but was confined with an attack of fever and ague for two or three days. He resided with Theodore Phengaros, the registrar, from whom he received much kindness, and with whom he had much converse on Divine things, urging on him the sanctification of the Sabbath, and the necessity of example as well as precept. He next proceeded to Castoria, on a steep ridge of Mount Taygetus, where he sold twelve copies, and three more at Anastasova, in the cleft of a barren precipitous rock, on the west side of Taygetus.

At Pyrgos he sold thirteen. At this town his books were taken by the police to be examined by the Bishop of Achaia, who happened to be then in the town. Mr. Koulouriotis protested that he would not be stopped by the Bishop or any man from selling what was openly allowed to be sold in Athens, but happily the Bishop approved of them, and several priests bought copies. Crossing to Zante from Katacolon, the port of Pyrgos, he found many expressing their bitter regret that they had separated themselves from the protection and government of Britain. He also met with considerable annoyance at first from some disreputable characters; but on the whole he was pleased with his reception, and sold fifty-nine copies. Here, too, he was desirous to establish a small Depot for the sale of the Scriptures, but had not time to complete his arrangements before returning to Athens. A small consignment has recently been entrusted to the Rev. Frederick Young, British chaplain in Zante, which it is hoped he may be able to sell in the island.

On his second tour Mr. Koulouriotis started from the Piræus on September 20, and reached Kalniaki, on the Isthmus of Corinth, next morning, where the annoyances that had been inflicted on him on former occasions were regretted and forgotten. He next hired a boat and sailed for Patras. Here he sold a few copies, and then sailed for Argostoli, the capital of the island of Cephalonia. After securing lodgings, and arranging with the keeper of the principal Café in the town to be permitted to offer his books for sale there, he commenced operations. For two days he sold nothing, and attracted but little attention, so that he feared his journey was to be a total failure. On the next two days, however, he sold a few, when he found that, doubtless through the attentions of the clerical party, a gentleman had been sent to keep him company. This person remained constantly by him, and used every means in his power to dissuade and intimidate intending purchasers; one man who had actually got the price all adjusted for a Greek Bible, was, amongst many others, prevailed on at the last moment to break off the bargain, on the ground that the books were against the Greek religion. A monk also came and declaimed against the books.

In these trying circumstances Mr. Koulouriotis cast himself and the cause of Truth upon the Lord in fervent prayer. Nor was he disappointed.

A respectable lawyer some time after came and purchased a Bible, and several other parties also bought copies that day, so that he resolved to take courage, and publicly expose his books for sale in the street. But just then a prohibition to sell was served on him by the Bishop and Nomarch, or prefect of the island. Upon this he visited the Bishop, an extremely old man, upwards of ninety years of age, quite decrepit, and said to be very ignorant, and a mere fool in the hands of the council. The old man told him the books were full of errors, and that he knew that ever since Mr. Lowndes' time they had been anathematized, and therefore must not be sold. It was in vain that Mr. Koulouriotis urged that he acknowledged the perfect right the Bishop had, to warn people against what he deemed erroneous, but maintained equally his own right to offer the books quietly for sale. His remonstrances were unheeded, no errors were specified, but he was simply told the books must not be sold. Upon this Mr. Koulouriotis went to the Nomarch, who was surprised at the conduct of the Bishop, to which, however, he had lent the sanction of his authority, though he well knew that the books were freely sold in the capital. He then enquired Mr. Koulouriotis' name and address, and whether he paid taxes, kept two copies of the Scriptures which were brought for his inspection, and promised payment, which, however, he afterwards refused, saying it was disgraceful for so rich a society to ask money from him, and meanwhile allowed matters to remain as they were, and would give no permission to sell. Upon this Mr. Koulouriotis telegraphed to Dr. Kalopothakes, who at once most kindly applied to the proper quarter, and ceased not till orders were sent by telegraph for the removal of all restrictions on the sale of the Scriptures in the island. On being informed of this Mr. Koulouriotis again applied for and obtained permission to sell, but could not get any policeman allowed him for his protection in case of riot to which the unwarrantable conduct of the authorities might lead. The result, however, was most satisfactory; he sold a great many copies, and what was far more important vindicated in the clearest way the right of the free dissemination of the Holy Scriptures.

SYRIA.

YOUR Agent reports that in this interesting land the Society's arrangements have assumed during the past year a far more effective character. The American Mission at Beyrout have erected a Depôt in which accommodation is provided both for the storage and sale of the publications of your Society, whilst a colporteur has been appointed, who has worked under the kind superintendence of the Rev. James Robertson of the Church of Scotland Mission, and in the course of three tours which he has undertaken has met with some success. Mr. Robertson has also distributed a large number of Scriptures in Beyrout, and during a tour which he performed with a view

of visiting the Jews of Upper Galilee, whilst he has sold a still larger number for the use of schools. Mr. Pritchett also, who takes a deep interest in the Evangelization of Syria, and has visited Lebanon on both sides of the Jordan with a view of circulating the Scriptures and establishing Christian Schools, has put into circulation no fewer than 1,000 copies, most of which have been sold. Thus the issues for the year have amounted to 1,878 volumes. As the Depôt was only opened at the close of the year, there has been no opportunity of judging of its value as a place of sale. It is often difficult in such a country as this to adhere to rules, the importance of which has been sanctioned by long experience. Nothing, for instance, can be more desirable than to maintain uniformity of prices throughout a district, and yet in this instance there is such a wide difference in the measure of material prosperity which one locality enjoys in comparison with another, that what is an easy price to the first may be a prohibitory one in the second. Friends in Palestine do indeed report that sales are wholly impracticable in some districts, but Dr. Thomson feels satisfied, that were gratuitous distribution to be discontinued, a circulation would be established far more healthy in its nature and reliable in its results. At Damascus the American and Irish Missions have a Depôt, from which a limited circulation has been effected. It is however evident that nothing proportionate to the requirements of such a city can be accomplished apart from aggressive operations, of which colportage is the simplest and not the least effectual. Your Committee have sanctioned the employment of this agency both for Syria and Palestine, but the chief difficulty consists in the choice of suitable men, who are not easy to find. The Damascus Missionaries have recently proposed to release one of their helpers from all connection with teaching in the schools, and to employ him as an Evangelist and colporteur conjointly by the two Societies. To this Dr. Thomson has acceded as an experiment, trusting that the work of colportage may soon assume sufficient dimensions to require the undivided energy of one if not more labourers. Mrs. Mentor Mott, who now directs the British Syrian Schools established by her sister

the late Mrs. Bowen Thompson, has also been the means of circulating some Scriptures both gratuitously and by sale. Dr. Thomson having had the opportunity of inspecting these schools, is glad to be able to corroborate the testimony to their value, which so many travellers have given. He was also much pleased with the Institution of Mr. Bistany in Beyrout, and the schools under the care of Mr. Saïqeb. They are intended to supply primary instruction in the vernacular of the country, which they do through the instrumentality of men of Christian character. A letter from the Rev. T. Waldemeier to Mrs. Smith, of Blackheath, which she forwarded to your Committee, gives a most remarkable account of an awakening which had taken place in Damascus among the Mohammedans, 3,000 of whom have expressed their desire for Christian instruction. They have regular prayer meetings, and pray to the Lord Jesus Christ to reveal Himself to them as their Saviour, and to guide them to the knowledge of the Truth. The old laws of the country are very strict against any becoming Christians, and if there were only individual instances of conversion, these might be enforced; but when the number is so large and increasing daily, penal statutes are of no avail. Mr. Waldemeier states that there is also a spirit of enquiry among the Jews, many of whom, like Nicodemus, are afraid to confess Christ openly, and that the Druses are in expectation of a coming Saviour. Another interesting fact, related by Mrs. Mentor Mott, is to the effect that a merchant of Damascus, who lost his property and sight at the time of the massacre, has learned to read in the Blind School; and now gathers around him a body of seventy respectable and influential men who listen with interest to the Gospel which hitherto they had only heard read in an unknown tongue. The colporteur whom Dr. Thomson has engaged has made three tours, in the course of which he has sold 183 copies of the Scriptures, and obtained some knowledge of the country and of the people who inhabit it. A few extracts from his journal are furnished below:—

Colporteur Butros started on his first tour from Beyrout Oct. 17, and

visited Schweir, a large village mostly inhabited by members of the Greek Church, and possessing a Greek, a Maronite, and a Saleeby School. Here he sold three copies. He was next hospitably entertained at the large Catholic Convent of Mar Johanna, where there are upwards of twenty monks and a printing press, but could sell nothing, as he had no Catholic Prayer Books. At B'Zaghreen he found no school, the Lebanon, or Saleeby School having been withdrawn owing to the opposition of the priests. In these hard times he could sell nothing, but the priest thought 'story books' would sell. Such is Popery everywhere! He found a monks' school at Khan Shara, which got its supply of books from the Convent of Mar Johanna, and had no room for the Bible; while at Biskuita, with a Lebanon School, he found several persons enlightened, and the priest desirous to barter something for a New Testament, but could effect no sales. At the fanatical and populous town of Zahleh, full of churches and convents, he found a British girls' school and a Lebanon boys' school, and 15 persons present at the service conducted by his brother. At Miallaka, not far off, he sold five copies, and at Catholic Alba, in spite of the influence of the priest, who admitted that the Psalter was very pretty, he had a public lively discussion as to Bible circulation from which good may result. At Tali he found a Lebanon school, but the people were, or pretended to be, too poor to purchase anything.

Hammana has a few Protestants, whom he exhorted to keep together in face of the great opposition of the Catholics. There is a Lebanon school here with 17 pupils, which had to contend with the most unscrupulous opposition, the Maronite teacher fixing on each door a paper in which the fiercest torments were threatened against all who sent their children. In one case a man sent two children; their uncle, a priest, removed them, but their father replaced them, expressly desiring the teacher to instruct them in his own religious views. Such things show the first symptoms of independent thought.

His next tour led him northward on the coast to Zook Makayil, where he was well received and had made some sales, when the Superior of a neighbouring convent appeared, forbade the people to buy, and ordered the colporteur to be gone. One of those who had purchased was confirmed by this conduct in his resolution to read from beginning to end the book that so excited the enmity of the clergy. Butros lodged with this man. Arriving on Saturday evening at Jedeideh, a Maronite village, he read the Scriptures to a few women, who met in the house where he lodged, and who remembered a priest from Aleppo who had spoken to them of the salvation that is in Jesus, but, though willing to hear, they said no one else had ever told them such things, and they wished some one to live among them and instruct them. Calling next day (the Lord's Day) on the Bishop, he was courteously received, but the Bishop was so occupied with business that he had no time to talk with him. He afterwards expressed a wish to see the books, but Butros preferred to press on rather than lose time and court probable condemnation by a further stay. On reaching the large town of Ghazir, with its Maronite college, he was surrounded by a large crowd in the bazaar, who eagerly examined his books. A priest now appeared, who warned the people that these books had been condemned by authority, and ordered the colporteur to gather up his books and be gone, as they had no desire to have tares sown among the wheat. One of the bystanders resented this arrogant dictation, and a

lively discussion followed, but Butros resolved for the sake of peace to quit at once, especially as the people said their every movement was so watched that they dare not purchase.

At Infi he found a Greek school, conducted by a shoemaker, who pursued his trade with the children about him and taught them little or nothing. He reproached the people with this state of things, but they said no one came to open a better school or teach them. They urged him to stay, but he could not, but hastened on to Tripoli, which he reached that night, and stayed with the American teacher. Next day he was hospitably lodged by a Greek deacon, who accompanied him on Monday to aid him in his sales, and advised the priest who taught the Greek school to take a stock of books on commission. A considerable number were sold.

PALESTINE.

YOUR Society's operations in this country can scarcely be said to be more than commenced. True it is that for several years Christian friends have lent their aid in the circulation of the Word of God; but though these efforts have doubtless been accompanied by a blessing, they have been quite inadequate to meet the necessities of the case. It has now been determined to employ two colporteurs, one of whom shall have his head-quarters at Jerusalem and the other at Nazareth; and to open a more suitable Depôt in the former city in conjunction with the Church Missionary Society. The Rev. J. Zeller of the Church Mission, and Dr. Vartan of the Edinburgh Medical Mission, have most kindly undertaken the duty of superintendence at Nazareth, and promised to help forward the work to the utmost of their power. The latter has been able to recommend for the office of colporteur a Christian man who has been acting as his assistant, and acquired some practical knowledge of medicine which may be most useful to him. As he has only commenced his labours since the financial year was closed, his sales are not included in the issues. At Jaffa, which is the port of Jerusalem, the Rev. John Grühler laboured for some years, and was the means of distributing many copies of the Word of God. Having now returned to Germany, he has transferred his stock of books to Miss Baldwin, who during the early part of the year effected but few sales. A recent letter received from her encourages the hope of better success.

Mr. Shapira has also received a considerable number of Scriptures, which he has disposed of at his book-shop, and though many of these are enclosed in olive wood and sold as mementos of the Holy Land, yet they may through the Spirit's teaching disclose to the eye of faith a far more precious treasure than any relic from earth's most sacred shrine. The total sales in Palestine which, however, do not give a complete return, as neither from Jerusalem nor Nazareth have the accounts been received, amount to 632 copies.

EGYPT.

EVENTS of deepest interest to mankind are so interwoven with the history of this country both sacred and profane, that it is almost impossible to mention its name without calling forth feelings of a mixed and varied kind; feelings of pity for a people who have fallen so low in the scale of civilization, and of earnest longing for the time when God's promises in their behalf shall be fulfilled, and Egypt shall be a desolation no more, but 'the Lord of Hosts shall bless them, saying, Blessed be Egypt my people and Assyria the work of my hands' and Israel my inheritance.'

Dr. Thomson has furnished a brief account of the work undertaken by your Society in Egypt during the past year, from which the following observations are extracted:—

In this interesting province of the Turkish Empire the Society has at length fairly commenced independent operations, though they have as yet been limited to Alexandria, Cairo and Suez, and a few easily accessible towns of Lower Egypt. The circulation accomplished by the Society and its friends during the past year was as follows:

From the Dépôt at Alexandria	335	copies
By volunteer colporteur at Alexandria	277	"
„ Rev. Dr. Yule	44	"
„ American Mission „ Cairo	17	"
Sold to Miss Whately „ „	90	"
By Mr. Andrews „ Suez	30	"
„ Colporteur Bernhard Paschkes in Lower Egypt	623	"
Total	1,416	

In addition to these sales, a large number of Scriptures have been assigned for some years past to the Missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church of America.

The question has not yet been decided whether the Society shall establish a separate system of colportage for itself, or work in combination with the American Mission. Each method has its own advantages, and each its drawbacks; but, in one form or other, we trust that by another year still further progress may be made. Meanwhile the *Depôt* at Alexandria has commanded a fair circulation, which would doubtless have been a little larger but for the work of the colporteurs in the city, while the labours of Bernhard Paschkes, though for only about ten months, exhibit a very encouraging aspect, and invite to the further prosecution of this mode of operation. Bernhard Paschkes seemed specially provided for this post. By birth an Israelite, and possessed of talent above mediocrity, he had lived for some years in Egypt, and become familiar with its language, and habituated to its climate, as well as known to a pretty wide circle in Alexandria and Cairo. Having been brought to the knowledge of Christ Jesus, and admitted into the Christian Church, he came to European Turkey, and it was there, that he was recommended by the Rev. L. Rosenberg, of Adrianople, and others, as a suitable person for the work. The result has been highly satisfactory. Paschkes was able to begin his work at once, and did so with a zeal and prudence that have been continued till now, though he was twice actually beaten in Cairo, once by a Greek, and a second time by an unbelieving countryman of his own. His monthly reports are carefully drawn up, and exhibit devout feeling, good sense, and acquaintance with the Word of God.

Of the friends whose aid has been thankfully accepted in the Society's work, it is equally pleasing to recognise the old, and to be introduced to new ones. Miss Whately, whose school your Agent inspected and minutely examined with great satisfaction, will now draw her supplies from the *Depôt* in Alexandria, while her own *Depôt* we trust may be quickened into greater activity. Mr. Andrews again reports sales in Suez additional to those effected there by Paschkes, and we trust that however unpromising the work may seem, his efforts may not be discontinued. Dr. Yule's warm interest in the Society's operations has been abundantly testified during the past year, and is cordially appreciated.

Your Depositary Mr. Kirby has maintained a very efficient superintendence of your *Depôt* in Alexandria and has otherwise ministered to the success of your operations. The Scriptures in raised Arabic characters for the blind have undergone careful revision, and Dr. Lansing mentions some pleasing instances of former blind pupils now acting as Evangelists:—

You may recollect a copy of a letter which I sent to you about a year ago, giving some account of a blind young man in Nakhaleh, who had learned to read from your books. I have now the pleasure to inform you that he is a member of our theological class here; and the facility with

which he not only learns theology, but even picks up Greek and Hebrew in the class, as well as his manifest piety and unction in prayer, give bright promise that he will yet be an ornament to the Evangelical pulpit in Egypt. The girl Wordeli, in Cairo, of whom you have also probably heard, is doing a noble work as a Bible woman in that city. I am more and more convinced that the blind are to be a power in this land in the work of evangelization, resulting from the fact, which I have before stated, that they are really, as a class, more intelligent than the Coptic priesthood. I have just returned from a visit of ten days to the district of the Fayoum. I was happy to find, in an out-of-the-way village called Rhoda, that a blind man, who was enlightened by us five years ago, when we first went into that district, has since been labouring with an effectiveness which was shown by the fact that, on the evening of our visit to the village, we had an audience of forty men, many of whom were evidently enlightened.

Of the work of Colporteur Paschkes Dr. Thomson supplies the following notes:—

He began his work as colporteur in Alexandria on February 25, and naturally enough went first to his own Jewish countrymen, though not without a feeling of diffidence which he prayed for grace to overcome. He sold very little among them, but testified with such clearness of argument from the Scriptures to the Lord Jesus as the great atoning sacrifice, that one, who undertook to oppose him, was fain to deny the divine authority of the Mosaic sacrifices. His discussions could hardly fail to be useful. He found the Greeks of Egypt both in Alexandria, Cairo and elsewhere, precisely such as I have often described them in Roumania, that is more intensely imbued with fanaticism, and devotion to the pretensions of their church, than in Greece itself, or in the large centres of Greek population in Turkey. Yet amid all this bigotry and fanaticism he recognises, as most other colporteurs have done, a basis of religious earnestness in the Greeks, which renders them a more hopeful field than the vast proportion of Europeans, whom he describes as sunk in utter infidelity and indifference, and commonly in immorality also. He next visited Tanta, a populous town on the railway line to Cairo, where he spent some time, and was joined by Mr. Kirby. He went first to the Jews and proved from the Old Testament that Jesus was the Christ; so that many at least heard the Truth. The Greeks were intelligent and interested in the Truth, but debased by superstition.

Upwards of twenty copies were sold at the Coptic school, and several in the Government Offices.

He next visited Zagazig, where he met with much annoyance from the Jews, but found a Greek who had practically adopted Protestant views and longed for Divine service on the Lord's Day. He was much cheered also by observing the marked change in a Greek, to whom he had previously made the gift of a New Testament, and who was now grateful for the instruction and delight it had given him, and bore with patience the gibes of his scoffing neighbours. He next went to Ismailia on the Lake Timseh, about the middle of the Suez Canal. It is a colony in the French style,

inhabited by a crowd from many nations, chiefly French, and all apparently sunk in ignorance, vice, superstition, and profanity. In a coffee-house which he entered to prosecute his sales, he was charged with stealing, inasmuch as he sought to sell books, which one man asserted the English meant to distribute gratis.

He sold in Ismaïlia eleven copies. In Suez he sold as many as fifty copies, and met with much kind encouragement from Mr. Andrews of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service. Whilst the Canal was in course of construction nearly 14,000 workmen were engaged there; now the population of Suez is less than half that number. From its situation Suez is undoubtedly a place of importance, and Mr. Andrews recommends the establishment of a Dépôt there. That may yet be advisable, but at present it seems to me that vigorous colportage from time to time will be less expensive and equally, if not more, productive.

INDIA.

'THE husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain.' This is true of earth's material husbandry, and it is yet more emphatically true of God's spiritual husbandry. The promise is sure that in due season we shall reap if we faint not, but the seasons of grace are eccentric in their course. The distilling of the dew and the dropping of the rain are ordered by a Wisdom which though it cannot err, yet retains within its own control both the time and the measure of the appointed harvest. And this feature of the Divine purpose which it is so essential to bear in mind at all times, is more especially needful for the strengthening of the faith of those who are privileged to be labourers together with God in the cultivation of such an extensive field as India. Compared with the millions of its inhabitants, the little band of Christians engaged in Missionary enterprise seems but as a drop in the vast ocean of ungodliness. When the rank weeds of idolatry and superstition have got firm hold of the soil, and have for centuries shed their seed throughout the land, the process of eradication cannot be otherwise than slow and laborious. But though slow it is sure, and the labour, however great, brings with it a rich reward. To acquire a sufficient knowledge of the idiom and genius

of any language to qualify a man to be a translator of the Word of God, necessitates intelligence, and toil, and perseverance of no ordinary kind. But who can describe the satisfaction resulting from one such successful effort, the feeling of humble yet grateful joy at having been made an instrument in God's hands, through which the knowledge of His Truth and the experience of His Love may be communicated to thousands upon thousands of the human race? This is one slow process which has gradually been developing itself in the various dialects of India, and which God has already accompanied with His blessing; and of all such efforts your Society has ever been the willing handmaid. Its funds are never contributed with more cheerfulness and more gratitude, than when tidings are brought to the Committee that another of the many tongues of heathendom has been mastered by a Gospel messenger, and made subservient to the cause of Christ. But when this has been accomplished for any people, though one great impediment to their conversion and civilisation has been removed, other hindrances still remain. It is not easy to find faithful Christian men through whose instrumentality the Water of Life may flow over their native wilderness. Even where these exist, the lack of education renders their labour to a great extent inoperative; and where all is externally favourable, and what may be called the enemy's outworks seem to have been won, corrupt nature will hold out in the citadel of an unregenerate heart, and the grace of God alone, which has prospered the work of his creatures thus far, will avail to crown it with final success. That a considerable advance has been made during the last few years towards the attainment of the desired end it is impossible to deny. Schools have been largely multiplied, a pure and wholesome literature has been extensively circulated, a spirit of enquiry has been awakened, a system of gratuitous distribution in the circulation of the Scriptures has been exchanged for one of sale, thereby testing the sincerity of those who receive them, whilst every encouragement has been given to Missionaries willing to undertake the work, to bear the lamp of Truth into regions of utter darkness, and seek to dispel the ignorance, whose offspring is fear,

and replace it with that knowledge which leads to a love past finding out, the love of a reconciled God and Father in Christ. How far these ends have been attained will be best gathered from a review of the operations of your Indian Auxiliaries. The first to claim your attention, according to the order in which they usually appear in your Report, is that of

CALCUTTA.—The disadvantage of change to which all Christian organisations are subject, through the removal or death of those on whose energies their prosperity has to a certain extent depended, is often strikingly exemplified in the vicissitudes of Indian life. The health of the most willing may fail, or the period of service of the most energetic may expire, or an unseen hand may beckon a faithful servant to his eternal home; and the choice of such men is so limited that it is difficult to fill up the gap, and restore solidity to the broken rank. The late Secretary of the Auxiliary, the Rev. C. M. Grant, has been invalided. The Hon. G. Loch, for many years its President, has resigned his office, in anticipation of his return to Europe, and two of the Vice-Presidents, the Ven. Archdeacon Pratt and the Rev. T. Sandys, have ceased from their labours and entered into rest. Each of these, as God enabled him, did good service to the cause of your Society, but the devotion of Mr. Sandys was of a very marked character. With a view of supplementing the work of the Auxiliary, a Bible Association was formed in Calcutta in 1822, whose special object was to supply the city and its suburbs with the Word of God. In the year 1831 Mr. Sandys undertook the office of Secretary to this Association, and during a period of thirty years he discharged its duties with an ardour and efficiency which were highly appreciated by the successive Committees under which he served. Notwithstanding, however, the losses which this Auxiliary has sustained, it has not failed to maintain its position, and both the number and character of the issues which it reports afford satisfactory evidence of progress in the work of dissemination, and of the value which the natives attach to the Book.

The issues from the Dépôt, during the year have

amounted to 18,320 copies, being an increase of 1,000 on those of the preceding year. Besides which there is this difference to be noted, that whereas in 1870 the free grants were 3,029, in 1871 they fell to 757; the sales also by colportage which then stood at 9,740, have now risen to 13,769. This change from the receipt of a charitable gift to the purchase of a valued treasure, is very significant of the gradual influence of Divine Truth upon the Indian mind. No better proof can be given of the willingness to read the Word of God than the exercise of some self-denial for its possession.

Your Committee have been endeavouring recently to revive a system which in former years had been attended with success, but has latterly fallen into disuse. They have offered to defray the expenses of Missionaries, who would undertake tours in districts standing in greatest need of Christian instruction, mainly for the purpose of distributing among the people the Word of Life. It could not be expected that on any occasion Missionaries could ignore their own peculiar functions, and neglect wherever they went to proclaim the glorious Gospel of the blessed God; but it was thought that many would be glad to hold forth the Word of Life by circulating those Scriptures which Jesus bids us search, because they testify of Him, and that the funds of the Society could not be better employed than in supplying the books, and paying the expenses incidental to their distribution. † The Auxiliary at Calcutta has warmly responded to this appeal. Its Committee express their conviction that such an agency is one of the best, if not *the* best for the attainment of the desired end, and that when the willingness of your Committee to afford such assistance is more widely known, a much larger number of Missionaries will be glad to avail themselves of the proffered help. To what extent the use of such means is calculated to be beneficial, may be gathered from a deeply interesting letter which appears in the 'Calcutta Report.' It is written by the Rev. W. Bailey, and is to the following effect:—

During my long journeys of more than two hundred miles into the interior of the Orissa country, I have had opportunities which do not often occur for the distribution of the Word of God. In the eastern division of

the central provinces, where I have been for some weeks, I have visited many villages where not only no Missionary had ever found his way, but where, according to the repeated statements of the people, no European had been seen before. In these tracts the name of Christ was as strange as if He had never appeared in the world. It is quite beyond my power to describe the thrilling scenes that I witnessed. Every where we were received as 'the angels of the Lord,' old men and women wept aloud that they had lived to see the day when they had heard of Him who had 'power on earth to forgive sins.' So anxious were the people to hear the message of salvation, that they invited us to their homes, and showed us all manner of kindness. The chief of one of the villages on the banks of the river Ereb said as we took our departure, 'From henceforth I shall worship idols no more, and to get rid of them, I will pitch them all into the river.' Amid such scenes we began to realise, as we had never done before, the imagery of the Hebrew bard—'How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation, that saith unto Zion, thy God reigneth.'

In this country, new to Missionary enterprise, we found nothing so effective as direct Bible teaching. The story of Christ's love seemed to act like a charm; every word seemed to the eager throng that gathered around us, like 'the Water of Life.' Nothing, however, awakened so much interest as Christ's own teaching of a future state; and when we told mothers who had lost their infant sons, that they were not lost as they had supposed, but safe in a Saviour's arms, and that by following Christ they could meet them again, and 'live and reign with them for ever,' we touched a chord which awakened an interest that nothing else could, and women not a few heard the Word as gladly as they did in apostolic times. We have had an amount of evidence which no scepticism can ever set aside, that the Bible, in all its simplicity, does meet the wants and woes of all classes and conditions of mind.

What has given so much importance to our work is the remarkable movement in the educational department: there is nothing in the whole of India to be compared to it, and the scheme reflects the greatest honor on the wisdom and prudence of the officers of this Division. There are nearly three hundred vernacular schools in the Sumbulpoor district alone, and these contain twelve thousand boys and three thousand girls. The school room is the ornament of the village, far more attractive than the temple; and the proficiency of the children, particularly the girls, filled us with unbounded delight. At one village forty boys and girls came to my encampment of their own consent on the Sabbath, and for once in my life I had a Sunday school of heathen children, and to my astonishment the elder boys proposed that the girls should sit in the first row. We read the second chapter of Luke; and the answers to the questions I proposed would have done credit to any Sunday School in England.

A large number of Gospels has been given away in these schools, and the girls, if possible, were more anxious to have them than the boys. It is of the utmost importance that a portion of the Scriptures, at least, should be placed in the hands of these fifteen thousand children. It is only a matter of justice to state that a Christian officer of the Madras Army has paid in full the price of the Gospels we have thus distributed, and has used his utmost endeavours to send the Word of God to every state and

zemindary in this Division. This gentleman has been for several years a warm friend of the Bible Society, and with three others of the same Army, translated the New Testament into Dekhani, the Hindustani dialect of Southern India. During the past week the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces with his suite arrived at Sumbulpoor, and all the Rajahs and Zemindars of this Division were summoned to meet him. Such an opportunity for the wide diffusion of the Word of God may only once occur in a lifetime. We saw many of the chiefs, and some of them repeatedly, and in every instance we found them most anxious to receive portions of Scripture. In a single week we have been able to do a work in Scripture distribution which, under other circumstances, would have taken as many weary months, if not years to accomplish. This great gathering was for political purposes, but another day it will be said that God had His own purpose to accomplish, for His Word has been carried as far as the Oriya language is spoken. The seed has been profusely scattered, and coming generations will reap the harvest.

We have met in Sumbulpoor two men in good position who have carefully studied the Scriptures. One of them told us he could understand all except the book of Revelation; 'I have read,' he said, 'this portion six times, but the descriptions of the "beast" and the opening of the "seals" still perplex me.' The other man is a very hopeful character, and, were a Missionary to be located here, would soon profess Christ. This immense district, which contains not less than a million and a half of people, has only been twice visited by Missionaries for more than thirty years. The only plan of seeking the conversion of this great multitude is by the printed Word; that Word is its own witness, and all we can do with the present paucity of labourers, is to rest on the promise, which is as firm as the mountains, that it shall, according to His Divine purpose, 'accomplish that which He pleases, and prosper in the thing whereto He has sent it.'

It is impossible to read such a letter as the foregoing without feeling one's own faith strengthened in the power of Divine Truth, as well as in the faithfulness of the promise, 'And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me.'

Another Missionary reports that the superstitious dread of the Bible and the more popular distaste for its teaching, seem to be giving way among the Hindus; that young Bengalis have frequently applied to him for Bibles; and that the interdiction of the Scriptures in government schools prompt many of the pupils to obtain and study them. Among the Santals, especially, a wonderful thirst for Scriptural knowledge is being developed, which is rendered all the more attractive to them by the fact that they possess the Scriptures in their own as well as in the Bengali language. There is a peculiar charm in the Word of God when translated into the vernacular of any people,

which renders it doubly attractive to them. The Gospel of St. John in the Lepcha dialect will, it is hoped, soon issue from the press. It is much needed, and when ready will be received with gladness, as the Missionaries of that district have no Christian literature to use in their schools. The revision of the Bible in the Oriya language is also progressing favourably, the Old Testament being now completed. God's ways are indeed past finding out, but it may be that the famine which has pressed so heavily upon the people of Orissa may have been intended by Him to prepare them for the more humble reception of that Truth which testifies of Jesus as the bread of Heaven, and assures us that whosoever eateth of Him shall never hunger. The Rev. Dr. Buckley, under whose charge the work of revision has been placed, thus describes its progress:—

I have the satisfaction of stating that the printing of the Old Testament will, I hope, be completed in about a month. This has engaged many of my best hours for more than eight years, and on its completion I shall thankfully and joyfully erect another Ebenezer, and devoutly acknowledge the helping hand of God. During this time Orissa has been visited with one of the sorest calamities that in these latter days has befallen any people, and for months my work was pursued from day to day amid the piercing cries of famine-stricken sufferers; the remembrance of those days is painful beyond expression, and I cannot but thankfully adore the grace that sustained us in that time of terrible trial.

In this important work I have had the invaluable assistance of Jagoo Roul, an able and faithful native minister whom I intimately knew for more than twenty years. He had a more accurate acquaintance with the niceties of the Oriya language than any native I have known, and I cannot doubt that the labour he expended on the Oriya Bible will prove to be of enduring value. He now sleeps in Jesus, but his works will follow him, and happily the revision of the Old Testament was finished before his Master summoned him to the higher service of the upper sanctuary.

This is the third edition of the Old Testament in Oriya. The first translation was by Dr. Carey (who was the first English student of the Oriya language) and was finished in 1815, so that when our first Missionaries commenced their work at Cuttack, now nearly fifty years ago, they were favoured beyond most others: the whole Bible had been translated into the language of the people, and they could in this sense take to themselves the whole armour of God. The second translation was the work of my revered predecessor—the late Rev. Dr. Sutton. It was finished twenty-seven years ago, and was published at the expense of the Bible Society. With this translation we have all been in the main satisfied, while we have felt that it was susceptible of improvement. I never regarded it as my duty to make a new translation, but with the best native help that could be obtained to make what was already good, a little better. Such as it is, I commend it with devout reverence to the blessing of the

Lord. Much prayer as well as much labour has been expended on it, and praying breath is never spent in vain.

It is but natural that one who has given so much time to the study of the Scriptures should feel the importance of their extensive circulation and be willing to devote himself to it. On this point Dr. Buckley observes:—

The distribution of the Word of God among the people is a very important part of our work. I was impressed with this at the commencement of my Missionary course, and now, after the experience of more than a quarter of a century, I feel it still more deeply. The value of the Scriptures cannot be always traced in statistical tables or even in striking incidents, though these are not wanting. Still enough is seen to convince us that the Lord is with us in confirming His Word, while the way is being prepared for more copious showers of blessing and more glorious displays of His grace when we are sleeping in the dust. In my pastoral visits, while painful circumstances have often depressed the spirit, I have frequently been cheered by pleasing evidence that the Word of God has been more precious than thousands of gold and silver, and that its truths have sustained the mind in times of affliction and sorrow. Some time since I was much encouraged by a case of this kind. The sufferer was one of the humbler members of God's family. She had been for twenty years united to the visible flock of Christ, but though I knew nothing against her, I had not imagined the depth of her feelings on subjects of infinite moment. Her suffering was agonising, but she had great peace, and with much animation said, 'I think constantly on the words of Holy Scripture, and they comfort me much. I feel it hard, very hard to bear this severe pain night and day, and if I had not this comfort and peace, I know not how I should endure it. How different is my condition from that of many! I often think if I had to bear all this suffering as a Hindoo, with no knowledge of God and Christ, how hopeless and sad it would be! But I am thankful it is not so; I have a blessed hope.' Much more was said in the same strain, and I retired deeply impressed and benefited by the words of peace and hope which the sufferer had spoken.

Colportage operations have been conducted as usual with about the same number of colporteurs, twenty of whom have been supported by the Auxiliary and seven from the Roxburgh fund. Four have worked in Calcutta, seventeen in the Mofussil where Bengali is spoken, and six where Hindi is spoken. Whilst, as has previously been stated, the balance between free gifts and sales has been most decidedly turned in favour of the latter, great care has been taken so to reduce the price as to bring the Gospel within easy reach of all who wished to possess it. Thus the Gospel by St. Luke in Bengali is sold at one pice. The book, too, has been neatly got up, and instead

of the ordinary title which, to a poor Hindu, conveys but little meaning, it bears this inscription, 'The History of our Lord Jesus Christ.' 'What may have been the exact sales of the colporteurs during the year is not yet certain, as in consequence of the annual meeting of the Auxiliary having been held a month earlier than usual, all the reports have not yet come in, but as far as they have been received they show a marked improvement. One had sold 1,480 books instead of 1,027, another 789 instead of 618, and a third 318 instead of 179, and even the smaller figures of the year 1870 had been 35 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year.

A sketch of colportage work is furnished by the Rev. H. Höppner in the following interesting narrative:—

By the blessing of God our Saviour, the three colporteurs, David, Seth, and Markus have been engaged under my superintendence in Bible distribution during the year which has now closed.

I am happy to say that they have been received almost everywhere with gladness, although not always without opposition; for they have had to defend the truth of the Gospel often very earnestly and severely. But on the whole, they have seldom left a place where they have not felt that they have done some good, and made some impression for the better on the minds of the people; and in many instances they have been invited either to stay longer, or soon to renew their visit.

On their tour to a fair called Marhia, in the neighbourhood of Sitamarhi, in February last, they met with a number of people, some twenty-five persons, of the shepherd caste, who were very simple and upright. They had blankets for sale, and as the fair had not yet commenced regularly, the colporteurs sat down with them and read the history of the birth of Christ and the shepherds of Bethlehem from the Gospel of Luke, and had a long conversation with them. They very much rejoiced at all that they heard, and told the colporteurs that they were ignorant men, who had never before heard such things, and asked them to come with them to their village, which was only a few miles off, and stay with them, so as to make them better acquainted with what was contained in their books. The colporteurs directed them to pray to Jesus, who was born in Bethlehem, who would then reveal Himself to them. They themselves had been in ignorance, darkness, and superstition, but by receiving this precious Book they had cast off all idolatry and had become Christians, and they now followed Jesus their God and Saviour, who was the Good Shepherd. The shepherds were very much struck with what they heard, and were very attentive, so much so that when people came to buy blankets they said, 'Wait a little; we must first hear these men what they have to say.' So the purchasers also sat down and listened. The shepherds regretted very much that they could not read, and they urged upon others of their village to buy books, which they did, and thus they hoped that they would hear more about Jesus. They also remarked that their ancestors

had come from the west; and who knows, they said, whether the shepherds of Bethlehem did not belong to our caste and family.

At a place called Maro, where the people were assembled to bring their rent to the Government Tahsildar, the colporteurs went there to offer the Scriptures for sale. No sooner had they told their intention than the people began to mock and said, 'We do not require your books; we have our gods and idols, such as the sun, and the Ganges, whom we worship and whom we can see. The colporteurs then quietly said, 'You boast in your gods and idols; but can they save you? is there even one among them who, according to their own Shasters, has saved himself, and is not cursed? are they not more helpless than yourselves? You laugh and mock at us; but hear the Word of God, and then speak.' So they drew out their books and began to read appropriate portions from different parts, and thus they silenced them all. Having arrested their attention they began to tell them that they should cast off their superstition and idolatry, and also their frivolity and light-mindedness, and become followers of Jesus Christ. To which the people replied, 'Yes, we see your religion must be true, as otherwise you would not have suffered our misbehaviour so quietly when we wanted to make you angry and drive you away.' When the colporteurs had done, the people purchased about fifteen portions of the Holy Scriptures, although they at first did not want any.

At another village, called Jawley, the colporteurs had a similar experience. Being market-day there was a large concourse of people assembled. The colporteurs took their stand near a 'Maha Maya' (an idol place of seven small heaps of mud!) and began to read the Scriptures. No sooner had they begun to read than the whole assembly burst out 'Jai! Jai! Maha Maya!' as at Ephesus, Acts xix., 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!' So the colporteurs had to stop for some time before they could go on. When the tumult had subsided, they resumed their work and said, 'Now has your Maha Maya heard your cry and come to deliver you or swallow us up as you expected?' And then they went on to expose the falsehood of idols and idol worship, and invited the people to come to Jesus. And the result was that they sold then and there thirty-seven portions of the Holy Scripture.

Again, at Hajipore, during the opium weighing in April last, there was a man among the cultivators, Girdhari Mahatto, who came for three successive days to hear the preaching of the colporteurs, and afterwards related the following story about himself. About six or seven years ago a missionary came to his village to preach and distribute Gospels and tracts, and in his preaching he told them they should keep holy the Sabbath day, and do no work thereon, as God had appointed one day out of seven for His service, and that day must be a holy day. So since that time he has stopped all Sunday work in the field and house. In the morning, he said, I go to bathe, and then I sit down and read the books which the Padri Sahib has given me; and since that time the blessing of God has been with me so much, that I have increased my field and bettered myself in every respect.

The financial position of the Calcutta Auxiliary is not so favourable this year as last. The Committee, however,

have it in view to endeavour to enlist the sympathies and to ask the help of those resident in the Mofussil. Hitherto subscriptions have been collected chiefly in Calcutta. It is to be hoped that in this way a sum may be obtained more commensurate with the wealth and piety of Christians in India.

In the meantime your Committee have had much pleasure in making the following supplementary grants:—

	£	s.	d.
Towards the expenses of Missionaries on journeys for the sale of the Scriptures	70	0	0
1,532 reams of printing paper	539	5	7
5,560 copies of the Scriptures	451	14	3
	<hr/>		
	1,060	19	10

ALLAHABAD.—The energy with which the work of your North India Auxiliary, whose centre of operations is at Allahabad, is conducted, deserves all the success which it has achieved, as well as the encouragement which your Committee are ever ready to afford. For upwards of a quarter of a century it has now been honoured of God to extend within the sphere of its labours the knowledge of the only living and true God, and if the results of such efforts are not always apparent to the mere casual observer, and sometimes fail to arrest the attention even of Zion's watchmen, yet faith can rest in the assurance that no labour, which has God's glory for its end, is ever spent in vain, and that the light of Truth shall eventually dispel all the darkness of ignorance and unbelief which now broods over a fallen world.

The issues of the year have been slightly in excess of those of the preceding one, having amounted to 15,169 copies, which are classed according to their languages, and have been distributed as shown in the annexed table:—

I.—Scriptures issued to Missionaries superintending our Colporteurs.

Hindī	3,701
Urdū-Arabic	1,643
Urdū-Roman	268
Diglots	116
English	207
Arabic and Persian	25
Carried forward	<hr/> 5,960

	Brought forward .	5,960
<i>II.—Scriptures sold at the Allahabad Depository and Branch Depôts.</i>		
Hindī	2,930	
Urdū-Arabīc	2,088	
Urdū-Roman	580	
Diglots	126	
English	935	
Arabic, Persian, and European Foreign Scriptures	468	
	<hr/>	7,127
<i>III.—Scriptures given as Grants.</i>		
Hindī	1,040	
Urdū-Arabīc	580	
Urdū-Roman	38	
English	297	
Arabic and Persian	22	
	<hr/>	1,977
<i>IV.—Scriptures sent as Specimens to Missionaries</i>	55	
Total	<hr/>	15,119

A new edition of the Bible in Urdū-Persian is being printed at the Loodiana Mission Press; towards the expense of which the North India Auxiliary has agreed to contribute 3,153 Rupees, on condition of receiving back, when the work is complete, 400 Bibles, 300 New Testaments, and Gospels to the value of 153 Rupees. In a recent letter to the Secretary the manager of the press reports that the work is making satisfactory progress, and has advanced as far as the end of the Book Deuteronomy. A thousand copies of Genesis and Exodus, in the Urdū-Persian, are also being lithographed at the Allahabad press; and two thousand copies of the same, in Urdū-Arabīc, are in course of preparation.

The revision of the Hindī New Testament, which it was stated last year was in contemplation, and the execution of which had been assigned to the Missionaries of the various Missionary Societies occupying the country, has made but little progress towards completion. This is a matter of regret, as the stock of the former edition is running low, and it is of great importance that the revision and printing should take place before it is quite exhausted.

The circumstances connected with this disappointment are thus referred to:—

In their last report the Committee⁴⁴ stated fully the steps that had been taken to obtain a version of the Hindi New Testament, which would command the general approval of the Missionary body in these provinces, namely, 'that the Missionaries of the different Missionary Societies had been requested to select from their members a representative together with a well-qualified native, these delegates to form a Committee for bringing out an improved version of the New Testament, by taking advantage of the peculiar excellences of the two translations now in circulation, namely, that of the late Rev. Mr. Parsons, and that brought out by the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1860 under the care of the Rev. J. F. Ullmann, and when necessary by making improvements in them.' They further stated that the Rev. Messrs. Budden, Kellogg, Kennedy, and Messmore had been designated for this important work.

The Committee regret to state that, in consequence of various unforeseen circumstances, very little progress has been made in this work of revision during the past year.

The Rev. Mr. Kennedy has completed the revision of the Epistle to the Romans, and is now engaged on the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians.

The Rev. Mr. Budden hopes that during the course of the present year he will accomplish a considerable portion of the work which he has undertaken, but the other two revisors have not been able to do anything towards revising the portions of the New Testament assigned to them.

The Rev. Mr. Kellogg was compelled by sickness to go to America in the beginning of 1871, and is not expected to return to India before the end of 1872. The Rev. Mr. Messmore, in consequence of other pressing engagements has been unable to do any portion of his work, and has intimated his intention of requesting his brother Missionaries of the American Episcopal Methodist Mission to appoint another delegate in his place.

It is to be hoped that the work of revision will be completed not later than 1873, as the stock of Hindi New Testaments is now comparatively small; out of 3,333 copies in store on the 1st January, 1871, no less than 893 were expended within the last twelve months, and if the same number continue to be expended yearly our stock will be exhausted in less than four years.

Colportage has been employed by this Auxiliary to a considerable extent, as many as 27 men having been engaged in this important work, to whom 23 districts were assigned. A good deal of method was observed in arranging the plan of their campaign, and monthly tabular forms were sent to each of the superintending Missionaries, which, when filled up, were intended to show the number of villages and houses visited by the colporteurs, the number of miles which they had travelled, the sales which they had effected, distinguishing the Bibles, Testaments,

and Portions in the vernacular from those in the English language, and the amounts which these respectively had realised. Had these returns been regularly kept, they would have afforded valuable information, and yielded data from which to form a judgment of how far each man's work had been successful, and justified the continuance of his engagement. But complete returns have only been received from four districts. There is a deficiency of one-quarter from six, and of two quarters from two of them, whilst the remaining eleven have done little more than furnish the amount realised by the sales. When so much time and labour have been expended with a view to the methodical working of any system, it is very disappointing to find that the labour has been lost and the time wasted for want of a little consideration on the part of those on whose co-operation reliance was placed. The number of Scriptures issued to the colporteurs amounted to 5,910 copies. Whether these were all sold is not certain, but the money returns lead to the assumption that they were. One very satisfactory feature of the colportage is noted by your Auxiliary, which is the gradual increase of sales, and decrease of expenditure. During the last three years, the sales realised respectively the sums of 666, 866, and 938 Rupees; whilst the expenditure was graduated in an inverse ratio, having amounted to 5,117, 4,377, and 3,704 Rupees. The Committee draw from this fact the conclusion that the colporteurs are working zealously and efficiently in the sphere of Christian labour which has been assigned to them.

Your Auxiliary has not been less zealous in endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of Missionaries in the special work of Scripture distribution than in organising an efficient system of colportage. A circular has been addressed to them, asking them whether, on condition of their expenses being paid, they were willing to undertake short tours during the cold season, with a view of offering the Scriptures to the people at a low price, and urging upon them the necessity of making themselves acquainted with their contents. Most of those to whom it was sent have expressed their approval of the plan, but only six were able at present to devote their time to such a purpose.

That such time was well employed, will be gathered from the following account, which two of the Missionaries have furnished, of some of the incidents of their journey. The Rev. Mr. Etherington, who itinerated in the central provinces, gives a description of the eagerness of the people to possess the Scriptures :—

I took with me eight dozen portions of the Scriptures, Genesis, the Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, &c. It struck me that the price fixed upon them by your Committee was too low, so I ventured to double it, resolving to sell no copy at your price, except to a few who might not be able to pay more. My success was equal to my expectations, and I sold all my stock except two copies of Isaiah. The plan of giving the Scriptures gratuitously in the indiscriminate way that some Missionaries used to do, is, I am persuaded, most mischievous; what the people can obtain so easily they think very lightly of; in fact so little do they value them, that they have been known in many instances to take them to the buniyas' shop to sell them as waste paper.

At Myheer, a native state, a man apparently in the service of the Rajah, after listening to our preaching for nearly an hour, bought a Gospel, and then left. He came to listen again on the evening of the following day, and immediately said that the Rajah had asked him for the book which he had purchased the day before, and that he wished to buy another. He paid for this second copy and then purchased a third, which he presented to a man anxious to get a Gospel, but who had not the wherewithal to buy it. At Sahajpore there was quite a brisk demand for books, and I think that it would be well to send a colporteur there for five or six weeks with a good selection of Scriptures. Several Mohammedans asked me for a Gospel in Urdú, but I had none to give them, my stock being all in Hindí. One Mohammedan, who knew Hindí, bought a copy in that language, and when I asked him what he wanted to do with it, he said that he wished to translate it into Urdú, as it would be a good thing to have such a book in Urdú, so that others besides Hindús might read it. On being told that it had been translated into Urdú, he appeared surprised, but said that, notwithstanding, he would translate it also.

I observed that most of those who purchased the Scriptures were young people from 14 to 22 years of age; very few elderly or even middle-aged persons seemed disposed to buy. A few, who could not themselves read, bought the books to take them home to their friends.

The Rev. Mr. Hutton gives similar testimony regarding his experience in the Benares district :—

I confess it was with but small hope of selling many Scriptures that I set out on my itinerating tour, and accordingly I took only three dozen copies with me; these were all sold in the course of the first four days, and I was obliged to send to Benares for a fresh supply of six dozen, which were almost all disposed of in the course of my three weeks' itineration. When we think that a pice or two to the poor villagers represents more than twice as many rupees to ourselves, I think that I have every reason to be satisfied with the success I experienced.

The ground over which I travelled has been frequently traversed before, and I found that it had always been the custom to give the Scriptures gratuitously. This was our great hindrance to selling; we were told over and over again by some, that the Missionaries had always given the books for nothing, and that we must be making something out of the sale of them now; others, by hinting that we would give them away when we found that no person would buy, kept people from purchasing, who might otherwise have done so; we stuck to our rule, however, and did not give a single copy away.

One thing struck me very much, which was, that the Brahmins and others interested in retaining idolatry and in keeping the people in ignorance, never purchased, so far as I remember, a single copy of the Scriptures. I often urged them to buy a copy and read for themselves, reminding them that we always had to purchase their books when we wished to know anything of their religion, but though they were generally willing to accept a book, not one of them would pay the trifling price of two pice asked for a Gospel; more than this, in one or two instances they dissuaded others from purchasing. I remember one case particularly. A Brahmin boy was anxious to have a copy of Luke and Acts, he ran off and persuaded his mother to come and procure the book for him; his mother came to make the purchase; unfortunately a Brahmin happened to be standing by at the time, and soon put an end to the boy's obtaining possession of the object of his desire, by saying 'What do you want with such books, do you wish to become a Christian?' The mother, on hearing this, refused to purchase the Gospel for her son. In several instances, also, the teachers of the village schools forbade the boys to buy Scriptures.

Still, notwithstanding all these hindrances, the Scriptures were sold, and thus the good seed was sown, seed that shall one day spring up and bring forth fruit, for the promise is:—'My word shall not return unto me void but it shall accomplish that which I please.' I have much more faith in the dissemination of God's Word than of all the tracts, though good in their way, that were ever published; and I think that more good might have been done, if Missionaries had made it more their business, in their itinerating journeys, to distribute the Word of God, instead of, as has been generally done, tracts and pamphlets, which deal with the controversy between Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Christians. The people require to know what God says; with their own religion, aye with its follies and absurdities too, they are well acquainted; what they require to know is the Truth which can alone make them free.

The grants of your Committee to this Auxiliary have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Towards the expenses of colportage	270	12	2
Towards the expenses of Missionaries on journeys for the sale of the Scriptures	120	0	
400 copies of the Scriptures	14	14	

405 6 10

THE PUNJAB.—The Punjab Auxiliary, whose centre of

operations is established at Lahore, has gradually been assuming a more definite form, and, under the able management of its present active Secretary, the Rev. R. Clark, will doubtless develop its resources in a manner calculated to meet the wants of the district embraced within its extensive circle. The first object to be attained was a Dépôt of sufficient capacity and convenience for the storing of the Scriptures which it was needful to keep in stock, and your Committee have had much pleasure in contributing the sum of £350 towards the purchase of one. Suitable premises have been obtained in the Anarkullee Bazaar, which have been fitted with bookcases and other needful appliances, and already Scriptures in English, Urdú, Punjabi, Hindí, Persian, Pushtu, Arabic, Bengali, and Hebrew, are to be obtained there, and will be circulated thence throughout the province. The Punjab Auxiliary has, since its formation, which is only of recent date, printed 2,000 New Testaments and 27,000 Portions in the Urdú-Persian, and 3,000 New Testaments and 31,000 Portions in the Punjabi. The sum of £500, which your Committee voted to it last year, is being applied towards the expense of the Urdú-Persian Old Testament now in course of printing at the Loodiana press. The system of colportage is being carried out in entire accordance with the principles of your Society, which require the men employed by it to confine their sales to the Sacred Scriptures. Nine colporteurs have been at work during the year, for periods varying from one to eight months, and have succeeded in disposing of 14 Bibles, 13 Testaments, and 813 Portions in the vernacular, and of 8 Bibles and 21 Testaments in English. Such results may not appear to afford much ground for encouragement to those unacquainted with the country; but it is necessary to know the nature of the obstacles to be overcome, before a safe judgment can be formed of the value of the progress which has been attained. The following extracts from the reports of correspondents in the Punjab will afford some idea of the difficulties which are encountered:—

In the Peshawur District there are great difficulties in the way of the distribution of the Sacred Scriptures. Every effort is made by the Miz-

sionaries to induce the people to purchase copies. A book shop has been established in the central part of the city, and constant itinerations are made amongst the villages, in the hope of inducing the people either to purchase copies or even to accept them gratis. But it is very seldom that the people will take a copy on any conditions.

The Rev. T. P. Hughes, who spends most of the cold season in the district, states that the only way in which he can get the village moulvies to take copies, is to send them secretly. If a village priest or moulvie were seen taking a copy of the Scriptures, he would soon lose his influence in the village. In one village he was glad to find a moulvie from Jellalabad, in Cabul, who had read the New Testament and appeared to have retained some knowledge of its contents. When Ameer Sher Ali Khan visited Peshawur, Mr. Hughes asked him to accept a copy of the Scriptures, but his Highness remarked that he was already aware that he had suffered in the estimation of his people by making an alliance with the British, and that he dare not make matters worse by taking the Christian Scriptures. His Minister and Secretary—Noor Mohamined—accepted some handsomely-bound copies of the Old and new Testament.

A chief of considerable standing in the district, and descended from a well-known Afghan leader of former days, is known to be a reader of the New Testament. His people relate with some surprise, that he sometimes will read two or three chapters aloud at a time!

Such instances, however, are the exception. As a rule, the people are afraid to have a copy of any Christian book in their dwellings. This state of things has been brought about by the influence of the celebrated Mohammedan leader of the day, the Akhoond of Swat, who is said to have declared that the possession of a Christian Book is a sufficient proof that its possessor is a heretic and excommunicate. Very few Mohammedan teachers of these parts will believe that the Christians possess the Old Testament Scriptures, which they say were so large that they were forty camels' load. Absurd as this tradition may appear to an English reader, it is a serious obstacle to the reception of the Scriptures by even the best educated of the Mohammedan teachers.

Many return the New Testament as soon as they read of the 'Son of God,'—an expression considered blasphemous by bigoted Mohammedans. I have, however, occasionally met with some who do not object to this expression, but they are few.

It will be seen how great are the difficulties we who labour amongst the Mohammedans have to contend with. Christian friends in England can scarcely realise the nature of their bigotry and ignorance.

Another correspondent writes:—

This result should not be despised if the circumstances under which it has been achieved are taken into consideration. The people amongst whom the sale has been effected are mostly of the agricultural class and perfectly ignorant of letters. Besides, they have no faith in the subjects treated of in the books, and are generally prejudiced against, and sometimes hostile towards them. Under such circumstances we have no reason to be discouraged at the smallness of the sales. The wonder is, not that so few are sold, but that any are sold at all.

I have reason to believe that this department of Missionary labour has

been the instrument of diffusing the knowledge of Christ extensively in this district. This is manifest in the increased intelligence shown by the people in hearing and understanding the facts and truths of the Gospel. Three years ago when I first preached in the remote villages of this district, my words were hardly intelligible to my hearers. They often stared at me with vacant and unmeaning looks, as if they had heard something strange, to which their ears were not accustomed. Such a phenomenon has entirely disappeared. Now, wherever I go, I find a different state of things. The people are always ready to enter into the subject of my conversation, and to a great extent familiar with the principal topics connected with it. This progress I have no doubt has been caused by the circulation of our Gospels as much as by the preaching of the Word from the mouths of the living preachers. The work of colportage is the complement of the work of preaching, and is necessary to make it perfect. Its importance and usefulness to an itinerant preacher can never be over-stated.

The Rev. Th. Reehler, of the Moravian Mission, has furnished this Auxiliary with a list of the Scriptures printed at the lithographic press of their Mission at Kye-lang, in Thibet, in the Thibetan book language, which can be understood by all who are able to read. They consist of the Gospel according to St. Matthew and St. John, the Acts of the Apostles, and ten of the Epistles.

MADRAS — The fifty-first Annual Report of your Madras Auxiliary is quite equal in interest to any of its predecessors, and it is satisfactory to find that the labours which it records have been well-sustained, and have been crowned with an enlarged measure of success. The Committee express their conviction that, though their work is in danger of being underrated by some, few who consider the importance of bringing the influence of God's Word to bear upon the masses of Southern India will be disposed to question its value. It is quite possible that not many marked instances of conversion can be traced, within the limited period of a year, to the reading of the Scriptures; and yet not only may there be in process of development a beneficial effect upon the hearts and minds of those who read, which is sufficient of itself to justify and to reward all the expenditure of means and anxious care for this end, but it is not improbable that the success of other agencies employed for the spiritual benefit as well as the social elevation of the people is due in a great measure to the softening and enlightening power which the Word of Life has previously exercised

upon them. A remarkable testimony to this effect is recorded as having been given lately by a respectable Hindû to a Missionary at a Mofassil station. He declared that the salutary influence of the Bible over his own heart and life, was sufficient proof to him of its Divine origin. Happy would it be for many sceptics of the present day if they would read the Scriptures in such a humble and prayerful spirit as to arrive through the same means at a similar conclusion. The growing magnitude of the operations of this Auxiliary may be gathered from the fact, that its Depository constitutes the principal source of supply to 20 Branch Societies and Dépôts in no fewer than 14 languages—4 European, 3 of Western Asia, and 7 Indian. By far the largest proportion of issues are in English, Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani. The Malayalim Scriptures are printed and issued at the Cottayam Dépôt in North Travancore, and the Canarese at Bangalore and Mangalore. The following table shows the proportion in which the various languages have been issued:—

Languages	Madras		Bangalore		Mangalore		Cottayam		Total		Total of Issues and Sales	Compared with the previous year			
												Increase		Decrease	
	Issues	Sales	Issues	Sales	Issues	Sales	Issues	Sales	Issues	S		Issues	Sales	Issues	Sales
English	4,842	2,304	211	733	..	28	..	47	5,053	3,172	8,225	2,028	600	..	..
Tamil	19,603	8,887	283	143	..	1	..	3	19,886	9,034	28,920	3,014	4,760	..	..
Telugu	20,082	6,537	275	245	..	..	..	20,357	6,782	27,139	12,788	3,447	..	..	..
Canarese	42	..	3,851	404	..	534	..	3,589	942	6,835	731	51	..	..	..
Malayalim	12	13	..	..	..	..	4,338	2,352	4,350	2,365	6,715	69	704	..	..
Hindustani	2,117	20	32	67	..	..	..	2,149	77	2,226	757	..	1,024	..	..
Other Languages	290	61	..	..	..	..	28	290	87	377	259	13	..	..	..
	46,988	17,823	6,652	1,642	..	568	4,338	2,431	57,978	22,459	80,437	20,246	9,573	..	1,024
	Increase		Increase		Decrease		Increase		Increase		Increase				
	19,404	7,205	806	944	..	230	36	632	20,246	8,551	28,797				

Some interesting statistics are furnished with reference to these issues, showing that they have advanced since the previous year from 37,732 to 57,978 copies, a result which is in a great measure due to the replenishing of the

stock kept by the colporteurs. The sales have, however, also increased from 13,908 to 22,459. Those effected at the Madras Depository have, with one exception, been the largest on record. The total sales from all the Society's Dépôts and by its colporteurs have amounted to 70,079 copies, which have realised 6,737 Rupees, being 11,136 copies and 649 Rupees more than in the previous year. This is the more satisfactory inasmuch as for the first time a discount of 25 per cent. has been allowed on all Scriptures bought for distribution, and a reduced scale of charges for vernacular Scriptures has been adopted. The progress made in any work is often not so marked from year to year as when the eye is cast back along the scale of events for a period of ten years, and the point attained is compared with the point of departure. Ten years ago the sales of your Auxiliary from all sources amounted to 18,335 copies; now they amount to 70,079, whilst the average sales of the previous seven years have only reached a total of 62,411, so that there is an excess of 51,744 copies in the sales of 1871 over those of 1861, and an excess of 7,668 copies over the average of the last seven years. Efforts have been made to render all the Dépôts of the Auxiliary complete and efficient, and as considerable expense has been incurred for the attainment of this object, hope is entertained that a beneficial result will be attained from such a course of action during the ensuing year.

Colportage is a very distinctive feature of this Auxiliary's operations. An average of forty-three of these useful agents have been employed under the zealous superintendence of the Rev. A. Theophilus, who spares no pains to render his corps as efficient as possible. The districts occupied by them are thirty-eight in number, and in thirty-three of these an advance in the circulation of previous years is reported. In the Trichinopoly, Travancore, and Kistna districts there is a falling off, but in the Madras and Madura and some other stations the sales are double and even treble those previously effected. From one point of view these figures appear most satisfactory, and ought to call forth both gratitude and praise. At the same time it must be borne in mind that education is

advancing with very rapid strides, and if the knowledge of Divine Truth is to keep pace with intellectual culture, far more abundant supplies of Scriptures must be provided and far larger sales effected.

Mr. Theophilus mentions the case of three natives who have been baptized during the year, and whose conversion may be traced to reading the Word of God. He also names fourteen others, who, through the same instrumentality and conversation with the colporteurs, have become enquirers after Truth. He further reports that the Scriptures have been introduced as a regular or extra branch of study in seventy village schools.

Taking a concise review of the whole of the colporteurs' work during the year, the following results were obtained. They have travelled 58,630 miles, visited 7,139 towns and villages, in which they have called at 240,649 houses. Their sales have amounted to 596 Bibles, 858 New Testaments, 104 Old Testaments, and 38,325 Portions, which have realised in the aggregate 1,853 Rupees. The Auxiliary's report also mentions the labours of one Bible Woman in Ootacamund, half of whose salary is paid by the Bible Society, and who has sold in five months 7 Tamil New Testaments, 52 Old Testaments, and 313 New Testament Portions. Such agency might well be multiplied with advantage both to the women themselves and the community among whom they labour.

The report of Mr. Theophilus, the superintendent of the colporteurs, is a very interesting document. After alluding to the increased opposition which his men meet with from a certain class of natives, who read the Bible with a view of refuting its doctrines and casting scorn upon Christianity, as well as to the bitter enmity of Romanists, who have recourse there, as in Europe, to Bible burning, in order to give vent to their malice, he turns the picture to the brighter side, and touches with a hand not devoid of power, some of the points which bear upon the successful prosecution of his work—

Let us now thankfully turn to the more cheering and encouraging aspect of the work. With the firm conviction that God's Word, humbly and honestly perused, ever finds a response in the human heart and is able to make men wise unto salvation, the Bible Society has made the

systematic dissemination of that Word its primary object. Nor have the results failed to justify the wisdom of the scheme. True, colportage has not achieved here such brilliant results as on the Continent of Europe, but it should be borne in mind that there, under the corrupt superstructure of Rome, as well as of rationalism and Christian indifferentism, there lies a substratum of Scripture Truth. On the contrary, in India the Bible colporteur has absolutely no common ground with the heathen. When we remember that for some thousands of years Satan has been holding this people under abject sway, and enclosing them all gradually in an inextricable network of false philosophy—a poetical worship of the elements—a demoralising polytheism with its accompaniment of cruel superstition and priestcraft—a vaunting pantheism—a blind fatalism—an unreasoning metempsychosis—and lastly—but by no means least—an elaborate system of caste: I say when we remember this we might have been naturally surprised that so many tens of thousands of Scriptures should have been purchased by this people were it not for the prophetic—and rapidly being fulfilled—assurance that ‘the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.’

There are numerous indications that the Lord's blessing has continued to attend the labours of your colporteurs during the year under review. For the present at least, Bible colportage is essentially a pioneering work; and its success, therefore, should not be measured by the number of enquirers or converts, though we are encouraged by such spiritual tokens. Moreover, it is not often given to the colporteurs themselves to see the fruit of their labours. Nevertheless we meet with many pleasing instances of the good effects of Bible reading. Through the instrumentality of your colporteurs there have been three cases of baptism and upwards of fourteen cases of enquirers, most of whom are anxious for baptism, and some of whom have allowed themselves to be placed under instruction.

Not unfrequently heathens, weary of the national religion, have held long and earnest conversations with your agents and invited them to repeat their visits in order to afford them more light. Instances are also observable of men who have abandoned idolatry and are secret admirers of Christianity, but who postpone public confession till a general movement shall take place towards the Truth. Applications have been frequently made for other portions of Scriptures than those purchased. There are constantly recurring cases of former purchasers who have met the colporteurs, and who declare that they have been attentively perusing the books, and purchase fresh portions. They acknowledge that the Bible is more intelligible than any of their religious books, and often request the agents to explain difficult passages; some of them even express a desire for a spiritual agent to labour permanently in their midst. Almost all the colporteurs testify that in their several districts there are numerous Hindus and Mussulmans carefully reading the Bible.

It is a noticeable fact that as a general rule, previous to purchasing, the people either read for themselves or cause to be read a few passages in order to make sure of the worth of the return they receive for their money. Parents who could not themselves read have often bought Scriptures with a view to hear them read by their children. Instances have not been wanting of heathens who have purchased portions and presented them to others who had not the means to buy, but evinced an anxious desire to possess themselves of the treasure. Colporteurs have at times

found in some heathens help in promoting their sales and in stilling the violence of insolent opposers.

Convinced of the importance of the scheme of introducing the Bible into heathen schools, I said in the last report that efforts were being made in this direction, and ventured to express a hope that larger results may appear in the ensuing year. Special and systematic efforts have been put forth in this department, and I am thankful to report that our hope has been realised to a great extent. During the past year Scripture portions have found their way into no less than seventy schools, conducted by heathen teachers in various parts of the Presidency. Many of them are teaching the Bible as a stated lesson; some of the more timid, dreading opposition from their patrons, content themselves with recommending the boys to purchase and read at home. A colporteur notices the case of one who, having met with decided opposition from some of the parents of the boys, compromised the matter by establishing a private Bible class for a few. In exceptional cases the Gospels have been adopted, but as a general rule the Book of Proverbs has been in great request. When we remember the many striking passages in this book respecting true wisdom, the relative duties, and the vanity of the world; and moreover the fact that not a few of these teachers had been gratuitously provided with a copy of the New Testament in connection with a former scheme, may we not hope that under the Divine blessing this important movement may tend to a nobler end than instruction in mere worldly wisdom?

It is a well-known fact that the English educated natives, whose number is rapidly increasing, prefer the English to the vernacular Bible. They would not read it at all, or read it only in English. Special efforts have, therefore, been made during the year to bring the Word of God to bear upon this important and influential portion of the community; and it is satisfactory to report that 1,244 English Scriptures have been sold (*i.e.* 508 Bibles and 319 Testaments, mostly of the cheaper sort, and 417 portions) against 441 (*i.e.* 223 Bibles, 128 Testaments, and 90 portions) in 1870. Most of the purchasers have been Government heathen officials, Government school-boys, and Romanists. A commission of 12½ per cent. on the sale of English Scriptures was sanctioned in May last with a view to encourage the agents to attend to this important branch of colportage without prejudice to their vernacular work.

The number of the vernacular reading public in the Presidency is daily increasing. In connection with the Government alone there are nearly 4,000 mixed schools, to say nothing of numerous mission and piall schools. The latter are to be found in almost every village of any importance; but we do not possess accurate statistics respecting them. The recently passed Local Funds Bill will give an extraordinary impetus to vernacular education throughout the country, and there is every probability of an immense and unparalleled increase of the reading public. Does not this lay an additional responsibility upon the Bible Society, and point out the expediency of a judicious extension and consolidation of their colportage operations?

One of the most hopeful and interesting signs of the times is the recent impulse given to the Brahmic movement in the Presidency. The fraternity hitherto known as the Veda Samaj have lately changed their name into Brahma Samaj (Theistic assembly), consistently with their doctrine

of the needlessness of 'paper revelation.' Their object is to 'propagate theistic doctrines and to promote a theistic form of worship.' The old covenant had allowed the subscribers a wide margin for the observance of certain heathen ceremonies, though sinful and absurd, yet supposed to be expedient under the circumstances. The revised covenant is more decidedly iconoclastic; but in spite of it the members will no doubt still continue to bear the chalk and saffron marks on their foreheads, to observe caste distinctions and to wink at idolatry in their own families. Refusing as they do to hold any book or man as an infallible guide in religion, they still declare their willingness 'to accept any truth contained in any book or uttered by any man.' Consistently with their declaration to 'discard all sectarian views and animosities,' they appear now to have ceased to attack Christianity openly in their periodical. I am informed by the Secretary of the Samaj that vigorous efforts are being put forth to organize branch associations throughout the Presidency, and at this moment they have members and 'sympathizers' in the principal parts of South India, the majority of whom are occupying important positions. They have not yet advanced to the stage of the Brähma Samaj at Calcutta, whose ministers read portions of the Bible at their meetings, and who have recently introduced into one of their theological examinations Butler's Analogy, and 'Precepts of Jesus' by Rammohun Roy; but we hope they may ere long. They hold frequent meetings in various parts of Madras and Bangalore, where prayers are read, hymns chanted, and sermons preached. There is the sound of Christianity about their teaching, yet emphatically without Christ. We may regard the movement as the corporate expression of a thorough dissatisfaction with heathenism, and of a longing for a more spiritual and satisfying faith. 'No doubt many of the educated young men have joined the Samaj out of vanity or love of novelty; but it cannot be denied that there are a few earnest spirits among their leaders who are striving to reform the community. Let us hope that these men, who are now willing to accept some truths in the Bible, may by the Spirit's teaching ultimately accept all its saving truths.

In noticing the work of revision, the report of the Auxiliary alludes in the first place to the completion of the revised Tamil Bible, a copy of which was laid on the table of the Committee on the 21st of August. Since that date 1,000 copies have been issued from the Madras Depository, and so great has been the demand for it that the binder has not been able to supply books in sufficient number to meet it. Thirteen years have been spent by the Rev. H. Bower and the Committee of Delegates associated with him, in bringing this great work to a final conclusion. It will now be taken as the standard text for all future editions in the use of which the Jaffna Auxiliary has most cordially concurred.

The revision of the Old Testament in the Telugu has been carried on in London during the year under the

superintendence of the Rev. J. Hay and the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, the former having been engaged with the Prophetic Books, and the latter with the Book of Job. A Committee of Delegates, assisted by competent native Munshis, have been appointed to co-operate with these gentlemen, and when Mr. Hay returns to India, he will advise with them as to the course to be finally adopted. The rapid enlargement of the Telugu Church and the progress of education in the country, render it most desirable that this work should be brought to a speedy conclusion.

The account of the meeting of the Delegates for the revision of the Malayalam Scriptures is so interesting, that it is given as it appears in the Auxiliary's Report—

MALAYALIM REVISION.—The meeting of the delegates on the Malayalam Revision Committee, which the last report stated would take place early in 1871, did not take place till the 26th July, when the Revs. Messrs. Baker and Justus Joseph, the delegates of the Church Missionary Society, proceeded to Cannanore, furnished with notes from the Rev. F. Wilkinson, the delegate of the London Missionary Society, who was unable to attend, and from various members of the Church Mission, as well as from their own reading, and there met the Revs. Messrs. Fritz and Miller, the delegates of the German Basle Mission. Their meeting was most cordial, and little difficulty was experienced in determining the course to be pursued for obtaining a Union Version of the Bible in Malayalam. The following are the principal features of the agreement arrived at:—That Dr. Gundert's version be the basis of the new one, but that considering there are certain terms, proper names, &c., rendered in it differently to those long in use among the Christians of the southern districts, such alterations should be made as will make Dr. Gundert's version acceptable to all, in so far as possible, however, altering its style and character,—and that thus altered the version should be accepted by all parties as the standard version of Malabar. The delegates read through ten chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, and determined on the words and expressions which should be altered, in them, and decided that the future work may be carried on 'by correspondence, Mr. Baker collecting opinions in Travancore, and sending the formal lists of words determined on by the Travancore Missionaries to Messrs. Fritz and Miller, who will agree on their parts to what alterations they will allow.' The delegates may have to meet again to determine points that cannot be arranged by correspondence. It has been decided to print each book as it passes the Revision Committee at Mangalore. The Gospel of St. Matthew has been gone over by the southern delegates, and their suggestions and lists of words are now in the hands of the delegates of the German Basle Mission. It is a remarkable coincidence that the proceedings of the first meeting of the Malayalam Revision Committee were confirmed by the meeting of the Madras Committee, at which the Rev. H. Bower announced the completion of the Tamil Bible.

The revision of the Scriptures in the Hindustani lan-

guage has been unfortunately delayed through the lamented death of the late Major Carr, who had undertaken to pass the Book of Proverbs through the press in that dialect which is spoken in South India. The Committee had expected great things from the valuable assistance which he was prepared to afford in this department of labour, but God called him to rest, and those who survive must bow to His Sovereign will.

The Scriptures printed by the Auxiliary during the year have been limited to 5,000 Bibles and 5,000 Testaments in Tamil, together with 5,000 Psalms and 5,000 Genesis and Exodus in Malayalim. There are now in process of printing 10,000 New Testaments and Psalms, and 20,000 of each of the Gospels all in Tamil, the cost of which will amount to 3,797 Rupees.

Though there has been a falling off in the receipts of the Auxiliary when compared with the previous year, yet, inasmuch as a large legacy, and a donation to the Jubilee Fund which then served to swell the amount, do not now appear, its financial position must be considered satisfactory. Collections have been made in eleven English and thirty native congregations, and at four English and seven Tamil meetings, and the ordinary income shows a slight advance. It is to be hoped that the above method of enlarging the resources of the Auxiliary may be employed to a yet greater extent. Nothing is so well calculated to interest the natives in Bible Truth as allowing them to share the blessing of Bible distribution.

Your Committee have advanced the sum of £1,000 towards defraying the cost of the buildings which are being erected for the accommodation of the Auxiliary in connection with the Memorial Hall, and have made the following grants in aid of the general prosecution of the work:—

	£	s.	d.
Towards the expenses of colportage	1,500	0	0
„ salary of Secretary	360	0	0
10,662 copies of the Scriptures	475	3	10
	2,335	3	10

The Committee of the Auxiliary close their Report with

an expression of gratitude to God for the tokens of His goodness which they have received, and with the following well-grounded appeal for support :—

The Madras Bible Society by the assistance which it has rendered in providing Christian Congregations and Schools, as well as the heathen, with accurate and cheap editions of the Scriptures in the vernaculars of the country, has become an important Auxiliary to the Missionary Organisations of South India. Without the Bible and portions of the Bible, with which Missionaries have been supplied from its Depôts (the number of copies amounting in fifty-one years to 2,180,078), their work would have been seriously crippled. As the handmaid then of Christian enterprise, sending forth among the people the streams of life, of whose healing waters the heralds of the Gospel invite all to drink, this Society may reasonably solicit the liberality and prayers of the English and native churches of South India.

BOMBAY.—The reports which friends who have visited England from this Presidency during the past year have given of the enlarged trade of the port of Bombay and the growth of its material wealth, induced the hope that liberality might be found to be the companion of prosperity, and that a Society whose one object is to spread throughout the world the knowledge of His Truth who giveth His creatures all things richly to enjoy, would have been the first to share the blessing. Such, however, it appears, has not been the case. Riches have increased, but the contributions to the funds of your Auxiliary have diminished, means have not been wanting for the purchase of the Scriptures, but the sales have fallen to a lower level than before; education is rapidly extending the power to read the Word of God and yet the issues are contracting. There are more mouths able to consume, yet the demand for bread is diminished. These are sorrowful tidings which reach your Committee from their friends at Bombay, tidings which may well lead to prayer and to searching enquiry concerning the cause to which such apathy may be traced, but should not induce any doubt as to the duty of perseverance or any discouragement as regards the work in hand on the part of those who are engaged in it. The seamanship of the sailor is best tested by the intricate navigation of narrow seas and the frequency of sudden storms, and the Christian's faith and power of endurance are best realised in the midst of surrounding difficulties,

when disappointment is in danger of degenerating into discontent, and hope deferred of sickening the heart against further effort. Why the rain which has fallen in other parts of India has been withheld here, is not for man to decide. God may be thus dealing with this portion of His vineyard in order to magnify more conspicuously the riches of His grace in the fulfilment of His promise, 'There shall be showers of blessing.' To believe and expect that such shall be the issue is the Christian's wisest course, for faith and hope are independent of external circumstances when they have the staff of God's Word to lean upon, on which is engraven the promise that in the wilderness shall waters break out and streams in the desert.

The Committee of your Auxiliary recognise distinctly the functions which belong to them in superintending the translation, printing, and circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and to these various departments their attention has been earnestly directed. They state that new editions in the Sindhi and Marathi are in course of preparation, and will prove an inestimable boon to the multitudes to whom the treasures of God's Word will thus be made accessible. New arrangements have also been entered into for the direction and superintendence of the colporteurs, whose work it is hoped will thus be rendered more efficient and carried on with greater energy, while the interest of the Missionaries in the distribution of the Scriptures will also be quickened. True it is that Missionaries are but men, and that even wise virgins slumber whilst the bridegroom tarries; otherwise the question might well be asked, what can a Missionary do without the Bible? Where are his credentials, where his text book, where his authority for erecting in the wilderness of man's corrupt nature the cross of Christ, and proclaiming in its dreary solitude that Name which is above every name? Surely the interests of the Bible Society and of every Missionary Society are so interwoven, they so form the warp and woof of the web of all Christian instruction, that to neglect either, is to endanger the strength and usefulness of the whole fabric. In connection with printing operations, the Auxiliary reports that the new edition of the Marathi Bible, which the Rev. A. Hazen is carrying through the press with such

improvements as may have the sanction of the Marathi translation sub-Committee, has advanced as far as the Gospel by St. Matthew, and that the following portions of it have been printed and bound separately: 3,000 Genesis and Exodus, 3,000 Deuteronomy, 500 Job, 3,000 Psalms, 500 Proverbs, and 500 Isaiah. The translation of the New Testament in the Sindhi, upon which the Rev. G. Shirt is engaged, has reached the Epistle to the Ephesians. Mr. Shirt, however, reports that the great work of the year has been the revision of Genesis for Mohammedan readers.

The Scriptures received during the year at the Bombay Depôt have amounted to 13,997 copies, whilst the issues have reached a total of 8,765, being nearly 1,000 less than the previous year. Of these 6,719 were sold, 859 granted for various objects, and 1,187 forwarded to out-stations at the request of the Agents of the Society. Classified with reference to their languages, the issues stand thus:—In English 2,416, in Marathi 4,453, in Gujerati 496, and in various other languages 1,400.

Three Missionaries only have sent a favourable reply to the circular addressed to them by your Auxiliary, inviting them to undertake journeys into districts hitherto unvisited, for the purpose of Scripture circulation; and offering to pay their expenses. The Rev. Messrs. Wilder, Beatty, and Narayen Sheshadri have expressed their willingness to do this, and their offers have been cordially accepted by the Committee. One great difficulty which has to be encountered in connection with all colportage in India, is the danger of the men relaxing their efforts or neglecting their duties through want of that constant superintendence which it is next to impossible to provide. The way in which your Auxiliary proposes to meet this difficulty is thus described:—

The Committee after much deliberation have recently adopted the following regulations regarding colportage, which they hope may lead to a greater circulation of the Scriptures than before:—

- 1.—‘That no fixed salary be given to any colporteur.’
- 2.—‘That colporteurs be allowed to keep the proceeds of all portions of Scripture not exceeding one anna in value.’
- 3.—‘That they be allowed fifty per cent. on all higher-priced vernacular Scriptures or cheap English Scriptures.’
- 4.—‘That they be allowed five per cent. only on English Scriptures of above one rupee in value.’

- 5.—‘That they be allowed reasonable travelling expenses.’
- 6.—‘That no coolie hire be allowed in Bombay or at any other station when the colporteur is at head-quarters.’
- 7.—‘That Mission Agents of all grades be invited and encouraged to take part in the distribution of the Scriptures according to the proposed system and on these terms.’

The following extracts are from the correspondence of Missionaries to whom the Auxiliary has made grants:—

Rev. Geo. Shirt, Hyderabad Collectorate, Sindh:

As I am itinerating and have not brought the book in which I keep an account of the Scriptures put into circulation, I cannot tell you the exact number disposed of by our Mission during the year, but at a rough guess I fancy that about eighty copies or portions of Scriptures have been sold. It is only in exceptional cases that we give them away, as for instance, a man came to us this morning, and after buying several religious books, he wished to have a copy of the Pentateuch in Hindustani free. Now as he had spent all his money I thought it better that he should have the book given him than be without it.

During the year I have met with several cases of men who had gained a fair knowledge of Christianity from the simple reading of the Word of God, nor do I remember any one of these men who did not appear to have learnt thereby that Christianity was a religion claiming their respect. The town in which I am now staying has furnished three such cases; and as a knowledge of the Truth must generally precede its power, we cannot, I think, feel too thankful when we find men possessing themselves of the Oracles of God and reading them.

I beg to thank the Society for its grant of twenty copies of the Gospels and Acts in Sindhi; though I shall generally aim at selling them, it has struck me that it might not be unadvisable to present a copy to those vernacular schools which appear likely to use them.

Rev. J. Taylor, Kolapoor:—

I trust you will accept, on behalf of the S. P. G. Mission here, our grateful acknowledgment of the help the Bible Society has afforded us in our work during the past year, by its ready compliance with several requests from us for copies of the Scriptures both in English and in Marathi. I am glad to say we have been able to distribute a good many copies of both, not only in Kolapoor but in several of the surrounding districts, and we have continued requests for copies from individuals with whom we become acquainted. In some instances I have no hesitation in saying these are earnestly and carefully read. There is an old Brahmin who comes to me for instruction who takes particular delight in a copy of the New Testament which your kind grant enabled me to present to him. He has read most of it and made a careful analysis of the Gospels and some of the Epistles.

The help your Society affords to Missions is undoubtedly great, and I for one am deeply sensible of how much we owe to it.

Rev. C. S. Cooke, Malligaum:—

I beg to return my hearty thanks to the Committee of the Bombay Bible Society for the liberal grant of Marathi and Hindustani Bibles and Testaments made me in March last.

Of the forty-eight Bibles in Marathi thirty have been disposed of, and the thirty-six Marathi New Testaments have been sold. The copies in Hindustani yet remain on hand. To induce the heathen to purchase copies of the Scriptures, I reduced the prices very considerably, selling a Bible for six or even four annas, and a New Testament for three or two. In many of the villages that I visited during my itinerating tour, copies of the Word were generally purchased for the use of each village. In some where there were no persons who could read, Bibles and Testaments were purchased with the hope that enlightened friends would visit them, and read aloud the Word of God for the public benefit.

Rev. Wm. Beatty, Gogo:— . . .

There are now many copies of the Scriptures in the possession of the inhabitants of Kattyawar, and I have reason to believe that they are generally read. Some months ago a number of Grassias came to visit me, and in talking with them of Christ and the work He came to accomplish for men, one of their number gave a very fair account of Christ's history to his companions. On inquiry I found that he had read carefully a New Testament which had been sold to him by a colporteur.

Rev. R. G. Wilder, Oundh:— .

I can do little more than give you the statistics of our Bible work during the past year. Our circulation has been fifty Bibles and 295 smaller Portions, including New Testaments. This is somewhat less than in past years, our attention having been more engrossed in station work, allowing less time for preaching tours in the villages.

I am sorry to say that very few of our Scriptures are sold. Most of our circulation still consists of the gratuitous distribution of single copies to native princes, chiefs, village officers, schools, and hopeful inquirers. I give them sparingly in this way, in full confidence that the precious seed will bear golden fruit in God's good time, when the power of His Spirit, and the dew of His grace shall come down upon these hearts, convincing them of sin and leading them to search His Word in earnest to learn what they must do to be saved.

I am now making my promised tour for Bible distribution at the expense of your Society. I find the people very ready to listen to my message, and eager for books if they may obtain them without price. Probably the fewness of our sales is attributable somewhat to the scarcity prevalent in all this region. Excepting in a few very bigoted localities at river junctions and places of pilgrimage, I find a sensible relaxing of prejudice, and a readiness to listen, which makes it pleasant to unfold to these ignorant minds the blessed teaching of the Gospels. I have no particular suggestion as to ways and means, only let us 'not be weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not.'

Your Committee derived much satisfaction from the intercourse which they were enabled to hold with the Rev.

Dr. Wilson during his stay in this country. They received from him much valuable information, and had great pleasure in helping to carry into effect a suggestion made by him that a Bible should be presented, in the name of your Committee, to every student who matriculated in the Bombay University. For this purpose a grant of 200 copies was made to the Bombay Auxiliary. It was pleasant to hear Dr. Wilson give expression to some very hopeful sentiments. He stated that the native princes were in no way hostile to the propagation of the truths of Christianity among their people, and expressed his conviction, which must be shared by all who have laid fast hold on the hope set before them in the Gospel, that there can be no peace to the native mind until it is brought to rest on that foundation of eternal Truth which the Bible alone reveals.

The following grants have been made to the Bombay Auxiliary:—

	£	s.	d.
Towards the salary of the Assistant Secretary and expenses of the Depository	390	0	0
300 reams of printing paper	285	5	7
1,523 copies of the Scriptures, in various languages	234	17	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	910	2	7

CEYLON.

COLOMBO.—The thirty-fourth report of this Auxiliary brings its operations down to the close of the past year, and evinces the strong desire of the Committee by whom its affairs are managed, to carry on the work in the most efficient manner. The Scriptures in English and Tamil needed for circulation are procured from London and Madras, whilst those in the Singhalese and Indo-Portuguese are printed in the island. The system of sales, as opposed to that of free distribution, has now been carried out for some years, under the conviction, from long experience, that the book thus possessed is more highly prized and more carefully preserved. The circulation is smaller, but the value set upon the book is proportionately increased.

The Free Contributions of the Auxiliary are but small, and within the last few years have not yielded a sufficient sum to defray the expenses of the Depôt and of colportage. An application has consequently been made to your Committee for a grant in support of colportage operations, which they have had much pleasure in complying with by voting £60 for this purpose. Such temporary aid, it is hoped, will facilitate the continuance of an agency which has in most cases, wherever adopted under efficient supervision, been worked with great success. The Auxiliary Committee report their intention to raise the price of the Scriptures sold by them, so as to render any pecuniary aid unnecessary. They are the best judges to what an extent such a plan can be adopted; but it is much desired that no undue check should be placed on the circulation, and that no unreasonable burden may be allowed to press on the poorer portion of the community. The Rev. W. E. Rowlands, who for some years past has been the Secretary of the Auxiliary, has been obliged to relinquish his post, in view of his departure for England. The Rev. D. Wood has been appointed to succeed him. An edition of 2,000 copies of Genesis, Exodus, Deuteronomy, and Joshua in the Singhalese has been completed within the year, and 3,000 copies of the Gospel by St. Luke are now in the press. For both of these editions your Committee have made themselves responsible. It is much wished that the native churches of Ceylon should take a deeper interest than they yet have done in the circulation of the Scriptures in their own island. The Rev. J. Scott, through whom your Committee heard of the retirement of Mr. Rowlands, attended in company with Mr. Dunlop the first Singhalese Bible Meeting held at Miroto in August last. He states that whilst he was personally much gratified, great interest was excited among the audience, and that it is hoped this may be the beginning of a highly successful movement. The issues of the Auxiliary have amounted to 912 copies, 54 of which have been Bibles, 266 New Testaments, and the remainder Portions.

JAFFNA.—The report of the Jaffna Auxiliary has been received, and presents the usual features of steady and

patient perseverance in the important work which it has undertaken. When once the organisation of such a Society is efficient, and the various plans devised for the accomplishment of its object are in active operation, there is often but little of striking incident or of a novel character to record. The plough is moving onward, and the fallow ground is being broken up, and the seed is being scattered with a liberal hand, but in many a field the green blade is scarcely visible, and in many more the time of harvest may be far distant. To work, and watch, and pray are the duties to which the great Husbandman has called His labourers, and in the exercise of these they find both their strength and their reward. From a review of the year's operations, the Committee of this Auxiliary are enabled to state that not only has the usual work been sustained, but that special efforts have been made to reach certain sections of the community. The Bible has had more prominence given to it both in the Day and Sunday Schools. The monotony and secluded life of the women of the land has been broken in upon by the visits of the Bible women, and the glad tidings of salvation which the Book proclaims have been brought under the notice of many who hitherto have been strangers to the voice of mercy. Colporteurs and Bible women, Teachers and Catechists, Pastors and Missionaries and private individuals are all represented as having taken part in the work, with a view of bringing the native mind into more direct contact with the Truth, and leading poor sinners to apprehend the value of that salvation which is by Christ. Success they cannot command, but they express their conviction that the mission of the Book cannot be a failure, that it has lost none of its power, but that it is the same mighty lever that ever it was to 'raise the beggar from the dunghill, and set him among princes.'

The friends at Jaffna are looking forward with no little pleasure to the arrival of a consignment of the new version of the Tamil Bible. Not only do they esteem the completion of this work a great boon, when regarded from a literary point of view, but they look upon it as the golden link which unites the churches of Southern India and Ceylon, and they express the hope that it will prove

a really national work, and be to the many millions of Tamil speaking people what the authorised version has been to the English nation.

The work of colportage has been continued as usual. Of the £100 voted by your Committee for this purpose in 1870, £35 was granted to the Batticaloa Branch, £25 to the Trincomalie Branch, and the remaining £40 was divided equally between the three Missions in Jaffna. It is by means of balances in hand from these grants that the work has been sustained during the past year; so that with the exception of £30 voted by the Parent Society for Bible women, no fresh grant has been asked for this purpose. A grant of £50 has, however, been voted to sustain the general operations of the Society, as it was found that local resources were insufficient.

The Church, the Wesleyan, and the American Missions have each furnished a financial and statistical account of their colportage operations, and have given reports of the success attending them. Some moonlight Bible meetings have also been held, which the people seem to attend in large numbers. The account of those held in the Church Mission field is fuller than the rest, and is here given as a specimen:—

During the year six large Bible meetings were held in the Church Mission districts. These meetings were six of a series, organized by the Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society, and commonly known as the Moonlight Bible Meetings. A representative from each Mission attended and spoke on the following topics, viz:—‘God a Righteous Governor,’ ‘Man a sinner under that government;’ and ‘Christ the Mediator under that government.’

The first meeting was held at Chundicully on the 27th of April, and was attended by upwards of 150 persons, consisting of native Christians connected with the congregation, Roman Catholics, and heathen. The subjects of the addresses, and the manner in which they were delivered, sustained the attention to the very close of the meeting; and many left, we trust, not a little profited by what they had heard.

The next meeting was held at Nellore on May 30. The Rev. Dr. Spaulding kindly presided, and was, I regret to say, the only Missionary present. Both my colleague and myself were unavoidably absent at Point Pedro performing the last kind office for a fellow-countryman. The meeting was a very interesting one, and was attended by upwards of 250 adults, besides several children. At the close of it tracts and hand-bills, suitable to the subjects of the addresses, were distributed to those who wished to have them.

On June 30, the next meeting was held in the Copay Church. The attendance was not as large as that of the previous year. This was chiefly owing to the inopportuneness of the season. The people were very busy in sowing millet, and other grain, and, therefore, did not feel disposed to come to the meeting. There were about 100 adults present, besides the children. The subjects seemed to interest them, and, we trust, may have been mixed with faith in many who heard the Word.

The fourth meeting of the series was held, at Kondaville, in the school bungalow, on Friday, July 28, and as is usual with most meetings held in this place, the attendance was very good, being upwards of 200. With one or two exceptions, all were heathen. They listened with very marked attention to the addresses delivered, and to the remarks made by the chairman at the close of the meeting. One man, who was present the previous year, refused to attend the meeting, saying, 'If I go there, I shall have no rest, day or night, after what I hear. Whenever I attend such meetings, I feel much heaviness in my mind, there is a regular war within me; therefore it is better for me not to go. My conscience tells me that I ought to do the things which I hear, and my circumstances will not permit me to do so.' We believe that this case is not singular, but one of many. 'Oh! that men were wise, that they would consider their latter end.' This man's position illustrates one of the many beneficial results of such meetings.

The fifth meeting was held in the Mission Bungalow at Kaithady, one of the villages in the Copay District, on August 28. This was the first meeting of the kind held in this village, and had, therefore, all the interest of novelty attached to it. The appointed speakers from the other missions were not present, their place had to be filled up by impromptu speakers (two of the Catechists, who had been visiting the people in the village during the day). There were upwards of 200 present, including a number of women, who stood outside the bungalow. The subject brought forward in the addresses seemed to have left a very marked impression on the minds of the hearers.

The sixth and last meeting of the series was held in the neat and commodious preaching bungalow at Navatculy, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 26. There were about 150 adults present in the building, besides the children. Several men and a few women stood outside in the moonlight, and listened to the addresses to the very close of the meeting. As the people were dispersing to their various houses, several remarked on the pleasure which they had experienced, and asked, 'Why do you not hold such meetings every month? We are much pleased with what you have told us in your speeches, and shall be very glad to come and hear more of these things at such meetings.' There seems to be a good movement going on among the people of this place, particularly amongst the washermen. This meeting has tended not a little to foster that movement.

Though imperfection must always more or less accompany human instrumentality, yet we know that in the wonderful dealings of Him whose Word is spoken, weak things are chosen to confound the mighty, and foolish things the wise. So we would believe that much and lasting good has been accomplished through 'the foolishness of preaching' at these meetings. 'To God the only Wise, be all the glory.'

The number of books sold during the year amounts to 2,192 copies in the Tamil, and 125 in the English language.

MALAYSIA.

SINGAPORE.—The Auxiliary which was formed last year, under the auspices of Major Malan, has issued its first Report, in which thankfulness is expressed at the steady increase in the distribution of the Holy Scriptures. The ships in the harbour, and the persons labouring in and frequenting the Tanjong Pagar Dock, have alike received the attention of the Committee; whilst portions of the Word of God, in Malay, have been forwarded to Labuan, Sarawak, Batavia, and Sumatra. A hope is also expressed that by such means future openings will present themselves for the distribution of the Scriptures among the numerous islands of the Indian Archipelago. The issues of the year show a considerable advance on those of the preceding one, and have reached a total of 5,217 copies, in the following languages:—637 English, 434 French, 70 Dutch, 1,838 Malay, 1,303 Chinese, 145 German, 2 Greek, 5 Italian, 1 Portuguese, 87 Spanish, 1 Swedish, 588 Tamil, and 106 Telugu. The fact that this circulation has been effected without the assistance of any regularly appointed colporteurs is a good proof of the zeal with which individual Christians have taken up the work. One volunteer, who has made it his mission to distribute the Word of God throughout the world, visited Singapore for some weeks, and was very successful in his sales among the Chinese. Altogether he disposed of a thousand copies by house-to-house visitation. This leads the Committee of the Auxiliary to conclude that colportage might be very profitably employed could suitable men be found, though for their support they would be obliged to fall back upon the liberality of the Parent Society. The Chinese, Malays, and sailors of different nations who throng the port of Singapore can hardly be reached by any other instrumentality. The printing of the Malay Scriptures of the Old Testament in Arabic character has been considerably delayed in consequence of the illness of the Rev. B. P.

Keasberry. One thousand copies of Genesis have, however, already left the press, and Exodus is expected soon to be ready for circulation.

CHINA.

THE work of your Society in China during the past year has had the advantage of the undisturbed attention and continuous supervision of your indefatigable Agent, Mr. Wylie; nor is it easy to overrate the importance connected with the assiduous labours of one so well acquainted with the country in which he lives, and the character of the people among whom he dwells, and at the same time so anxious to promote their best interests by bringing them under the influence of God's Truth. That there is much of mystery connected with the sudden impulses by which occasionally they are carried away, and that a study of their mental and social habits leads to the discovery of strange anomalies, it is impossible to deny. At the same time there is a favourable disposition in them towards the Word of God which is calculated to quicken the faith of the patient worker, and to encourage the hope that God's time to favour this portion of Christ's inheritance is not far distant. It cannot be an easy matter to subdue to the obedience of Christ, and train in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, a people who have no sabbatical ordinance, no congregational worship, no external forms of devotion, nothing approaching to the prayer and praise of the Christian Church, but who have had grafted all the follies and absurdities of Buddhism on the bare stem of their own ideal superstition. Still it is, when contending with such obstacles as these, that the power of the Gospel is most conspicuous, and the joy of faith is never more triumphant than when the victory gained is seen to have been beyond the power of an arm of flesh to accomplish. The difficulties, and even dangers, of the past year have certainly not been less than those of any previous one. If there has not been an actual outbreak of hostility against those humble and inoffensive men who discharge the duties of colporteurs,

the inclination to do them violence has not been wanting; and if the spirit of fanaticism has not displayed itself in open outrage, proofs of its continued existence have been clearly traced. It has been more with a view of affording increased security and protection to the present workers in this portion of the Lord's vineyard, than from any hope of obtaining tidings of their long-lost servant, that your Committee have thought it right to address a memorial to Earl Granville, asking his interposition, with a view of discovering, if possible, the fate of Mr. Johnson, and, if murdered, of ascertaining whose hands had been stained with his blood. In a recent tour, Mr. Wylie had received intelligence of the fact that Mr. Johnson was on his way to Yingchou, where the foul deed is said to have been done, and that he was known to have passed Po-chow, which was only a few miles distant from it. He was a British subject, duly furnished with a passport, and travelling under the protection of a treaty; but all these circumstances were of no avail, and, if report be true, he and all his attendants were murdered in cold blood, not by bandits or by an infuriated mob, but by order of one of the highest officials in the country. Such being the intelligence which your Committee received, they had no difficulty in presenting an appeal to Her Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, which insured his good offices, and led to a representation being made to the Chinese Government, through Her Majesty's Ambassador at Peking, asking that a most searching inquiry might be made into all the circumstances of the case. Your Committee wish to take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to Earl Granville for the kindness with which he received their memorial, and the promptness with which he complied with its prayer. Under date September 18, the following communication was received from the Foreign Office—

Foreign Office, London, September 18, 1871.

In reply to your letter of the 12th instant, respecting the disappearance of Mr. Johnson in China, I am directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you that his Lordship will forward a copy of that letter to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, and request him to bring the case to the notice of the Chinese Government, with a view to their instituting an enquiry as to what may have been the fate of Mr. Johnson.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed)

E. HAMMOND.

On November 7 Mr. Hammond again wrote :—

Foreign Office, November 7, 1871.

With reference to my letter of September 18, I am directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee of your Society, that a despatch has been received from Mr. Wade, Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, dated July 28, reporting that he had been in communication with the Chinese Government respecting the case of Mr. Johnson, and that he had received a promise from Prince Kung that due enquiry should be made into the matter, in the district in which it is apprehended that Mr. Johnson met with his death in 1867.

I am at the same time to transmit to you for the information of your Committee a copy of a letter which Mr. Wade had received from Mr. Alexander Wylie, an Agent of your Society upon the subject, the substance of which he communicated to the Chinese Government.

I am,

(Signed)

E. HAMMOND.

Early in the present year further intelligence on the same subject was received to the following effect :—

Foreign Office, February 21, 1872.

With reference to my letter of November 7 last, I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you, for the information of the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that a despatch has been received from Mr. Wade, stating that he had been again in communication with the Chinese Government on the subject of Mr. Johnson's disappearance, and enclosing a copy of a note from Prince Kung, stating that no information could be obtained in the districts in which it was thought that Mr. Johnson might have been murdered, to show that such an act had been committed.

An extract of this note is enclosed, for the information of the Committee, and I am to add that Mr. Wade states that he shall continue to recur to the matter at the Yamên.

(Signed)

ENFIELD.

Extract from the Note of the Prince of Kung to Mr. Wade, Nov. 27, 1871.

The Governor of Ankin now writes to say that he has received reports in succession from the districts of Feng-t'ai-hsien, Shou-Chow, Ying-shang-hsien, and Tai-ho-hsien, which show that nowhere in the whole of the prefecture of Ying-ch'ü has there been such an occurrence as the putting of a Missionary to death, nor has any unknown person been killed in the neighbourhood of Po-chou. The Governor adds, that his reply is a true statement of facts.

The Prince is again writing to the Governor above-mentioned, to direct that fresh and continued search be made.

The above correspondence will serve to show the friends of Mr. Johnson that his case has never been lost sight of,

and that every effort has been made, though at present unfortunately without the desired result, to trace out the author of what is believed to have been a most atrocious and unprovoked murder. It will also tend to assure our fellow-countrymen, who are still bearing the burden and heat of the day in that inhospitable land, that their lives are very precious to those who enjoy the blessing of a peaceful home, and that no means will be spared to ensure for them the security of that protection to which, as British subjects, they are entitled.

Mr. Wylie has collected the statistics of circulation for the past year, so far as he has been able to obtain them, with great minuteness and accuracy. The total number of issues has amounted to 59,461 copies, being an advance upon those of the preceding year to the extent of 21,799. These he states are all *bonâ fide* sales by agents of the Society, who have received in return 651,800 cash, being an increase on the previous year's receipts of 407,659 cash, or nearly treble the former amount. It is pleasing to find that this large addition to Bible literature, which has been scattered through the country, has consisted almost entirely of Books of the New Testament. It must, however, be acknowledged that these returns are far from indicating the actual results which have been attained. The defect arises from two causes. In the first place, the necessarily extensive tours of the colporteurs, and the difficulty of communicating with them during the period of their absence, render it next to impossible to time their journeys, so that their return and summary of sales shall coincide with the close of the financial year; and, in the second place, some of your Committee's correspondents do not yet apprehend the fact that, as the responsible Agent of the Society for China, Mr. Wylie is the person to whom all statistical returns should be sent, and through whom, as far as possible, all needful supplies should be obtained. In the course of another year a little more regularity and unanimity of action in this direction will probably be obtained. Some of Mr. Wylie's perplexities in sending home a satisfactory summary of the whole of the work effected in China, as well as a definite statement of its progress or retrogression in particular localities, may

be gathered from the following observations which he makes, not so much by way of complaint as to account for defects in his report which he cannot avoid:—

Having recently returned from Peking and Tientsin, I got the particulars for those places on the spot. From Shanghai, also, the information is complete. From Hankow I only received the report four days ago, with an account of colportage work since the middle of September. From the Hong Kong Committee I have no report, and do not know if they have employed any colporteurs or not. They have probably sent it on to you. From Fuhchow, I have no report. The numbers for the four colporteurs at Fuhchow, even if I had them, would probably add little to the whole. From Amoy, Mr. Stronach reports a distribution during the year of 2,327 copies and parts, but as I do not know what kinds they are, I have been unable to include them in the tabular statement. The cash receipts at Amoy are not stated. There is also a note of 990 cash, for books sold in the hospital at Hankow, of which I have no account. Had these various items been at hand, probably the numbers would have exceeded those of 1868. It will be seen, also, by the issues from the Shanghai, Canton, and Hankow depositories, that there is a considerable circulation going on of which I receive no account.

Mr. Wylie alludes to several circumstances which have been unfavourable to his work. The effects of the Tientsin tragedy are still felt in the north, and have prevented the resumption of operations in that city, in addition to which the misery that the natives have endured, consequent upon the heavy floods, has told against the sale of the Scriptures. In the Southern provinces the work of the Bible Society and of all Missionary Societies has for a time been paralyzed by the 'Fairy Powder' excitement. It is, however, encouraging to find that, notwithstanding these serious hindrances, no fewer than eleven provinces out of the eighteen have been visited in the course of the year, and that the various Agents of your Society have obtained an entrance into 41 Prefectures, and circulated the Word of Life in the cities, towns, and villages of 144 of their districts.

In tracing more minutely the operations of your Society throughout this vast empire, it will be more convenient to adhere to the order of last year's Report, and combine, where necessary, the intelligence received from different quarters concerning the various centres of your Society's operations. The first of these is

SHANGHAI.—The Rev. G. S. Owen has furnished a most

interesting report of the successful efforts on behalf of the circulation of the Scriptures from this locality. The sad termination of Mr. Johnson's labours in 1867 seems to have resulted in a partial stagnation of the work for which he suffered martyrdom. Nothing was done in the two succeeding years, and but little in 1870. A revival has, however, now taken place, and during the whole of the past year, two native colporteurs have been employed who have undertaken five journeys of considerable length, and have met with a greater amount of success than was anticipated. They are both Christian men, having been admitted members of the Church at Shanghai, and have not failed to avail themselves of many opportunities to speak a word in season to their fellow-countrymen, and bear witness to the inestimable value of that Book which they offer them, as testifying of Jesus as the sinner's Friend and the Saviour of the lost. Mr. Owen thus briefly sketches the incidents of these various journeys :—

Their first journey, which occupied from January 23 to February 16, lay in the direction of Soochow. They visited in all fifteen cities and market towns, and sold ten Old Testaments, twenty-eight New Testaments, and 3,700 Parts, realising the sum of 27,292 cash, which more than cleared their boat and other expenses. They report having been everywhere well received.

Their next trip was of greater length and took them nearly two months from February 25 to April 20. They visited two Prefectural cities, five district cities, and seventeen market towns in the Chekiang Province, and sold 22 Old Testaments, 120 New Testaments, and 4,348 Parts. The proceeds of these sales amounted to 48,875 cash, which, after paying the boat and other travelling expenses of the colporteurs, left a small balance to the Society. An occasional angry look or insolent remark from some bystander was the only opposition they encountered. The people generally were well disposed, and were ready enough to purchase books.

Finding how successful these colporteurs were, and how satisfactorily they did their work, we felt no hesitation in sending them on another journey. They accordingly started on the 26th April, taking with them 24 Old Testaments, 268 New Testaments, and 5,848 Parts. They visited one Prefectural city, five district cities, and forty-six towns and villages in Kiangsu and Chekiang. They disposed of all their books, by the sale of which they realised the sum of 48,525 cash. The journey occupied just two months. They met with no interference or molestation anywhere.

They started on their fourth trip on the 3rd July, in the direction of Kiang-peh, the district north of the Yang-tse. This was newer ground than the places they had visited during their previous journey. They found the people very civil, but very reluctant to part with their cash. They wanted the books and the money too, and would look sorrowfully at

it before giving it up. Their money appeared to be unusually dear to them. But curiosity or some other motive was too strong for their parsimony. The colporteurs sold all the books they had, amounting to 7,280 volumes. The sales were distributed over a very wide area. Eight district cities were visited, besides a host of towns and villages. As usual the colporteurs realised enough by the sale of the books to defray all their travelling expenses. They were just three months away.

Mr. Owen, who wrote on the 15th of January, was not able to give the particulars of the fifth journey, but Mr. Wylie, writing a fortnight later, supplies the deficiency, and completes the account of the year's labours:—

The two colporteurs, Ching-Keae-hwa and Shing-Tsze-king, employed by the Shanghai Committee, have been at work the whole year, and have given much satisfaction. I am astonished at the amount of their sales. As Mr. Owen has already given you an outline of their movements I need not repeat it. They left Shanghai on October 14 for their last trip, and returned yesterday, having been equally successful as on previous occasions. The weather has, however, been against them. Sometimes they were frozen in, sometimes the boat was jammed in with others, and they were unable to move for several days, then again they were impeded by want of water, by rain, snow, and other difficulties of travelling, so that altogether their journey occupied thirty days of their time besides Sundays, on which they were unable to sell. Their direction was first northward, across the Yang-tze-kiang to Tungchow, from which they went west to Yang-chow on the Grand Canal, crossed the great river to Chin-keang, and returned by Chang-chow and Soo-chow, having visited four Prefectural cities, one departmental, three district, and one inferior departmental, and sold 23 Old Testaments, 326 New Testaments, and 5,126 Parts, for 73,689 cash.

It thus appears that the aggregate of these two men's sales during four of their journeys consisted of 79 Old Testaments, 742 New Testaments, and 19,522 Portions, and that in the course of the other tour, in the record of which the same distinction is unfortunately not adhered to, they disposed of 7,230 volumes, making a grand total, if the Old Testaments are merely counted as single books, of 27,623 volumes. Well may Mr. Owen express satisfaction at such a result, and a determination to continue the service, of these diligent and successful labourers.

HONG KONG.—Scarcely any intelligence of any value has been received during the year from this important centre of operations, either from the corresponding Committee or through your Agent. The Rev. F.

S. Turner has drawn for £300, in part payment of an Edition of the Peking Mandarin New Testament, which having been completed, he has put to press an Edition of the Nanking Mandarin New Testament, and has drawn for a further sum of £400. Beyond these simple facts, recorded with all the brevity of a business transaction, your Committee have no information.

CANTON.—The correspondence received from this city has been confined almost entirely to a proposal to print a translation of the New Testament in the vernacular of the province, or, as it is otherwise called, in the Canton colloquial. The Rev. George Piercy, who, in conjunction with other Missionaries, has been engaged upon this work for some years, thus refers to it in a letter to your Editorial Superintendent:—

An application to the British and Foreign Bible Society, made by Messrs. C. F. Preston, Adam Krolczyk, and myself, in 1869, respecting a translation of the New Testament into the vernacular of this Province, may almost have passed from your memory. Your letter of October 8, 1869, was duly received, and we were encouraged to go on in our efforts to make a union version. Different things have delayed our work, but now, as you will receive the minutes of our last Bible meeting from our Secretary, conveying approval of our work, as far as one Gospel and Epistle are concerned, it is deemed right by the revisors again to address you. I was therefore requested by Messrs. Mapper and Krolczyk to write you a few lines, mainly explanatory of the delay which has arisen.

1. We well knew that our work would be very arduous, not only from the nature of the translation itself, but from our having undertaken to meet the views of so many different minds among our Missionary brethren. Not more than one or two were opposed to translating into the vernacular, but different opinions prevailed as to the quality of style, the method of translation, and many other points. While from the first it was the aim of those most interested in the work to meet all views as far as possible, yet we found time was necessary to bring some to agreement with us. We did not wish to have our effort approved by a majority of the meeting only, but, if possible, by all, or certainly a large majority. We are glad to inform you that at the local Bible meeting on April 2, the resolutions were passed unanimously. In a work of this kind, aiming at general acceptance by our Missionary brethren of different denominations and nationalities, it was necessary to secure the greatest unanimity we could, and we feel repaid for our patient waiting by this result. We do not wish it to be understood by the Bible Society's Committee, in thus speaking, that all are equally convinced of the importance of vernacular translations. As translators we are content to let time test the value of our work, and also give it greater value by allowing us, if we are spared, to revise and improve what we now hope the Society will accept.

2. Other causes of delay have been our various duties connected with our respective Missions, of which duties, as senior members of the Missions, we have necessarily a full share. But of these matters we need not speak.

The Gospel of St. Luke will, I trust, be so favourably regarded by your Committee that it will authorise the printing of it as well as successive Gospels and Epistles by a grant from your funds. As a matter of information I am glad to tell you that the American Bible Society has already granted a sum of £120 to print these vernacular translations for the use of our American brethren. They, you are aware, will use different words for *God* and *Spirit*, but in all other respects the version will be the same. This is to the translators and revisors a great joy, that American, German, and English Missionaries will receive this work as a union version. Some of us hope it is the first step towards the use of the same terms for Divine names, and perhaps may do something towards the one book version of the future. If any regard this as a vain hope we are content to contribute a little toward greater union at present, and leave the future to a kind Providence.

The Rev. J. Preston, who is the secretary of the corresponding Committee, has also forwarded the resolutions which were passed unanimously by them on this subject—

1. That this Committee having received the Canton Colloquial Translation of St. Luke's Gospel and St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, are of opinion that it is desirable to have the entire New Testament translated into the same dialect, in a manner equally satisfactory, and a small edition printed at the expense of the Bible Society, and they request the Bible Society to grant the funds necessary for printing the successive portions as they are prepared.

2. That this Committee request the Rev. John Chalmers and the Rev. Henry Parkes to form a standing Committee to receive the work of the translators of the New Testament into Canton colloquial, to make and receive corrections from the members of the local committee, to forward such corrections to the translators, and to present at the meeting of this Committee all finally corrected portions of the New Testament received from the translators.

One of the colporteurs, Mr. Uhlmann, whom Mr. Wylie took with him when he returned to China, has been working very satisfactorily in the city and province of Canton. The following account of his labours is extracted from your Agent's report:—

For the first three months his labours were in the city and immediate neighbourhood. In April he made a tour to the district city of Tsing-yuen on the north, then to San-shwuy on the west, returning by the city of Shun-tih on the south. In May he went up the North River, visiting the Prefectural city of Shaon-chow, and the district cities of Ying-tih and Lo-chang. In the early part of June he appears to have been working among some towns not far from Canton, and from the 16th of June

to the 6th of July he was occupied daily selling books in the large town of Fuh-shan, which has so frequently distinguished itself by its hostility to foreigners, and where the Protestant chapel was burnt down by a mob little more than a month ago. The chapel had been rebuilt by the mandarins, and a company of soldiers stationed near to guard it; but he says he found the people there, more abusive than in any other place he had visited. Subsequently to this he made his way up the West River, and got as far as Wbo-chow, a Prefectural city on the border of Kwang-se province, having visited the various cities and towns on the way. There, however, the authorities refused to let him go further, as his passport was only signed for the Canton province. While on that journey the 'Fairy Powder' movement was set afloat, and it was with some degree of hazard that he got back to Canton. During August the excitement ran so high that little was to be done. In the months of September, October, and November he was actively engaged selling Scriptures through Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, and the towns and villages in their vicinities. Canton province is by no means an easy field, and we cannot expect so great results as in some other places, but the earnestness with which Uhlmann engages in the work will give the thing a fair trial, and when the present excitement wears away, I trust he will be able to extend his journeys into new and untried regions, and thus carry the good news to people who have never yet heard of the Saviour.

AMOI.—The Rev. J. Stronach, at whose request, in conjunction with that of other Missionaries, the friends at Amoy were brought in direct communication with your Committee, has written a few lines stating that he encloses two reports of colportage, one detailing the proceedings of a colporteur employed by the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society, and the other setting forth the work of two of these agents under the direction of the English Presbyterian Mission. The Rev. James Sadler thus refers to the first of these:—

I have much pleasure in stating that the Bible distributor under my care has been faithfully doing his work during the past year. I have had many opportunities of judging of his ability and perseverance, such as travelling with him by boat, and hearing him argue with passengers, so as to excite their interest in the Gospel, also accompanying him into the villages, and noticing the manner in which he introduces the Scriptures, so that many request a copy. He has gone over his diary with me, and it was satisfactory to note the various experiences through which he has passed—at one place enduring abuse, and at another cheered by kindly appreciation. Out of the many hundreds he talked with, three hundred and ninety-four persons were induced to accept copies of parts of the Scriptures. He has succeeded in getting twelve persons to attend public worship on the Sabbath. We hope they will become true converts. In one instance his influence has been considerable towards establishing a preaching-station. I should also mention that he has gone into places

more distant than those he formerly visited. We hope he may prove a pioneer for the Missionary.

The Amoy Committee lately passed a resolution to discontinue as far as possible all gratuitous distribution, except of Portions of the Scriptures. The colporteur will endeavour to carry out this resolution.

The report of the Rev. W. Swanson is as follows :—

The work of Bible distribution over the country covered by the stations of the English Presbyterian Mission has been carried on during the past year with vigour and success.

In former reports the district occupied by this Mission has been fully described. It is a very large and extensive district—the extent from north to south being over 120 miles, and the population occupying it very numerous.

In the employ of the Mission there are two distributors; and, as formerly, one of these works in the region to the north and north-east of Amoy, and the other in that to the south and south-west.

The number of volumes has been given in the general statistics. But besides this, there has been a marked amount of success attending the labours of the distributors. This has specially been the case in the southern districts. Here along the sea-board to the south of Amoy island and in a number of villages (partly fishing and partly agricultural) there has during the year been a very remarkable interest awakened in Gospel Truth. This has been entirely the result of the work of the Bible distributor. More than 20 persons from these villages attend the Sabbath services, and already three of these have been received into the Church. The families of these three men also now profess their belief in the Gospel, and we are hopeful that they may also soon be baptized. The interest is still maintained, and doubtless from the same quarter we shall have more receptions during the current year.

In the northern district we are also not without evidence that the work of distribution has been blessed. For a considerable part of the year our distributor did not dare to carry on his work. This was caused by wild rumours of a scheme got up by foreigners to poison, by means of drugged pills, the whole body of the people. For a time the excitement was most intense, and the native Christians, from their known connection with foreigners, were in imminent danger. The rumours have gradually died away and the public mind is again tranquil. But a residuum of hatred remains, which cannot so easily be crushed, and which may yet work mischief.

Nothing but a wide-spread diffusion of Bible Truth will ever cure such social disturbances, and for the promotion of this great end the work of Bible distribution is most valuable. That work here has been a blessing, and we trust the Parent Society will continue to maintain it.

FUH-CHOW.—It was intended that Fuh-Chow should form a centre whence the operations of your Society might have been carried on through the instrumentality of Mr. Fink, the second European colporteur whom Mr. Wylie

took out with him; and in the early part of the year he commenced his labours in the immediate neighbourhood of that city, afterwards extending his journeys into other parts of the province to a considerable length. His health, however, failed, and a severe attack of ague so completely prostrated him, that, under medical advice, he was removed to Shanghai. Since then his health has been to a certain degree restored, and he has made several tours in the surrounding country, during which he has manifested much diligence and zeal.

A grant of Bibles was made, upon the application of the Rev. G. Hamilton, the British chaplain at Fuh-Chow, for the use of the sailors frequenting that port. It, however, appears that he vacated his chaplaincy before the grant could reach him, in consequence of which the trustees of the Seamen's Church have undertaken to see to its right application.

PEKIN.—Mr. Wylie has furnished a very interesting account of a tour which he made in the autumn of last year in company with colporteurs Wellmann and Lew, the starting point for which was Peking. The journey lasted a month within a day, and was far from being an unproductive one, as the sales consisted of 31 Bibles in four volumes, 139 New Testaments, and 234 Portions, besides 21 New Testaments and 1,531 Portions in the Mandarin:—

At the distance of a few miles from Peking we came upon the deluged roads, a result of the late rains, which caused us to make a considerable *détour* from the high road, but before dark we got beyond all traces of the wet, and stopped for the night at the mouth of the Nankow Pass. Next day saw us beyond the Inner Great Wall, and on the following we passed through the district city of Hwae-lae. This is on the high road to Kalgan, and as it has been very often visited by Missionaries, we sold very few books there. In the afternoon we had to ford the Yang River, and stopped for the night at Yuh-urh-wan, a village just beyond, where there are houses excavated in the sandy cliff. At the village of Se-tae-ping we were stopped by the swollen state of the river, which we were unable to cross. On reaching the nearest town, nobody would give accommodation to ourselves or our mules for the night. Passing on to the next village, which we reached at dusk, we could find no lodging-place there either, till the Elder came out, and led us to the stage of a theatre, where we passed the night in the open air. Next day the river had gone down considerably, and by the help of guides we effected a crossing, and reached the

departmental city of Yu-chow early in the afternoon. Up to this point our sales were small, the places having been all visited before by Wellmann and others. At Yu-chow there is a mission station of the American Board, the most distant of any from a Consular establishment, where we were most kindly received.

Passing over several days, of which the incidents were not of much interest, Mr. Wylie proceeds:—

Saturday night found us at the village of Shih-kea-wa, where there was no inn, and had it not been for the good will of a farmer, we ran a chance of having to spend the night outside. As it was, it did not suit his domestic arrangements that we should remain over Sunday, so, contrary to our usual custom, we had to proceed on our journey, and as our route lay over hills and through romantic passes, there was no halting-place till dusk, when we arrived at the small borough town of Ho-liu-kih-urh. There we had a capital sale next morning, and must have disposed of considerably more than a volume for each house in the place. The local mandarin also purchased. Crossing another range of low hills, we entered upon a level plain, extending nearly as far as the eye could reach, and about noon on the third day after leaving Ho-liu-kih-urh, we were at the borough of To-kih-to.

Outside the north gate of To-kih-to is a busy thriving town of considerable size, and we had a large sale there. About two miles distant is the larger and busier town of Ho-koiv, at the junction of two rivers. There we went on the 19th, and no sooner had we entered the town than a crowd assembled, and on putting up at an inn, when it was found we had books to sell, the excitement increased intensely. All hands were found insufficient to give out the books, receive the money, and keep back the crowd, so we accepted the services of a volunteer assistant, to prevent the eager applicants breaking in upon us. This went on for several hours, and by the time the excitement abated somewhat, we found that out of our six cases of books, we had scarcely half a case left. Although we had only gone over about half the number of cities we had marked out for the journey, this decided us now to return to Yu-chow by the shortest route.

From To-kih-to we started next morning on our return journey. Passing Ho-liu-kih-urh, crossing the Great Wall at Sha-hoo-kow, and visiting the Prefectural cities of Shu-ping and Ta-ting, we reached Yu-chow on the 31st, having sold every volume on the way.

Such is a brief outline of the means which have been adopted for the circulation of the Scriptures throughout China during the past year. There are now 20 colporteurs at work, and the sales effected by them are in many cases most encouraging. Mr. Wylie finds no hesitation in declaring that his faith in the success of the work increases with the lapse of time. It may not be easy to trace out present results, but he believes that the Bible is

silently doing its work in China, and that the bread cast upon its troubled waters will yet be found. Yea, that it has been found already, the following incident recorded by Colporteur Uhlmann is sufficient proof. Speaking of the troubles and excitement which are everywhere present, he adds:—

Along with all these troubles we have also cause for thankfulness. Two months ago a man came from the North River, a distance of about 300 miles, to the Missionary Hübrig, at Canton, and begged to be baptized. Mr. Hübrig, however, knew nothing of the man, but was greatly astonished at the thorough knowledge of the Scriptures which he possessed, and soon recognised him as a true disciple of Jesus. Several years ago he had bought a Testament, and from what he read therein, and the instruction he got from the colporteur, he was led by the grace of God to become a believer.

AUSTRALIA. •

THE Rev. B. Backhouse, who is at present the only representative of the Society in the vast field of the Australian Colonies, dates his report from New Zealand, and on the very same day of the month which witnessed his departure from England a year ago. His first thought is that of thankfulness for the many mercies which he has experienced during a voyage of 13,000 miles to the Antipodes, as well as during his subsequent journeys to Queensland and New South Wales, to South Australia and New Zealand. Whilst in the review of the events of the past year gratitude is the feeling uppermost in his mind, there is blended with it a cheerful consciousness that God has blessed his labours, which encourages him to go forward with renewed faith and hope. The extent of the labour to which Mr. Backhouse has devoted himself with the greatest earnestness may be gathered from the fact that from April 24, the day on which he landed, to September, he was engaged in a systematic visitation of the several Auxiliaries and branches in Victoria. From September 2 to 18 he was in Queensland; then up to the 20th of October in New South Wales; November and December he gave to South Australia, and soon after set sail for New Zealand. It will readily be understood what an extensive

correspondence, and how many personal interviews with friends of the Society, as well as attendances at Committee meetings, such extensive tours involved. And when it is added that in the course of them, and within a period of eight months, Mr. Backhouse attended 101 public meetings, besides addressing 31 united juvenile and other gatherings, and preaching 38 times on behalf of the Society, making a total of 170 engagements, it will be seen that a large amount of mental energy, as well as bodily activity, must have been expended in the prosecution of so great a work. He acknowledges that when at first he commenced it, he had no idea of the dimensions to which it would grow; but the force of circumstances urged him onward, and he soon found that one of the most successful means of rousing the latent energies of Societies which had become dormant and were threatened with decay, was to appeal to the sympathies and enlist the co-operation of the young in Australia, as well as to use the pulpit, wherever an opportunity was afforded him, for the purpose of drawing within the hallowed circle of Christian union those who, though ranged under different banners, were members of the same household of faith, and who, upon the altar of Divine Truth which they all recognised, might lay down their differences, with a view of combining in one glorious effort for the diffusion of its light throughout the world. The children seem to have entered most cordially into the spirit of the vast gatherings which their united numbers produced, and when their youthful voices, forming sometimes a choir of 2,000, joined in singing some hymn of praise, tears were occasionally seen to roll down strong men's cheeks, so sweet and touching was the melody which they gave out. 'Having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day,' is the ascription of praise with which Mr. Backhouse closes the summary of his arduous labours, and your Committee would also carry back to God in thanksgiving the blessing which He has so freely bestowed. At the same time, they cannot allow the record of such faithful services to pass unnoticed. Whatever of gratification or encouragement to their Agent may be comprised in their meed of approval they most willingly and gratefully bestow, and sincerely trust that

all needful strength and grace will be given for the successful continuance of a work so auspiciously begun.

Separate notice will now be taken of the several Colonies, though, for convenience sake, the order in which they have hitherto appeared in the Report will be maintained, rather than the order in which Mr. Backhouse visited them.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY.—The Committee of the New South Wales Auxiliary, in issuing their fifty-fourth Report, adopt a plan which is well calculated to commend its work to all into whose hands that document may fall. They preface the account which they render of their own more immediate proceedings with a statement published by your Society, setting forth its claims upon the sympathy and support of all Christian Churches. The simplicity of its aim, the catholicity of its constitution, the benefits which it confers upon the home country, the extent of its foreign operations, the service rendered to Missionary Societies, the work yet remaining to be done ; all these important subjects are noted under different heads, and illustrated by a few apposite remarks, which give strength to the argument, and enforce the duty which they are intended to inculcate.

From this point it is easy to pass to the affairs of their own Auxiliary, and invite additional support not only to the local work in which it is more specially engaged, but to the world-wide operations of the Parent Society. Founded in the year 1817, it has gradually enlarged its radius, until it has succeeded in enlisting the sympathies and obtaining the support of 32 Branches and Associations. The total number of its issues during the fifty-four years of its existence have amounted to 144,000 copies of the Scriptures, exclusive of 13,000 Bibles and Testaments which have been granted to Sunday Schools. Its total receipts have been £22,877, of which it has remitted to England as Kree Contributions £10,826. Four of its Branches have within the last few years formed themselves into Auxiliaries, and are in direct correspondence with the Parent Society. Referring to the work of the

past year, the Committee are able to announce that their position has been well maintained. Their Free Contributions have amounted to £714⁸/₂, their sales to £800⁹/₀, besides which they have received £112 from the natives of Savage Island as a second instalment towards the cost of printing the Scriptures in the Niué language. Thus their total receipts, which amount to £1,626¹⁷/₂, ~~are~~ slightly in advance of those of the preceding year, and have enabled them again to contribute the liberal sum of £500 towards the general objects of your Society, besides remitting £350 on the Purchase Account. The issues have consisted of 5,689 Bibles, 2,885 Testaments, 291 Portions, and 272 Foreign Scriptures, making a total of 9,137 copies, or 1,640 more than in the previous year. The various Branches and Associations are reported as being in a state of efficiency, notwithstanding the floods which have devastated large portions of the Colony, and the general stagnation of all commercial pursuits.

International Exhibitions have become so general, that it can be no matter of surprise that Sydney has followed the example, much less that in such an Exhibition your Society has had a place. The number of Scriptures sold at the Pavilion which was erected in the grounds was not large, but 6,000 pamphlets, entitled 'Claims of the British and Foreign Bible Society,' were distributed, and served to give more extensive knowledge of its work.

PARRAMATTA.—The tone which pervades the brief report of the Cumberland Auxiliary is one of depression rather than of hope. Its Committee fall back upon the great work which the Parent Society has effected throughout the world, and regret that they are able to do so little towards its support. After stating that all earthly institutions are subject to change, and alluding to certain disturbing influences which it is hoped may soon be removed, they call upon their supporters to seek God's aid in prayer for the revival of their languishing work. The amount of Free Contributions collected has amounted to £36¹⁴/₆,

and the sum realised by the sale of Bibles and Testaments to £43⁴/₁₁. If the advice of the Committee has been adopted it is evident that prayer has not been made in vain, for already a slight improvement is manifest in the remittances which amounted this year to £70 as a Free Contribution against £65 last year. The Liverpool Branch has again contributed £25 towards this total.

WEST MAITLAND.—The Committee of the Hunter River Auxiliary, whilst regretting that they are unable to announce any further progress, yet gratefully acknowledge the measure of success that has attended their efforts. The lady collectors have been most zealous in the discharge of their important duties, and it is ascribed chiefly to their exertions that so large a sum as £150 has been remitted to the Parent Society. Various Branches contributed towards this total in the following proportions—Murrumbidgee, £25; Scone, £16; Muswellbrook, £31¹⁶/₁₆; Singleton, £25; East Maitland, £27; and Morpeth, £7¹⁵/₁₆. Hopes are entertained that the contributions of the coming year will be on a larger scale. Efforts have been made to form new Branches, but hitherto without success, and the conviction is expressed, that the incentive to renewed exertion must be communicated through the instrumentality of the Society's Agent, who will not be slow to avail himself of every opportunity for the attainment of this end. The sum of £50 has also been received for Scriptures, though too late for this year's accounts.

NEWCASTLE.—The Committee of this Auxiliary have issued their twelfth annual Report, in which they state that though the result of their efforts is inconsiderable, and far below their wishes, it yet represents a large amount of self-denying exertion on the part of many friends who have rendered willing and welcome aid. The river is fed by numerous little streams, and they are content to be one of these tributaries, helping to swell the vast volume of the Water of Life which is being poured over this world's parched ground. The Ladies' Committee have canvassed their respective districts with considerable success, having

collected the sum of £52"13"10. The Branches have also continued their work with energy and have remitted various sums towards the general object of the Society, Raymond Terrace heading the list with £20. Meetings were held in each locality during the winter, and every effort was made to increase the interest already felt in the Society. Difficulties resulting from adverse seasons and other causes have also been experienced here, but it is hoped that prospects are brightening. The sum of £90 has been remitted to the Parent Society, of which £60 is a Free Contribution.

The following extract from the Report of Mr. Backhouse has reference to his work in New South Wales:—

As the majority of the Branch Societies are within an easy distance from the city of Sydney, where there are so many able advocates and tried friends of the Parent Society, I visited the more remote Associations in the western and north-western districts. I was charmed with the hearty welcome of the Committee, and the hospitality of the Rev. E. Rogers, Hon. G. Allen, Mr. Fairfax, and other members of it. Proceeded first to Bathurst, over the Blue Mountains, 111 miles, and thence by coach 35 miles further. Addressed the Cathedral Sunday School in afternoon of Sunday, 24th September, and the Presbyterian congregation in the evening. Conferred with the Committee next day, who deputed Rev. Dr. Geikie (moderator of the Presbyterian Synod), and W. Clay, M.A. (Bishop's Chaplain), to visit Orange, Dubbo, and other distant townships. These I had purposed visiting myself according to a previous appointment, but as the local officers had failed to complete the necessary arrangements, through some oversight, I had no alternative but to anticipate by a week my visit to Mudgee. We had, however, a capital meeting on Tuesday, 26th, the largest ever convened at Bathurst, except when the Bishop of Sydney pleaded the cause of the Society some two or three years ago. The Free Contributions were £50; the collection, £8. The Committee promised to take prompt and active steps to increase their Depôt and make it more worthy of the cause and the district.

Left Bathurst early on Wednesday, 27th, and after a terribly long journey, travelling all night, I arrived at Mudgee on Thursday afternoon. Learning that Bishop Marsden was at the parsonage, I improvised a lecture at Church schoolroom for the following evening, at which the Bishop presided, as well as at a most glorious gathering of the Sunday-school children in the Mechanics' Hall on Lord's Day, October 1. Sermons same day—morning, Presbyterian, and evening, Wesleyan chapels. Public meeting next day, October 2; good attendance, though wild evening. Hon. Mr. Cox presided. Collection, £8.8; Free Contribution about £25. No meeting for two and a-half years before. The Mudgee Committee promised co-operation with the Bathurst Committee, and the Revs. Messrs.

McEwen, Oran, and others, undertook to urge the claims of the Bible Society in some of the remote townships. The Bishop of Bathurst expressed his deep obligations to the Parent Society for the Scriptures they had given him, and which he was distributing.

Tuesday, October 3, held meeting and formed new Branch at Gulgong, eighteen miles from Mudgee. This is a new gold-field, with about 12,000 inhabitants, nearly all of whom have been attracted to this wild, primitive region within the last twelve months. Returning to Mudgee I left by first coach for Bowenfels and Martley, which I reached at midnight. Public meeting in evening. Preached at schoolroom twice on Sunday, the Episcopal minister reading the service of the Church of England in the evening. Free contributions as before.

Returned to Sydney by early morning train, expecting to sail to Melbourne during the week. The tarrying there, however, gave me the opportunity of corresponding with the other Auxiliaries in New South Wales, New Zealand, and South Australia, as well as of meeting in several social gatherings the leading friends and supporters of the Bible Society, and of detailing the European work of the Society to a large audience at Pitt Street Church on the following Sunday evening.

From conversation with the Secretary of this Auxiliary, which has ever proved itself to be so true and generous to the Parent Society for upwards of fifty years, I find that in consequence of the accumulation of some years' arrears in connection with the Depôt, &c., the Free Contributions will not this year in all probability equal those of former days. The Bible Hall is a first-rate institution, but necessarily entails a heavy expenditure, which will I believe be readily met by an extension of the Auxiliary operations and receipts. If I can (D.V.) revisit New South Wales this year before the hot weather sets in, so as to devote six or eight weeks to continuous work, I shall be able to do something in this direction without interfering with existing arrangements. The population of the Colony is scanty and sparse, while travelling is costly and difficult. To awaken interest, therefore, in the Society, by Sunday and week services or meetings in the chief centres of population, like Sydney, &c., and to enlist local help is to my mind the most hopeful means of action.

Cumberland Anniversary.—Attended the 17th anniversary September 9th. £65 were forwarded, January, 1871, to London, to which Liverpool contributed £25. This year the free contributions from Paramatta are £36.14.6. The Revs. Canon King, J. B. Laughton, W. Lonsdale, R. Forsaith, W. J. Günther, and R. Mansfield were present. Canon King regretted that he failed, through ignorance of my presence in the Colony, to convene the Liverpool annual meeting.

Hunter River and Newcastle Auxiliaries.—Corresponded with Secretaries, and arranged to visit these Auxiliaries on another trip to New South Wales. On the only evening open to me at Newcastle I was pre-engaged, and the annual public meeting at West Maitland was fixed for January. By last report £150 were sent as a Free Contribution from the Maitland or Hunter River Auxiliary.

The Goulburn Auxiliary has resolved to revivify their organisation before they invite any foreign help, and I believe the resolution has been very successfully carried into effect.

QUEENSLAND.—BRISBANE.—Fifteen years have passed since this Auxiliary was established and its Committee are able to record a greater amount of success this year than at any previous time. Its affairs seem to be managed with great care and economy, for out of a Free Contribution of £87"10, £70 has been voted to the Parent Society, of which £40 has been received, besides £148"9"5 on the Purchase Account. From the central Dépôt in Brisbane, and the Branch Dépôts, including the books circulated by the Colporteur Society which is a separate organisation, 1,212 copies of the Scriptures have been issued. The Committee record with much sorrow the loss of their late Patron, Governor Blackall, as well as that of their President, the late Honourable G. Elliott. His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Normanby has consented to become the new Patron of the Auxiliary. The ladies who superintend two Bible Women, and collect a separate amount of £80 for the support of this agency, are well pleased with its results.

IPSWICH.—Two brief letters have been received during the year from the Secretary of this Auxiliary, the first containing a remittance of £50, of which £40 was a Free Contribution, and the second ordering a fresh supply of books, and asking for a grant of Bibles and Testaments for use in a new school. Your Committee have had great pleasure in acceding to this request. Mr. Whitehead refers with much satisfaction to the visit of the Rev. B. Backhouse, the Society's new Agent, which he hopes will be repeated. Mr. Backhouse thus refers to his visit to this town:—

Ipswich is about twenty-five miles from the Capital. These are the only accessible towns with large population in the Colony. Several villages or townships intervene. Had a capital meeting, with good collection—£8.8; £42.7.3 Free Contribution in hand. Regretted much that the early return of the steamer prevented my spending a Sunday at Ipswich, and that, through the appointment of a lecture at Brisbane on the same evening, I was unable to proceed to Dalby, upwards of 156 miles distant by train. Mr. Griffith, however, went forward instead, and kindly undertook at my request to visit, as opportunity offered, the few scattered

and distant towns which would involve too great expenditure of time and money for your representative to reach. If the results correspond with the outlay, the experiment can be repeated and extended. With these exceptions, a fortnight's work on the part of myself or any other deputation will easily gather in all the available remunerative results.

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE.—Very little intelligence has been received from this Auxiliary during the past year. No report of its proceedings has reached the Parent Society, and only a newspaper account of the meeting held in Melbourne in July to welcome Mr. Backhouse, at which the Bishop of Melbourne presided. He recalled to mind the time when the meetings of the Bible Society in that city used to be crowded, and though he did not attribute the thinness of attendance now to any diminution of love for the Bible, or any loss of interest in its circulation, he could not but lament the fact that so few were assembled to greet the newly-arrived Agent of the Society on so important an occasion. The annual meeting had been held previously on the 24th of April. Mr. Backhouse mentions having attended meetings at Brighton, Hawthorn, Brunswick and Williamstown, also at St. Kilda, Prahran, and Pentridge, where the Ladies' Association was reorganised. New Branches were formed at Footscray, Richmond, Northcote, Sandridge, Emerald Hill, East Melbourne, Kew, and Carlton. Juvenile Meetings and other Sunday Services were also held in many of the above localities. The Brighton Branch publishes a Report, the tone of which is most hopeful and buoyant. Its Committee state that one-third of the Free Contributions remitted from Victoria to the Parent Society is derived from Brighton; they, however, gracefully disclaim all personal merit, and assign the prosperity of their Branch to the assiduous labours of the ladies, who are instant in season and out of season in their endeavours to advance the interests of the good cause whose welfare they seek to promote. It is, however, but fair to the friends at Melbourne to say that they bear all the expenses of rent of Depot and management, from all which charges the Branches are free. The issues from the Central Depot have amounted during the year to 10,144 copies, making

a total from the commencement of 150,871. It has been left to Mr. Backhouse to devise some means by which a deeper interest may be awakened at Melbourne in the work of your Society, and for this purpose he has suggested that simultaneous sermons should be preached in all the churches on the Sunday preceding the day of meeting, in addition to which the Bishop has consented to deliver a lecture on the Bible and Science, and a series of united Juvenile Meetings will be held on the Sabbath afternoons. The Victoria Auxiliary has remitted £870 on the Purchase Account, and £35 as a Free Contribution, of which £15 came from the Belfast Branch, and £20 from the Hawthorn Branch.

BALLARAT.—The visit of Mr. Backhouse to this Auxiliary is reported to have had a good effect in stirring up the friends of the Bible Society to renewed diligence and zeal. A Conference was held, and a resolution passed, the wisdom of which must be patent to all conversant with the details of Bible Society work, not to say of all other similar organisations. The ladies are to be invited to help, and districts will be allotted to them, which they will canvass for subscriptions, whilst they endeavour to promote the sale of the Scriptures. It is proposed also to draw out the sympathies of the young towards this good work, by interesting the children of the Sunday Schools. The 'Gleanings for the Young' are admirably adapted for this purpose, and the Secretary has applied for no fewer than 1,000 copies, with a view to distributing them where they will be valued, and where, in all probability, they will bring in a good return. Whatever the children collect is to be sent to the Parent Society without reduction. This important work has indeed been already commenced, and has yielded good fruit. Mr. Birchnell in remitting £100 as a Free Contribution divides the amount into the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Ballarat	67	2	5
„ Wesleyan Sunday School, Lydiard Street	11	0	0
„ „ „ „ Barkly Street	2	9	0
„ „ „ „ Pleasant Street	1	13	3
„ „ „ „ Maggie	1	0	1
„ „ „ „ Black Lead	1	10	8
„ Bible Christian „ „ Humffray Street	3	3	0
„ United Sunday School, Service held at Baptist Chapel, Dawson Street	6	7	6
„ United Sunday School, Service held at Scarsdale	5	14	1
Total	£100	0	0

Nothing could be more satisfactory than this, as showing the value of female help and juvenile activity and zeal. Last year's Report announced a Free Contribution from Ballarat of £35; this year it has risen to £100, in addition to which £15 have been remitted from the Ararat Branch, and by a later mail which arrived just before the accounts closed, a further sum of £5 from the Sebastopol Branch, and £1"9"1 from the Mount Pleasant Wesleyan Sunday School has been received; making a total contribution from this Auxiliary for the general objects of the Society of £121"9"1. The sum of £165"19"5 has also been remitted on the Purchase Account. Zeal in God's service is always its best reward. 'The diligent soul shall be made fat,' and those who have watched thus diligently to attain so happy a result have doubtless already reaped the blessing which God has promised to bestow.

SANDHURST.—A remittance of £50 has been received from the Bendigo Auxiliary as a Free Contribution independently of £53"18"5 on the Purchase Account. The Rev. J. Nish speaks hopefully of the work of your Society in his neighbourhood, and looks forward with much pleasure to a periodical visit from your Agent, which he states to be most desirable to keep up the interest of the people and maintain a healthy and efficient organisation. The annual meeting was held in August, and a service was arranged for the occasion, which secured an increased attendance. Mr. Backhouse who was able to be present before leaving for Queensland, describes it as a most successful movement, and notwithstanding a fire which

had broken out in the Mining Exchange in the morning, and which he feared would operate prejudicially upon the meeting, the attendance was large. The gold fever is just now at its height in this district, and is in danger of absorbing every other feeling, there is therefore all the more need that those who love the Truth should keep the subject of its circulation prominently before the people. An interesting incident was mentioned at this meeting. The late Rector of Wonston, in Hampshire, before he entered the ministry had been in the Army, and served in the Peninsular campaign. On leaving Spain he presented a Bible to a merchant whose acquaintance he had made. This was the Bible which afterwards came into the possession of Matamoros, and led to his conversion, as well as to the revival of Scripture reading and consequent persecution in Spain. Mr. Backhouse mentions having attended a meeting at Echuca, a new Branch of the Sandhurst Auxiliary, which he hopes will prove a fruitful one. It was determined at once to open a Depôt and to take such other steps as might be needful to secure the development of the work. Long Gully, Huntley, Golden Square and Eagle Hawk, were also places which Mr. Backhouse visited, and where he held meetings. At the latter place he received £10, which he passed to the treasurer of the Melbourne Auxiliary.

CASTLEMAINE.—The correspondence of this Auxiliary has been confined to a single letter in which the Rev. E. Day remits the sum of £61 6 10, of which £28 15 10 is for the general object of the Society. Mr. Backhouse, however, mentions having preached in the Presbyterian and Independent Churches, and attended public meetings at Castlemaine and Maldon, and formed new Branches at Campbell's Creek and Fryar's Town. It has been determined, in connection with these Branches, to adopt a system of small monthly contributions of sixpence and upwards, from each family. Good hopes are entertained that a large sum will thus be realised. Since the foundation of the Castlemaine Auxiliary, in 1856, it has issued 7,263 copies of the Word of God.

PORTLAND.—Larger demands are being made upon the funds of this Auxiliary in consequence of three openings having presented themselves for the establishment of new Branches, of which the Committee have availed themselves. The sum of £38⁵/₃ has been remitted on the Purchase Account; but the necessity of providing the new Dépôt with a stock of Scriptures has prevented any Free Contribution being sent. Mr. Backhouse is represented as having done this Society good service. His visit undesignedly coincided with the time of the Anniversary, and he preached twice on the Lord's Day, and on the 5th of June addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting. He speaks with much satisfaction of the warm interest manifested in behalf of the Society by the Rev. J. R. Brennan and the Rev. J. W. Lawson.

GEE LONG.—Mr. Backhouse describes the Auxiliary at Geelong as one of the oldest and most liberal of the Societies in Victoria. Two years and a half had, however, elapsed since a public meeting was held, and the natural result of want of information on the part of the subscribers had been a falling off in the subscriptions. Dormant energies have now been awakened, and vigorous efforts will be made to recover lost ground. On the Lord's Day, Mr. Backhouse preached in the morning at the Congregational Church on behalf of the Society, addressed the children of the Sunday Schools in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a united service in the Mechanics' Hall, to which the several congregations contributed their quota. This was a good preparation for the public meeting held on the Tuesday following, which Mr. Backhouse describes as the largest he had attended in the colony. About 600 persons were present, and all the speakers expressed a firm determination to do their utmost to revive the interest once felt in the Society. The Rev. C. S. Y. Price has been appointed Joint Secretary with Mr. R. O'Connor, and has remitted a Free Contribution of £150, of which £98¹⁷/₂ is from the Geelong Auxiliary, and the remainder from the five following Branches:—Colac, £25⁷/₄; Little River, £10⁰/₉; Ceres, £8⁴/₃; Jan-Jue, £5⁰/₆; Winchelsea, £2¹⁰/₁₀. The sum of £50

has also been received on the Purchase Account. This is the best evidence that a revival has taken place, and a good foundation laid for future success.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—ADELAIDE.—The report of this Auxiliary has been received, and much gratitude is expressed by the Committee on account of the success which has been granted to every branch of their operations during the past year. Increased interest has been manifested in the work, and a much larger number of Scriptures have been put into circulation. The agency of colportage, though a costly one, has been found most efficient. The reduction of the free contribution of the Auxiliary from £600 to £400 is explained by the fact, that the difference goes towards the support of the colporteur, and as his sales have amounted to a little over 4,000, it is evident that the sale of every book costs the Society one shilling. The sum of £200 may appear large in the aggregate, but when reduced to its fractional parts, a shilling is no very large amount to spend for the purpose of conveying the Lamp of Life to some dark and dead soul, especially as the colporteur labours in out-of-the-way localities. Sometimes he is to be found in the huts of the northern settlers; sometimes among the sheep-shearers of the pastoral districts; sometimes among the weary ploughmen of the yet uncultivated fields; whilst at others he visits the outlying villages, and the sparsely-peopled districts of the colony, and gladdens the hearts of the weary and heavy laden with a sight of that Book which teaches them where they may find rest. The issues from the Dépôt during the year have amounted to 6,677 Bibles and 4,640 New Testaments, making a total of 11,317 copies, of which 4,108 are placed to the credit of colportage. The total issues are in excess of the previous year by 3,300 copies. The Committee cheerfully recognise the benefit which the Auxiliary is likely to derive from the experience and watchful superintendence of the Agent of your Society, and they have not failed to give Mr. Backhouse a most warm and cordial welcome. He had an opportunity of addressing the public meeting which was held on the 30th of November, and was attended by the Bishop of Adelaide,

Archdeacon Marryatt, as well as representatives of all the various sections of the Church of Christ. Such unanimity of action cannot fail of being attended with beneficial results not merely to the Bible Society but to the cause of the Gospel. Mr. Backhouse states that his visit to South Australia is connected with many pleasing reminiscences. The kind hospitality which he received was most grateful to him, and tended in no small degree to lighten the burden of his otherwise arduous duties. In the course of two months which he devoted to this colony, his public engagements, including public meetings, juvenile meetings, and sermons, amounted to no fewer than 54. The efficient organisation of the district materially assisted him in attaining this result.

MOUNT BARKER.—The report of this Auxiliary has been received, and the Committee in recording the operations of the past year state that their exertions have been crowned with a greater measure of success than under the circumstances they had anticipated. Bad crops and depressed trade had retarded their progress, but they were very thankful for what they had been enabled to do. The sales had been somewhat more limited than usual in consequence of a colporteur from Adelaide having visited the district, and had only amounted to 40 Bibles and 89 New Testaments. The issues from the commencement had reached a total of 4,470 copies. This announcement in the report is followed by the question which it is well often to put with reference to such a work of faith and labour of love, 'Who can trace their wanderings and effects? How many dark minds may they have enlightened? How many troubled hearts cheered, how many erring reclaimed, how many afflicted comforted, how many dying sustained?' The day shall reveal it. Two letters have been received from Mr. Wilson, who is now the Secretary of the Auxiliary, and who has remitted £100 as a Free Contribution. Mr. Wilson reports that the services and meetings at which Mr. Backhouse had been present, had been well attended, and that considerable interest was excited. This Auxiliary has nine Depôts connected with it in various neighbouring towns, and proposes to add six

more, when every facility for the purchase of cheap Scriptures will be afforded throughout the district.

TWO WELLS.—A further remittance of £12 as a Free Contribution has been received from the Gawler River Branch through Mr. E. S. Grigg. Hopes had been entertained by the Committee that they would be able to forward a much larger amount; but the harvest, which in most parts of the Colony was above the average, had in that locality been almost a total failure. Consequent depression had been the natural result. Mr. Backhouse alludes to this Branch when describing his northern tour from Adelaide, which embraced almost all towns within ten miles of it, including Salisbury, Kapunda, Gawler, Clare, Auburn, Saddleworth, the Burra Water-vale, and Stockport. At Auburn he held not only a public meeting but a series of very interesting united services on the following Lord's Day. All the Nonconformist Churches were closed, and a large juvenile gathering took place in the afternoon. A week afterwards he advocated the Society's claims in a similar manner at Gawler, preaching at the Presbyterian Church in the morning and at the Congregational Church in the evening, and addressing a large assembly of children at the Wesleyan Church in the afternoon. Both teachers and scholars were disappointed that there was no collection afterwards. Mr. Backhouse adds that £60 had just been voted as a Free Contribution, but this sum has not yet been received.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The warm interest felt in the work of Bible distribution by a single family is the chief means of sustaining whatever effort is made in this locality for the diffusion of Divine Truth. The same complaint is heard from Western Australia as from many other parts of the vast continent. Failing harvests and depressed trade are soon felt, and when money is scarce, charitable contributions are not always the last to suffer. The Rev. A. Buchanan, the Secretary of the Auxiliary formed at Bunbury, has remitted £5/11/6 as a Free Contribution, and £8/10/0 on the Purchase Account. Beyond this, no in-

formation has been received by the Committee. A letter was received in the course of the summer from the Rev. J. B. Atkins, of Albany, in Western Australia, asking for a grant of Scriptures for sale or distribution, and describing the native Australians as in a perfectly heathen state. Your Committee have had much pleasure in forwarding him a supply of Bibles and Testaments, and trust that this may lead to some more extended action for the circulation of the Scriptures in that destitute locality.

TASMANIA.—HOBART TOWN.—The Committee have but little information to give concerning the work of the Society in this distant field of labour. One letter only has been received from the Rev. R. E. Dear, in which he forwards a Free Contribution of £100. Last year the sum of £285 was received on the same account, besides £15 as a special contribution for Spain. He also remits £300 as the legacy to the Parent Society of their late Treasurer, H. Hopkins, Esq., of which two-thirds are to be devoted to the general objects of the Society, and the remainder is directed to be spent in the purchase of New Testaments, to be given to the children of Tasmania. Mr. Hopkins always took a warm interest in the welfare of the Society, and the practical proof of it which he has left behind him will not fail to be gratefully remembered by those whom he has benefited. The annual meeting of the Auxiliary was held in June last, under the presidency of his Excellency Mr. Du Cane, the Governor, who spoke with his usual force and eloquence. A change had been made in the situation of the Depot; which, it was stated, would afford great advantages. The issues had amounted to 566 Bibles, 452 Testaments, and 143 Portions, giving a total of 1,161 volumes. The contributions had reached the sum of \$1,015⁸/₅, of which \$677⁷/₁ had been expended, and £338¹/₄ was left in the Treasurer's hands. The sum of £100 has been received as a Free Contribution, and £100 on Purchase Account.

LAUNCESTON.—The Cornwall Auxiliary still continues to maintain its position, and during the past year has remitted two sums of £100, the one as a Free Contribu-

tion, the other on the Purchase Account. No information is given concerning the prosecution of the work locally in any respect. There appears to be some new ground on the North Coast capable of cultivation, and the Secretary states that he is looking forward to the promised visit of Mr. Backhouse to accomplish this. It was stated in last year's Report that a new school-room had been built by Mr. R. V. Legge at Cullenswood, and that he had commemorated its opening by a Bible meeting, at which £10 had been collected, which was remitted direct to London. Another meeting was held this year in the same place. The collection amounted to £8⁶/₃, and the Sunday School boxes produced fourteen shillings and ninepence, the receipt of both of which sums are acknowledged with thanks. Nothing gives greater encouragement to those who are engaged in conducting the affairs of the Society than the consciousness that there are thousands of willing hands and praying hearts throughout the world, all labouring for the attainment of the same object, and contributing towards the large results which God enables them to accomplish.

NEW ZEALAND.

MR. BACKHOUSE, after enjoying a brief period of rest, during which he took part in a series of devotional services in connection with the concert of prayer to which Christians are invited throughout the world, determined to visit New Zealand. He describes the services, which were attended by the Bishop and Dean, and the ministers of the various Christian denominations, as having been most interesting and refreshing, and having awakened feelings which must be beneficial to the great catholic Institution whose interests he represents. He set sail on the 16th of January, and reached Dunedin on the 25th; but, though at the date of his last letter he had attended several meetings and formed some new Branches, he was obliged to reserve all particulars for a future communication.

AUCKLAND.—The report of the Auckland Auxiliary for the year ending May 1871, has been received, and furnishes satisfactory evidence of continued activity and zeal

on the part of those who support it. A quarter of a century has passed away since it was established, and the Committee looking back at the way by which they have been led, express their grateful sense of the Divine goodness which has hitherto blessed their efforts. Considering the severe trials which have befallen the colony, they see cause for thankfulness both in the state of their finances and in the amount of their sales. The Free Contributions do not indeed equal those of the previous year, and it is thought that the changeful fortunes of the gold-fields may go far towards accounting for the difference; but, nevertheless, a liberal response has been made to the energetic appeal of the lady collectors, and the amount of subscriptions and donations is represented as very gratifying. Another cause of thankfulness is the changed spirit of the natives, which had previously manifested itself in an unwillingness to purchase the Word of God; whereas now there is in many localities an inclination to receive it, and in the neighbourhood of the Wainate, or Bay of Islands, all feelings of repugnance seem to have passed away. The Committee of the Auxiliary have successfully carried through the press a small edition of 300 copies of the Gospel according to St. John in the language of Fáté or of Sandwich Island, under the superintendence of the translator, the Rev. James Cosh. This was done at the remarkably reasonable cost of £13¹⁷0 for printing and binding, which sum has been remitted as a Free Contribution to the Parent Society. In addition to this, the sum of £114¹⁸10 has been forwarded in payment of Maori Scriptures in stock, and £51⁰6 for Maori Scriptures sold during the year. The Committee prefer clearing off their debt and making their stock of Scriptures their own rather than increasing the amount of their remittance for general objects. The enlarged facility for the circulation of the Scriptures naturally leads the Committee to look forward to the time when a new edition of the Maori Bible will be needed, and as there are few men so well acquainted with the language as Archdeacon Maunsell, they have requested him both to undertake the task of revision, and to prepare chapter headings in anticipation of that event. As some of those who were on the previous

revision committee still survive, it is very desirable that this should be done whilst their critical knowledge and long study of the language, under circumstances of greater advantages for its acquisition than young men now possess, can be turned to good account. A colporteur has again been employed during the summer among the gold diggers, and has succeeded in five months in selling 719 copies in eight different languages. His services are now to be discontinued with a view of establishing a Branch at the Thames Gold Fields. The total issues of the Auxiliary for the year have amounted to 2,448 volumes, being an advance of 233 upon those of the previous year.

The congregation of the late Rev. Norman Macleod at Waiapu have again evinced their strong attachment to the Bible Society and the objects which it seeks to promote by forwarding the liberal contribution of £57/3/0. It is pleasant to witness efforts put forth so generously and spontaneously, and maintained year after year, without allowing the left hand to know what the right hand does.

CHRISTCHURCH.—The Rev. T. R. Fisher furnishes a most satisfactory account of the condition of the Canterbury Auxiliary. The sales of the Scriptures have much improved, and the subscriptions show an advance of several pounds on those of the preceding year. Efforts have not been wanting even in this distant colony to prejudice the Society in the estimation of its supporters. It is wonderful to observe of how many instruments the great enemy of souls avails himself to accomplish his purpose of hindering the circulation of the Word of God. He will even convert himself into an angel of light for the sake of injuring a Society which ever since its formation has been his great opponent, and of putting a stumbling-block in the way of those who are too guileless to suspect his devices. But none of these things divert your Committee from the one object which they have in view, or turn them from the course which with simplicity of purpose they have hitherto pursued. The friends at Christchurch may rest assured that there is no need of alarm lest the Protestant principles of the Society be endangered. The Committee have to acknow-

ledge with thanks the receipt of £250 from the Canterbury Auxiliary, of which £100 is a Free Contribution.

NELSON.—Mr. H. C. Daniell, the correspondent of the Society in this locality, has remitted the sum of £18"10"5 on the Purchase Account, but he states that he has nothing of a favourable nature to communicate, and that the time for active help to the Society has not come and does not appear likely to come. He adds, that the cause of this is obvious enough to a resident in the settlement, but would scarcely be understood by any one unacquainted with the colony.

DUNEDIN.—The Otago Bible Society is carrying on an efficient work within the limited circle to which its operations extend, but as the local Committee justly observe in their report, if their own sphere is circumscribed, that of the Parent Society is sufficiently large, and they desire to aid in cultivating that to the extent of their power. For this purpose they have this year remitted the sum of £25 as a Free Contribution, independently of £18"10"0 on the Purchase Account.

INVERCARGILL.—Mr. Charles Rout, to whom, as announced in last year's Report, a consignment of Scriptures had been sent, for the purpose of stocking a Dépôt, to the value of £17"8"2, has written to acknowledge the receipt of the books, which were delayed some time at Dunedin. He does not anticipate a rapid sale for them.

SOUTH SEAS—GEORGIAN GROUP.

TAHITI.—Though the Committee have not much information to communicate concerning this interesting portion of their field of operations, it is yet satisfactory to be able to state that the interest which the natives take in the Word of God, suffers no abatement. The remittances during the past year have amounted to no less a sum than £115"4"10, the proceeds of sales effected in the islands. The Rev. J. L. Green, who is the correspondent of the Society, bears testimony to the strong attachment of the

natives to the Bible, which constitutes their chief bulwark against the inroads of papal superstition. A woman who came to him wishing to purchase a Bible, exclaimed as she kissed it, 'Oh, the treasures of this Book!' and there was so much of simplicity and godly sincerity in the act, that it involuntarily brought tears to his eyes. The Romish priests, who invariably adapt themselves to the tastes and circumstances of those whom they labour to pervert, are endeavouring to persuade the people that the Bible was stolen from the Românists by the Protestants, who are now circulating it in order to deceive them. That this delusion may not be too glaring, the Roman Catholic bishop has introduced the New Testament into his schools, and the priests have recently placed the Bible in the pulpits and on the platforms of their chapels. This is quite a new feature in the history of Romanism. Keep the people in ignorance of the Scriptures if you can, but if not, lead them so to understand them as to neutralise the effect of their distinctive teaching.

RAROTONGA. — The Rev. J. Chalmers has remitted, through the London Missionary Society, the sum of £44 on the Purchase Account; but no information has been communicated bearing upon the work of Scripture distribution.

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.

SAMOA. — No intelligence has reached your Committee from the Island of Samoa during the past year. The Rev. Dr. Turner, whose labours in the South Seas are well known, has been engaged in this country, in passing through the press another edition of the Samoan Bible, which he hopes to finish in the course of the summer. Such a work is full of interest, and is sure to convey fresh light and love to the soul of him who is engaged in it; but the bitter has been largely mixed with the sweet in the cup which his Heavenly Father has given him to drink. Mrs. Turner, who has been a most faithful and efficient helper of her husband in his editorial work, has been called to the better land. The following extracts

from a memorial of her, which has lately been printed, will be read with interest:—

The work in which Mrs. Turner specially delighted, and in which she did long and valuable service, was the help given to her husband in his editorial duties, from the time he was appointed one of the revisors of the Mission press, in 1845, to the close of her life. With but few exceptions, she read every proof of the books of the first edition of the Old and New Testaments, in the Samoan dialect, and also some volumes of Scripture comments, and a variety of other matter which passed through the Mission press up till 1859. She then accompanied her husband to this country on his first furlough, after an absence of twenty years; and here again her knowledge of the language, and her fine practised eye were called to do valuable service. She at that time read all the proof-sheets of a new edition of the Samoan Bible, with marginal references, together with illustrated editions of four volumes of Scripture Comments, &c., originally printed in Samoa, and reprinted in London by the Religious Tract Society; and, when the whole was done, returned with her husband to their much-loved work in the Samoan Mission Seminary. In 1870 Mrs. Turner again accompanied her husband to this country.

From July 1870 to January 22, 1872, Mrs. Turner again gave valuable help to her husband in proof reading, connected with a revised and stereotyped edition of the Samoan Marginal Reference Bible. The Old Testament was finished, and Mrs. Turner was reading a proof-sheet of the early chapters of Matthew, when she had to lay it down and rest for a little, as she thought, from a headache which she felt increasing. She had just finished Christ's Sermon on the Mount, when her earthly labours ended. She thus died at her post, and spent her last strength in a noble department of her Master's service—a most befitting close to her useful life-work. It is not generally known to what a large extent the wives of Missionaries are often helpful to their husbands in the Foreign Version department of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in which Mrs. Turner thus, for seven and twenty years, rendered most willing and efficient aid.

LOYALTY ISLANDS.

LIFU.—The Rev. A.W. Murray writes under date of April 5, stating that the translation of the New Testament and Psalms in the Lifu dialect is now completed, and that it is the intention of Mr. McFarlane to start in a few months for the fatherland with the view of asking the Parent Society to add one more to the already long list of languages in which they have presented the Scriptures to the nations of the earth. The New Testament has been translated by Mr. McFarlane, and the Psalms by Mr. Sleigh, after which both these gentlemen combined in a careful revision of the whole work. Mr. Murray adds:—

Mr. McFarlane and I expect to embark shortly on a Missionary voyage to New Guinea. We take a number of the best teachers which this group can furnish, and hope, if it please God, to commence Missionary operations at three or four points of the mainland, or on the adjacent islands, as may seem most advisable. Should we be spared to return from the voyage, Mr. McFarlane will leave by first opportunity for England, via Sydney. I trust God will smile on our projected voyage, and that it will be our privilege, by His help, to lay open to the Christian Church another large field for Missionary enterprise. I trust also that the day is not very distant, when there will be something for your Society to do in the way of giving the Word of Life to the benighted tribes of Papua, in their at present unknown tongue.

The Committee have had much pleasure in making Mr. Sleight a grant of critical works to assist him in his editorial labours.

NIEUE.—G. W. Allen, Esq., of Sydney, has remitted the sum of £162¹³/₆, received by the New South Wales Auxiliary, being a part of the amount realised by the sale of the New Testament in the language of Nieuë. The Rev. W. G. Lawes refrains from writing at any length because he purposes soon to visit England. He states that in addition to the New Testament and Psalms, which have already been printed in Sydney, the Book of Genesis has been printed at Samoa, and he has prepared Exodus for the press. He has also been devoting a good deal of his time to the revision of the New Testament, of which a fresh edition will soon be required. He adds that he has sufficient produce in hand to pay the balance of the New Testament account.

MARÉ.—Intelligence has been received from the Rev. S. Creagh of the safe arrival of nineteen cases of New Testaments in the Maré dialect. He describes the eagerness of the natives to witness the opening of the first case containing the books bound in morocco with gilt edges. They were much taken with the beauty of the volume, and in a very short time all those packed in the first case were sold, and a second case had to be opened. The natives have an eye for the beautiful, and do not grudge a high price for a handsome book. If the whole edition is sold there is no doubt that the cost of it will be repaid to the Society; but the craftiness of Rome, as well as its deceit, have been manifested in this island in a most re-

markable and unexpected manner. Mr. Creagh thus describes the incident referred to:—

In October last the two priests who have been living here for some few years past, through abominable exaggeration, persuaded their converts and many heathen, into the belief that the Protestants intended to massacre them all; false representations were made to the Governor of New Caledonia, who had just arrived from France and was easily deceived, and in reply a steamer was sent to the island to be at the disposal of the priests. Over 900 persons, men, women, and children, were by this means deported to the Isle of Pines, a most unheard of thing. Of course it was through my influence that this wholesale massacre was to take place! Had these people remained on the island we should probably have disposed of some of the books to them; but now that they are removed from all Protestant influence there is no hope whatever that they will derive any benefit from the New Testament printed in their own language.

It was a solemn warning to which our Lord gave utterance when He said, 'Woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in.' How fearful the thought, that when the poor heathen in this island were within reach of salvation through the reception of the Scriptures, any men professing to be the servants of the most high God should invent a lie for the purpose of closing against them the door of hope.

NEW HEBRIDES.

ANEITYUM.—The Rev. Dr. Geddie has remitted the sum of £99⁵/₀ as the proceeds of sales in this island. No intelligence, however, has reached your Committee concerning either the circulation, of the Scriptures or the progress of a work of grace among the people.

TANA.—A most interesting letter has been received from the Rev. Thomas Neilson, which contains information in some respects of a very painful character concerning the prospects of Missionary enterprise in the group of islands with which he is connected. He remits a contribution of £28⁵/₄ towards the general objects of the Society, and explains that the sum is less than usual in consequence of a portion of the money collected by

some of the Missionaries having been sent to the National Bible Society of Scotland. The list of contributions is of the most pleasing and instructive character, showing how readily those who are labouring in distant lands to advance the cause of Christ can deny themselves for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. Six Missionaries and their wives, with the medical man attached to the Mission contribute £14¹²0, and the remaining £13¹³4 is chiefly subscribed by the captain and crew of their mission vessel the 'Dayspring,' even the 'prentice' and 'cabin-boy' sparing five shillings each from their slender earnings to cast into the Lord's treasury. The murder of Bishop Patteson is alluded to with much feeling, and a strong case is made out for the intervention of the Home Government, to protect the natives of the South Sea Islands against the treachery and covetousness of men, who sail under the protection, whilst they tarnish the honour of the British flag. Mr. Neilson's letter will be perused with very mixed feelings. He writes:—

I received your letter of December 12, 1870, in due course, and read it before the annual meeting of your Auxiliary in the New Hebrides, at Aniwa in the month of July last. All the members of our Mission expressed the greatest gratification at the remarkable extension and success of your labours during the past year, especially in connexion with the Franco-German war, in Spain, and in Madagascar. We feel it an honour to be connected with a Society that has been so blessed of God in the diffusion of the knowledge of His grace, that is so pure and simple in its aims, so Catholic in its principles, and I may add so liberal in its method of dealing, especially with Missionary Societies, situated as we are, and needing its help so largely. I also read to the meeting the letter of the Editorial Superintendent, (Mr. Girdlestone) and distributed to those who needed them the copies of your rules which he transmitted. I may mention for your information, that it is a settled rule in our Mission, that no missionary is at liberty to enter into any arrangement with your Society for printing any portion of the Word of God, without first submitting his manuscript, and receiving the sanction of the Mission. Two things we wish to avoid, in the first place, burdening your Society with the expense of printing translations hastily made, and which may be found in a few years so incorrect as to be nearly useless; and in the second place, delaying too long to put into the hands of these poor starving souls some portion of their Father's Bread of Life, because we have not yet got it so well prepared as we may hope to have it after twenty years of labour. Between these two extremes this Mission has always endeavoured and will always endeavour to steer, where we have so many languages and so many dialects to contend with;

neither on the one hand pushing through the press too soon, nor, on the other, requiring, in a *first* edition of a *portion* of the Word, such absolute and rigorous accuracy as is to be obtained only after a lifetime of study. Our Mission as I have said held its annual meeting this year at Aniwa; this is the first time in our history that it has been held in Aneityum, but we intend in the future, as our Mission extends, and the islands become evangelised, and the Mission premises become more extensive and commodious, to hold it on the different islands of the group in rotation. Next year we are appointed to meet at Futuna.

Our Mission vessel shows very well this year again upon our list. She has now been eight years afloat, and has been in every respect most commodious and suitable for our work. She will require, either this year or next, an extensive and thorough overhaul and repair, which will cost us in these expensive gold colonies not less than from £1,200 to £1,500. I am happy to say that the spirit of Christian liberality has been poured out so largely on the supporters of this Mission, that we are not seriously alarmed at the prospect of having to raise so much money for an emergency, even in addition to the £1,800 or £2,000 a year which she requires in ordinary circumstances to keep her afloat.

There are three new Missionaries already on their way from Nova Scotia, one is now in Melbourne, the first who has received his training and ordination in the Australasian colonies; and Mr. Cosh, who has been absent from his station for a year on account of his wife's health, expects to join the vessel in Victoria. So that we may confidently hope that, under the blessing of God, we shall next year have five labourers in addition to the eight at present in the field, a reinforcement of which we stand much in need, for disease and death rapidly thin our numbers, and to supply this constant drain, and to fill up heathen stations as they are opened for the labours of European Missionaries, we require new recruits every year, for yet there remaineth much land to be possessed.

Our Mission as you know is Presbyterian, but all the branches into which the old Presbyterian Church of Scotland has unfortunately been divided have their representatives here, working harmoniously side by side, and meeting together annually in the same Presbytery—ministers of the Word who have received their training and ordination in the Church of Scotland, in the Free Church, in the united Presbyterian Church, and last and not least in the Reformed Presbyterian Church (*i.e.*, the old Covenanters). This is as it should be, and it is our earnest desire and prayer that the union which we feel to be so beneficial here may soon be realised among the Churches of our native land.

We draw our support from almost every quarter of the globe, from England, from Scotland, from Ireland, from the Dominion of Canada, from Victoria, from New South Wales, from South Australia, from Tasmania, from New Zealand, north and south, and soon we expect contributions of money, and, perhaps of men, from the United States of America. We have within our reach more than 100,000 heathen who have never heard a Missionary's voice, nor a Saviour's name; and it will take us many many years of arduous and constant toil before we can overtake the field committed to our care.

The greatest difficulty with which we have immediately to contend is the accursed traffic in human beings, carried on by our countrymen in these seas, chiefly from Queensland and from Fiji. You will be told by

colonial governors and British consuls, and immigration agents, and under-secretaries of state for the colonies, and other official gentry, that the agitation we have endeavoured to raise on this question has its basis mainly in the fancies and exaggerations of fanatical Missionaries. Believe them not! Did they know, or would they believe even when proof is put before them, the villainies that are being daily perpetrated under the British flag upon the natives of this and the adjoining groups, it would cause even their official cheeks to blush for shame. Natives have been and are being stolen from these islands, and sold into slavery by Englishmen on board of vessels sailing under British colours, not by the hundred but by the thousand; they have been shot down by the score, and have even been thrown overboard to the sharks where there was no chance of their reaching the land. And now the noble Patteson has fallen, I fear, a victim to the cupidity of his countrymen. He has been often personated for the purpose of kidnapping natives, on islands where his name was known, but where the people were not very familiar with his face. Only last Friday a ship's captain who has been in the trade said to me, 'I do not wonder that the bishop has fallen at last, his name has been very freely used. A short time ago Captain — went ashore on one of the northern islands, dressed up to represent the bishop. Some one from the vessel went with him to introduce him to the natives, who came crowding round. They were invited to go on board and see the vessel, and twenty-five of them were put under the hatches and carried off.' This kind of thing has been done not once, nor twice, but frequently, in fact it has come to be regarded as one of the recognised tricks of the trade. You can easily fancy what a fearful risk the bishop ran from those whose friends were thus fraudulently carried off, as they supposed, through lies and deceit. It seems, however, that he had been warned and was aware of his danger, for before he went north "on his last fatal voyage, he left behind him at Norfolk Island a paper stating that in the event of his death by violence at the hand of the heathen, his blood was not to be required from them, and that no vengeance was to be exacted on his account, as he knew that they had received provocation sufficient to instigate to such a deed. Full particulars of this terrible tragedy have not transpired; but Commander McKlean, of H.M.S. 'Rosario' has gone to make enquiry into the matter at the Santa Cruz group where it happened. He is due at this harbour about three weeks, from the present date. Very probably before you receive my letter you will have full particulars at home. If this abominable traffic shall be found to have been the cause of his death (as he himself had a presentiment that it would be), I sincerely trust that this sad event may be its death-blow. I shall be both astonished and ashamed if the people and parliament of England do not immediately insist upon having this degrading and disgusting class of pirates swept from these seas. Trust not wholly in colonial feeling to regulate and make the traffic harmless; no regulations that have been made or that can be made have been or can be enforced. By a clause in the first Queensland Act, it was provided that every native taken from an island where a Missionary was settled, was first to be brought before the Missionary, the agreement explained to him, and a certificate signed by the Missionary that the whole thing was done in a regular and proper way. During the time that this act was in force, a period, I think, of three years, hundreds of natives were taken away to Queensland, and from islands occupied by Missionaries,

and never on a single occasion was a native brought before a Missionary at all. How the Colonial Office allowed these things to pass is known best to those who compose it. I was told myself by the most notorious pirate in the trade, 'Do you think, after I have got a cargo of men, I'm going to waste a day or half a day in beating my vessel round to the Missionaries' place to have them examined, when I can pass them in Queensland quite as well without?' West Indian feeling would never have put an end to West Indian slavery, and Queensland feeling will never put an end to this traffic. Even in Sydney, though things are fast improving there now, it was first difficult to get the community stirred up to action against it, for five-sixths of the capital embarked in the trade is furnished by that port.

The home feeling must and can alone put it down.

Bishop Patteson has fallen by the most glorious of all deaths, in the noblest of all services, even in that of the King of kings. The Church of England has once more her martyr bishops as of old, not unworthy to be mentioned along with those by whom her first foundations were laid in troublous times. He and his predecessor in these seas (Selwyn, now of Lichfield) have been truly self-denying and apostolic men, the elder exhibiting the keen temperament and ardent zeal of the Apostle Peter, the younger, now alas! no more, the not less fervent zeal and tender sympathy of the Apostle John, the disciple whom Jesus loved. Both have been good and generous friends of this Mission from the first.

The Committee are indebted to the Rev. H. H. Lawry, of Auckland, for a copy of a letter written by the Rev. James Cosh, partly to excuse himself from attendance at the annual meeting of the Auckland Auxiliary, but more especially to describe the heartfelt gratitude of himself and his people for the edition of the Gospel according to St. John, lately printed in the Efatese or language of Faté. It is to the following effect:—

I am sorry that I shall not be able to be present with you at your annual meeting on Friday evening. I am going up to the Waikatuto-morrow, and shall not be back till the middle of next week. Had I been in town, it would certainly have given me great pleasure to have been with you. And if an opportunity had been given me of addressing the meeting, I would have pressed the very special claims which the British and Foreign Bible Society has upon the liberality of Christian people of all denominations, on the ground of the invaluable assistance which that Society renders to Christian Missionaries all over the world, in putting the Word of God into the hands of those who have it not. That which your Auxiliary has done for the people at Efate, since I came to Auckland, is just one of many instances which might be mentioned, where, through the timely help afforded by the Parent Society and its Auxiliaries, whole communities of people, just emerging from the darkness of heathenism, are year after year, put in possession of the light of Divine Truth. Had I been able to be present with you on this occasion, I would have told the meeting how on

my arrival here in the end of last year, with a version which I had made of the Gospel according to St. John in the Efatese language, I applied to your Auxiliary to defray the expenses of printing 300 copies of the same, how cordially my application was responded to, and how, in consequence thereof, my little flock in the New Hebrides are now, or in another week or two will be, in possession of what to them will be a treasure of unspeakable value. I am sure that if Christian people here could see the excitement which the arrival of these books will cause among those to whom they have been sent, if they could see the way in which their pages will be pored over and pondered by them, if they could see them trooping into their grass-woven church in the early Sabbath mornings, or gathering at night round the blazing pile of cocoa-nutshells in the centre of their huts to read 'The Good Word of Jesus Christ,' if Christian people generally could see these New Hebrides Islanders, as I in my mind's eye see them now, when the tidings spread that the long looked for Gospel has arrived, they would need no further argument to convince them of the reality of the blessings which such a Society as yours is so helpful in extending.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

TONGA.—The Rev. S. Rabone, of Sydney, has forwarded a remittance of £22 18 6 on account of Scriptures sold in the Friendly Islands. He explains that this small sum is only the balance of the amount of former years, and that a much larger one may soon be expected. Nothing had yet been received as the proceeds of the last shipment to that group of islands.

FIJI ISLANDS.

FROM the same source the sum of £202 13 6 has been received on account of Scriptures sold in the Fiji Islands. Mr. Rabone adds that he has not failed to urge upon the Missionaries the importance of transmitting to those who supplied them so plenteously with the Scriptures some information concerning the progress of Divine Truth in these groups of islands, and he will be pleased to find that his recommendation has not been in vain. One of the most interesting letters which it often falls to the lot of the Secretaries of the Society to receive, has been addressed to them by the Rev. Lorimer Fison, who furnishes some striking facts concerning the influence of Divine Truth upon the hearts of the Fijians, and vindicates the reality of their faith from the reproach which the indifferent and godless endeavour to cast upon it. The

letter is a long one, but it cannot be read without profit, and well deserves the place which is here assigned to it:—

A certain scoffer at mission work, who publishes his views from time to time in one of the newspapers here, has lately informed the public that, though Polynesians may learn to read the Bible under Missionary instruction, yet they do not understand what they read; but, though they certainly do not understand *all*, they read, yet I have had abundant proof that many of them understand quite enough to make them 'wise unto salvation.' It is easy to raise a laugh at the expense of Christianised savages by telling of the mistakes which they sometimes make as to the meaning of certain texts of Scripture, whereof I myself could give you not a few amusing instances; but it were well for the scoffers to ask themselves who errs the most, the man who acts in simple-minded faith upon a misunderstanding of God's Word, or he who has a thorough knowledge of its meaning, and yet falls into the fearful mistake of refusing to obey its commands? Moreover, I am not sure that God does not sometimes honour that simple-minded faith even to granting a request, though it be asked in error.

There was a man belonging to the island of Vuanggava, who, alone among all his tribe, had embraced Christianity. One of his heathen kinsfolk lay grievously sick. In vain had he made valuable offerings to the gods. Though, through their priest, they promised great things, yet they did nothing for him, and he grew worse and worse. One day his Christian kinsman, while reading the Bible, came across those words in the Epistle of James, 'The prayer of faith shall save the sick;' and straightway he ran to his friend's house to tell him the good news that the Christian's God promised healing in answer to prayer. Then having asked and gained permission, he knelt down and began to pray; nor had he uttered many words when the sick man started up into a sitting posture, crying out with a loud voice, 'Au sa mbula!' (I live.) 'Bring hither a *sulu*,' he cried to his wife. 'Au sa lotu, koi au (I am a Christian, I). Put one on yourself also, and clothe the children too. This day are we all Christians.'

Now this *sulu*, or waistcloth, is the outward and visible sign which distinguishes the *lotu* folk from their heathen neighbours; and, therefore, this was just the man's way of saying, 'As for me and my house we will serve the Lord.' I am well aware that a tale such as this will be received by many with a shrug of unbelief, or a shout of derisive laughter, or perhaps a smile of contemptuous pity; but I am in nowise ashamed of saying that I fully believe this man's sudden recovery to have been owing to his kinsman's prayer. At all events, I know the tale to be true. The facts are as I have stated them. Let whoso will find another explanation of them.

I should like to tell you more about this simple-hearted Christian man, for I loved him, and it does me good to think of him and to talk about him; but if I were to begin to tell you his history, I should have to tell it all, and it is both long and wonderful. Therefore, this only as to the end of it. When he lay dying, the teacher in charge of his island asked him whether he were going to Heaven. 'William,' said he, 'where else should I go? Have I not been going thitherwards throughout all these years?

And do you think that now I am standing before the gates of the city, I am going to turn aside to the right hand or to the left? No, William. I shall enter in through the gate into the midst of the city.' And when he had spoken these and other good words, not forgetting a farewell to the Missionary whom he loved, and who loved him so well, he went 'through the gate into the midst of the city.'

Again, though there is undoubtedly a great deal in the Bible which our people do not understand, yet I have thankfully noted in many of them a spirit of eager inquiry into the meaning of passages which they had found 'hard to be understood.' For years, at a weekly meeting of the native agents under my direction, when the ordinary business had been gone through, one after another would bring forward texts of this sort, which I urged them to note down for explanation at our next meeting. We had many a good and profitable time together while talking over these passages of Scripture; and when I saw a sudden flash in the native's eye, and a pleased smile on his face, then I knew that my explanation was successful, and that I need say no more. A little patience was sometimes needed; but no man who cannot be patient should have to deal with savages or children.

Sometimes I found myself beyond my depth, and then I was never ashamed to tell my pupils that what I had puzzled them, puzzled me also. Thus, on one occasion, the Tongan chief Maafu, having given me a passage with him in a little cutter, as we went sailing along before a pleasant breeze, asked me the meaning of a difficult text in one of the Epistles to the Corinthians. What the text was has escaped my memory, but I know it was one which I never could understand, and I told him so at once.

'But Maafu,' said I, 'this is what we had better do, that we may find it out. Let us fear God and keep His Commandments; and then when we get to Heaven, we can ask Paul himself what he meant by those words.' Maafu was delighted. 'Come hither all of you,' he cried to his ship's company; and when they were all gathered together, he told them of my saying, adding sundry good remarks of his own.

I have been astonished at the extensive knowledge of Scripture gained by some of our native agents, and proved by the readiness with which they would quote passage after passage, relating not only to the prominent points of doctrine, but to others also. Thus James Hanea, in a report upon the evils of strong drink, which he drew up at the request of his comrades, quotes the following passages, not at random or without order, but each fitting well into its place, illustrating and sanctioning his views, Ephesians v. 18, Isaiah xxviii. 7, 8, Galatians v. 21, 1 Corinthians vi. 10, Matthew xxi. 34, Proverbs xxxi. 4, 5, Isaiah v. 1. And when it is taken into consideration that these men have no Concordance to help them, this power of apposite quotation proves that they have not only diligently searched the Scriptures, but also thereby gained as their own possession many gems from the Treasury of God.

Moreover I have heard sermons from them which showed in addition to a good acquaintance with the Word of Life, a really remarkable talent for presenting it clearly and forcibly in such a manner as is certainly best adapted to the native mind. Thus a young man (now in the ranks of our native ministry) preaching his trial sermon before me, and wishing to show the weakness of man's power to do God's Work in the soul, as contrasted with the might of the Spirit's working, compared the one to the pointed

shell wherewith Fijian carpenters used to bore holes in canoe planks, and the other to a white man's auger. He described the slow and laborious progress of boring in the old times; then he worked his hands as if they held the superior tool. 'Turn it once,' he said: 'turn it twice; turn it thrice; and behold it is through!' Again he drew another contrast. The one was like taking a house to pieces, the other like burning it with fire. He went through all the process of taking down a Fijian house—first the removal of the thatch, then the untying of the rafters; the unfastening and lifting down of the ridge-pole, the braces and the wall-plates; the carrying away of the reed walls, and the heavy work of digging up the posts. 'But put a coal of fire in the thatch,' he cried, 'Blow upon it once, twice, thrice. It catches; it crackles; it blazes. The house is gone!' None but they who have seen how quickly a Fijian house bursts into sudden flame, and then vanishes in smoke, can fully appreciate the force of this illustration which he applied most admirably to his subject. Let no man sneer at this sort of preaching: but let it be remembered that this discourse was a Fijian sermon, preached by a Fijian to Fijian hearers. I shall not soon forget the earnestness with which it was listened to; and surely that style of preaching is not to be despised which takes hold of the hearers and makes them hear.

Not a few of these men show by their application of Scripture that they have thought upon it as well as read it; and though their applications may be at times rather strained and fanciful, yet it is better to think somewhat awry than not to think at all. An old teacher who after many years' faithful service retired from active work, and settled down on a small island, there to wait till the end came, preached to the people, a few days before he died, from the concluding words of the parable of the Prodigal Son, applying these words to himself, with reference to his approaching death, by representing the angels of heaven as speaking concerning him. He had been dead, he had been lost, while living here on earth; but now the angels were pointing to him and saying one to another, 'This thy brother was dead, but is alive again. He was lost but is found.' This good old man was a diligent student of the Bible, as witness the following extract from the written account of his death given me by the teacher then in charge of the island where he died:—

'Even as the man spoken of in the second verse of the first Psalm, whose delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night, such an one was Daniel Tofale; for he was constant in prayer and in thinking on the Holy Book, whence his sermons were full of pith and fire.'

There is indeed a dark side to our Mission picture, one that should be shown to the public as fully as the other; dark, not because of the remnants of heathenism in our midst, but because of the absence of heartfelt religion in the thousands of our nominal converts from heathenism, and because of the scandalous fallings away, generally accompanied by abominable deceits, even of those in whose conversion we had fully believed—crimes sometimes discovered by others, but more frequently revealed by their own deathbed confessions of long-continued hypocrisy and lying 'not unto men but unto God.'—sins such as we must expect to arise out of the characteristic vices of savage tribes, especially when those tribes are of Oriental blood as the Fijians undoubtedly are.

But though we are sometimes thus grieved, nay, cut to the heart, yet

often do our hearts burn within us as we hear faltered forth from dying lips, words in the Fijian tongue which triumphantly assure us that many of our converts are converts indeed, who, having believed and obeyed the Word of God during their lives, find it to be no 'cunningly devised fable' in the hour and article of death: for those of our converts who, in very deed, and truth, have lived with that Word hidden in their hearts, not seldom die with it upon their lips.

'While I was in health,' said one of them as he lay dying, 'I believed that which is told us in the Bible; and thence came to me pardon for all my sins. I read of heaven in the Bible and believed it; and now to-day shall I look with mine eyes upon the things in which I believed though I saw them not. Now I am going to possess them all.'

MAURITIUS.

THE events which have occurred in this island during the last few years have been well calculated to solemnise the mind of its inhabitants, and to lead them to much serious thought and searching enquiry. Failing crops brought distress, and severe sickness laid its withering hand upon large numbers, claiming as one of its victims the Bishop of the diocese. Health, however, had been in a measure restored, and Bishop Hatchard's successor, who sympathised most cordially with your Society, had entered upon his office, when he, too, was removed by death. The Auxiliary Committee had looked forward to a lengthened period of pleasant co-operation in the great work of which he was so warm and zealous a friend. But God's ways are not our ways, and for some wise purpose He has seen fit to call him away from a post of usefulness for which he was well suited, and to permit him thus early to exchange the labour of the vineyard for the rest of the sanctuary. The Committee have recorded their deep sense of the loss which they have sustained by entering the following resolution in the Minute Book of the Auxiliary:—

Resolved: 'That this Committee desire to record their deep sense of the loss which this Auxiliary, in common with other religious institutions of the Colony, has sustained in the sudden death of its Vice-President, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Mauritius. Gifted with a combination of rare qualifications for his sacred office, he entered upon his duties with an evident determination to know nothing amongst men save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified. His interest in the operations of this Auxiliary, together with the cordial bearing which characterised him in his relations to this Committee, have caused the loss to be deeply felt. The Committee sympathise sincerely with his bereaved widow and family.'

It is to be hoped that God's judgments in this as in many other cases have taught righteousness. The Committee have continued their work in faith, and whilst, as every faithful worker must do, they have left the issue with God, they have not been slow to recognise His hand in the success which has attended their efforts, and it is with much thankfulness that they announce a considerable increase in the issues of the past year over those of the preceding one. They have had six colporteurs engaged, whose period of labour has varied from three to ten months, and the aggregate of whose sales has amounted to 3,493 copies. Missionary agents have also sold 170 copies and 300 have been bought at the Dépôt. Of these, 1,320 were in Hindi Kaithi, 849 in Bengali, 838 in Tamil, 389 in Telugu, and the rest in nine different languages of Europe and Asia. Your Committee have had much pleasure in renewing their grant for colportage to the extent of £60. In acknowledging the receipt of a previous grant, the Rev. H. D. Buswell alludes not only to the great difficulties which they have to contend with in a Roman Catholic country, but to the coldness of those from whom they might expect co-operation, but who stand aloof from their work. Still, in the midst of many discouragements, there are not wanting tokens of God's goodness.

MADAGASCAR.

THIS is one of the spots concerning which your Committee have but little direct intelligence to communicate. The harvest is known to be great, but the labourers are so few, and are so busily occupied with the various pressing duties which a wide-spread reception of the Truth, on the part of the natives entails upon them, that they have but little time to devote to correspondence. Even the work of Scripture revision, important as it is, has of necessity been postponed to a more convenient season, and the Bible is being printed in a less perfect state than could have been desired, because it was impossible for those on whom the work of correction would have devolved, to devote

sufficient time to it, to insure a trustworthy and satisfactory result.

An edition of 50,000 copies of the Malagasy New Testament has been printed in the course of the past year under the editorial superintendence of Mr. Sauerwein, and 20,000 of these were at once voted to the London Missionary Society for the use of their Missionaries. The Rev. W. E. Cousins reports that the New Testament with marginal references had been freely distributed; 1,882 copies had been sold, and 11,275 Portions given away to the poorest in the island who were able to read. The difficulty of communication between the coast and the interior still remains very great. The sum realised by the sale of the Scriptures since August 1870, had amounted to £154/4/2, but of this £138/5 were absorbed by the cost of transit, so that only £15/19/2 were returned to your Society. The progress, however, which Christianity has made, and the eagerness with which the natives receive the Scriptures, more than justify any expenditure which may be incurred in the distribution of the Word of God. The Rev. W. Ellis, formerly a Missionary in Madagascar, attended a meeting of your Committee in June of last year, and gave some most interesting intelligence concerning the progress of Divine Truth among the Malagasy Christians. Quoting from a publication entitled 'Good Words,' issued by the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society in Antananarivo, he read the following comparative statement of the progress of Christianity in the island within the last two years:—

Total number of Christian Congregations		621, being an increase	
		in the year of	462
"	Native ordained Pastors	209	" " 153
"	Lay Preachers or Evangelists	1,802	" " 935
"	Attendants at Divine Worship	231,759	" " 153,000
"	Communicants	20,951	" " 10,546
"	Schools in operation	359	" " 142
"	Children under instruction	15,839	" " 5,276
"	Scholars in outlying districts		
	able to read	9,492	" " "

Total sum raised by the people to promote the diffusion of the Gospel £3,601, being an increase in the year of £1,671.

Mr. Ellis further stated that it was the decided opinion

of every Missionary and Christian teacher that through the blessing of God, and the teaching of the Holy Spirit, this wide-spread diffusion of Christian Truth is due to the extensive circulation of the Holy Scriptures among the people through the liberality of your Society. Such being the case, it is to be feared that some letters may have miscarried, as doubtless some expressions of gratitude, as well as some account of the progress above noted, have been sent direct to the Committee.

EAST AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.—The disturbed state of this country has rendered all action on the part of the two colporteurs whom your Society has employed so difficult, that your Committee have thought it desirable to discontinue their services, at least for a time. Messrs. Mayer and Bender have for several years remained stationary at Adoa, and as there seemed no immediate prospect of greater freedom of action being enjoyed, it was deemed expedient to relinquish the work, until a more favourable opportunity should present itself. These men are, however, still employed as evangelists under the supervision of the St. Chrischona Institution, and a supply of Scriptures has been forwarded to them for the purpose of distribution, whenever an opportunity is afforded. Some important changes have lately taken place in the government of the country, which may tend to facilitate their movements. Góbassie, the ruler of Amhara, has marched against Kassa, Prince of Tigré, and been defeated.

Dr. Krapf states that Mr. Mayer had received permission from Prince Kassa, who is henceforth to be called Emperor of Ethiopia, to proceed to Shoa and that he at once availed himself of it. Mr. Bender will remain at Adoa and continue the work of evangelisation and Scripture distribution in Tigré and Amhara, as far as circumstances will permit. He adds, that in consequence of Tigré having obtained the supremacy in Abyssinia, people of all classes, especially priests and learned men, are flocking to Adoa, and the opportunity of offering to them the Word of God

is a very favourable one. In the course of three years Messrs. Mayer and Bender have succeeded in putting into circulation 3,009 copies of the Scriptures in Tigré and Amharic. Dr. Krapf furnishes some pleasing illustrations of the power of the Gospel, showing that wherever received into the heart it extends its influence to the life, and that love to God and man is its universal law :—

A former soldier of Magdala who had there become acquainted with the Bible went to Bagemeder and Godjam to read the Bible, before laymen and priests. When he came to the province of Damos, he learned that among the Galla, in the south of Damos, a new king had risen, founding a new empire among the Awara, Harro, and other Galla tribes. This king is favourably inclined towards Christianity and has forbidden the killing of Christians. The Bible-reading soldier came to Adoa to fetch books, in order to convey them to those Galla and teach them Christianity. Besides Amharic books he received six copies of the Galla gospel of St. Luke. He shows great animation for this object, and said that he would give up his life for the conversion of the Galla.

Another soldier from Bahrre, who likewise has read the Bible for several years, came to Adoa, and told our friends that in the last war he took 300 men captive, but that as he was acquainted with the Gospel, he could not act according to the system of the Abyssinian soldiers who deprive the captives of their private money, and even of the clothes which they wear. He kept the prisoners all night, gave them food to eat, and told them in the morning that they should only give him their weapons, and that which belonged to the victorious king, whereas the remainder they might keep, and go in peace; at which kind treatment the prisoners were quite amazed. There you can see what the Gospel can make of even a wild Abyssinian soldier.

The last letter that has been received from Dr. Krapf is dated March 13, and thus refers to various points of interest connected with the Abyssinian work :—

The latest news from Abyssinia is, that the King of Shoa has arrived with a large army near Magdala; that the great chiefs of Semica, Yedshoo, and Bagemeder have proposed to him to declare himself the Emperor of Abyssinia in opposition to Kassa, who is much disliked for his avarice and other bad qualities. Should Mcnelek, the king of Shoa, become emperor, and be able to maintain his throne, there is no doubt a great change will take place in Abyssinia, as he is stoutly resolved upon entering into friendly relations with Europe, especially with the sovereigns of England and Germany. He was once a prisoner at Magdala, and conversed much with Mr. Rassam, and with the Missionaries and other Europeans his fellow prisoners there. He has invited Mr. Waldemeier to bring a band of artisans to Shoa, and he gave him permission to open a mission among the Galla; but the Pilgrim Mission has declined sending manual labourers for fear they might be forced to make instruments of war, as was the case with Theodoros.

In reference to the single portions of Scripture which, in Mr. Mayer's opinion, should not be sent out, I think the right view is this, that we should do the one, and not leave the other undone. True it is that priests, teachers, and churches, and especially really hungry souls, should receive entire Bibles or New Testaments, whereas others may obtain single Portions in order that, as you rightly say, a taste and appetite for the Word of God may be created in their minds, and the Scriptures extensively circulated in the country, which can be done best by means of single Portions. There is, therefore, not the slightest cause for wasting those which are still in your store-room. Nor is there any necessity for abandoning hereafter your plan of sending them out. On the contrary, I believe the colporteurs will be glad to have a good supply of Scripture Portions at hand, for the demand for them will be considerable, after the warlike commotions have subsided in Abyssinia. May the Lord's time of grace soon come for unfortunate Abyssinia, and for Central Africa in general. I was very glad to hear from you that the question of printing the entire Amharic Bible in smaller type, and conjointly with the Ethiopic, has been again referred to your editorial sub-committee. The Psalms and four Gospels should in every case be printed in Amharic and Ethiopic conjointly. The reasons for this are as follows: 1. The priests and people in reading the Ethiopic in one column, must needs read the Amharic in the other column, and by this means they will become habituated to the Amharic, which is their mother tongue. 2. They will see that the Amharic and Ethiopic are both translations, and thus their superstitious predilection and prejudice in regard to the Ethiopic will be destroyed. 3. As the Amharic is not understood in many provinces, the dialect of which is nearer to the Ethiopic, yea, almost quite Ethiopic, we can do good to the inhabitants of those provinces chiefly by means of the Ethiopic which we could not do by the Amharic. In Argobba, Gurague, and other southern countries, the Ethiopic Scriptures will be of use, which is not the case with the Amharic. In those distant countries the ancient Ethiopic has been tolerably preserved, and we must take advantage of this remarkable fact.

A small edition of the Book of Psalms in the Swahili dialect has lately been printed, 400 copies of which have been granted to the Central African Mission.

SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN.—A quarter of a century soon passes away, but it will be seen by the report of the South African Auxiliary that it is quite possible within that limited space of time to accomplish much for the glory of God and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. The annual meeting was held in November last under the presidency of the Governor, His Excellency Sir H. Barkly;

and the Rev. George Morgan, who read the report, stated that the issues of the year had amounted to 3,545 Bibles and 1,950 Testaments, giving a total of 5,495 volumes. The receipts from all sources had reached a total of £1,814/16/5, and the remittances to the Parent Society had consisted of £400 as a Free Contribution, and £451/10/0 on the Purchase Account. Since the Auxiliary was established it has circulated 129,326 volumes, and has remitted £16,123/4/6, of which £6,244/15/9 has been in Free Contributions. Faith can take pleasure in following these books into the various channels through which they have circulated, and in picturing to itself some of the blessed results which through Divine grace they have accomplished. The Ladies' Association, as well as the Branches throughout the district, are represented as being for the most part in a satisfactory condition. In reply to a communication addressed to Mr. Morgan on behalf of the Parent Committee, in which inquiry was made as to the best means of supplying the Scriptures to the Transvaal Republic, and to the frequenters of the Diamond Fields, he has addressed to the Secretaries the following letter:—

The important matters to which you refer have not been lost sight of by our Committee. About a year ago we made satisfactory arrangements for the supply of Scriptures to the inhabitants of the Transvaal. The person who kindly offered his gratuitous services as our Agent there, is the Rev. W. Swart, who till recently had charge of a Dutch congregation in that country, and who now holds the office of Government Secretary there. He is a man in whom we have every reason to place confidence, and he has just informed us that he will still continue his services in the cause of the Bible Society the same as before. We have already sent him several consignments of Scriptures, and a pretty large order for more has just been received from him. There are other parties in the Transvaal to whom we have sent small supplies of Scriptures at their request. I have no doubt that in course of time arrangements will be made for the establishment of an Auxiliary or Branch Society in that important country.

With regard to the diamond fields, we have not yet been able to commence active operations, but we have placed ourselves in communication with respectable persons (clergymen and others) who have either visited the fields or are at present residing there for a time, with a view to ascertain the circumstances and wants of the population, and the best means to be employed by our Committee. As soon as we receive information on which we can take action, we will give you full particulars. Hitherto the shifting state of the diggers, the extreme difficulty and expense of transporting goods of any kind from Cape Town to the fields, and especially the

want of proper agents to do the work of the Bible Society, have presented almost insuperable obstacles; but as some kind of order is now being established, and the means of transport are somewhat improved, we are not without hope that unless the Graham's Town and Natal Auxiliaries have already adopted measures for opening Dépôts or employing col-porteurs at the different stations, we shall be in a condition to take up the work.

In compliance with a request contained in a letter addressed to them by the Rev. A. Nachtigal, who has laboured for ten years in the Transvaal Republic as a Missionary of the Berlin Missionary Society, the Committee have made him a grant of 25 Bibles and 125 Testaments for distribution among the black slaves of the Dutch Boers. He describes them as being very poor, and standing in much need of such aid as he seeks to bestow.

PORT ELIZABETH.—The information concerning this Auxiliary is contained in a newspaper account of the annual meeting, which states that the sales effected are considerably larger than last year, and that the subscriptions are more than double the previous amount. The Ladies' Association is still active, and the Bible Woman prosecutes her labours among the poor with some success. The meeting was thinly attended, but the chairman remarked that he had found considerable interest manifested towards the Society by those to whom he had spoken on the subject. No statistics are given, either as regards the issues or the receipts. The sum of £400 has been remitted on the Purchase Account, and £20 as a Free Contribution.

GRAHAM'S TOWN.—The Committee have no information concerning the work of this Auxiliary beyond the fact that a colporteur has been employed in the diamond fields for a short period, an account of whose labours was promised, but has not been received. His success is stated to have been greater in the amount of Christian influence which he exercised, than in the number of sales which he effected. It has, however, been decided to send him on a second visit to the same district, and your Committee have been requested to provide a portion of

the expense which is estimated at £100. They have willingly voted £50 for this purpose, on condition that he conforms to the rules which govern the colportage operations of the Society.

KAFFRARIA.—The energies of the Christian Church in Kaffraria are being devoted to the revision of the Scriptures in the Kafir language, with an earnest desire to obtain as correct and idiomatic a version as possible. The Committee who are engaged upon this work have lately experienced a severe loss in the death of the Rev. Tiyo Soga, the first ordained minister of the Kafir race. The Rev. J. W. Appleyard, in recording this sad event, states that no one entered more heartily into the object for which the Board of Revision was established, and that probably no one laboured more diligently for the attainment of the end in view than did this native pastor. He has now ceased from his labours and entered into rest, and those who survive must bow with submission to the will of an all-wise God, and continue their work with all the more zeal, from the practical testimony which they have had given them to the uncertainty of human life. ‘The night cometh when no man can work.’

In September last Mr. Appleyard wrote to inform the Committee that in November they hoped to get through the Epistle to the Romans. At that date the Gospel according to St. Matthew was the only portion that had been printed, and had elicited some criticisms. Since that period it has been thought advisable to print a tentative edition of the Acts of the Apostles, towards the expense of which a local contribution of £10 has been received. Your Committee have sent out the paper and binding materials for this purpose. In the April session it was expected that the Epistles to the Corinthians would be completed. The sum of £20 has been received as the proceeds of sales.

NAMAQUALAND.—Some time has elapsed since any report concerning the circulation of the Scriptures in the vernacular of the Hottentots has reached your Society. It is, therefore, with the greater pleasure that the Committee

have received intelligence from Dr. Fabri expressive of the joy with which the natives both old and young have welcomed the arrival of the New Testament, and of the satisfactory effects which the Missionaries are able to trace as the result of its circulation. Further progress has been made in the translation of the Old Testament, and it is now proposed to print the Psalms, for which purpose the Rev. G. Krönlein, who has been the translator, intends to visit the Cape with a view of carrying the edition through the press there.

The following letter from him, which was received at the close of the year, will be read with interest. After accounting for his long silence through the press of business which devolved upon him in consequence of the removal of his colleague to another station, and expressing his views concerning the printing of the Psalms and his journey to the Cape, he writes:—

I am gratified in being able to inform you, and the honoured British Bible Society, that our Missionary District, which in the years 1865 and 1866, the period when I was in Europe superintending the printing of the Edition of the New Testament in the Nama, had been sadly desolated by war and distress, has gradually returned to a state of order. The Station Berseba acquitted itself valiantly, and involuntarily became the place of refuge for fugitives, at the time when the blood as well of our Missionaries as of our converts was being freely shed. From this place also, after our return from Europe, went forth new elements of life and culture by means of copies of the Word of God which we had brought with us. The two Missionaries Knauer and Weber, who had been ejected from their stations were again able to resume their labours. The southern part of Great Namaqualand also gradually got into order, the congregations revived, and being strengthened, the members could without hindrance be increasingly built up in their most holy faith. To this the publication of the New Testament in the Nama language, which was accomplished through your goodness, not a little contributed. It proved itself and continues to prove itself a blessing to our poor people, and for this we are laid under a heavy debt of heartfelt gratitude to your honoured Society.

The old prejudices against the native language, and against its use by the Missionaries in conducting public worship, and their more private religious instructions, are gradually disappearing. It was a matter of regret that we Namaqua Missionaries, who have arrived here during the last twenty years, inherit from our predecessors the evil system and habit of doing everything by interpreters, and even among the white population there were some who had strengthened the natives in the idea that the Hottentot language with its liquid sounds was not suited for use in connection with holy things; nay, their language was made actually ridiculous to them as well as despicable. Alas! to how great a degree did these

positive misconceptions of our predecessors make it difficult for us to introduce and establish the recognised correct and blessed Missionary principle 'to every people the Word of God in its own tongue,' with which twenty years ago I began my labours here. You may easily conceive the difficulties and troubles with which I had to combat in labouring for the attainment of this object, and this more particularly in connection with a language like that of the Hottentots, the acquirement of which by adult Europeans presents obstacles which are all but insuperable. But my own experience and the blessings which have been the result, have abundantly recompensed me for all the ill-will and pain which I have had to endure. The Lord Himself helped me to conquer. From principle I did not sooner come prominently forward with my labours, and this I have now no cause to regret.

BASUTOLAND. — MORIJA.— An application has been made by the Rev. A. Mabile, supported by the Paris Missionary Society, to which he belongs, for a grant of paper with which to print the Books of Isaiah, Daniel, and Proverbs in the Sesuto language, and your Committee have had much pleasure in complying with the request. The New Testament was printed some years ago, and 1,171 copies are reported as having been sold in 1869 (including 350 sent to the Berlin Missionaries in the Transvaal Republic), and 578 copies in 1870. In a subsequent letter in which Mr. Mabile expresses his thanks for the fifty reams of paper which had been voted him, he enters into some interesting details concerning the work of Scripture distribution and the blessings produced by it, from which the following extracts are taken :—

I am most grateful for this very opportune help; the kind words which accompany the grant, together with the promise of more help if necessary, will, I am sure, prove a very great encouragement to the whole of our Mission. At your request I shall now try to tell you something about the Book and its work in this country.

We have had until now only the New Testament for our people and a few chapters of Genesis, &c. The Old Testament has been translated a long while ago; but our conference has, perhaps, been too severe and exacting as regards manuscripts, and in consequence of several of them having been rejected and new translations made, the work has been for some time delayed. The Psalms have been published long ago, but are now out of print. In fact, except Ezekiel, nearly the whole of the Old Testament is translated, and ready either for the press or revision. The work has been divided among the brethren, each one taking the part he thought he might render best.

As to the effect produced by the Book, especially the New Testament, I can say that it is very much read by the people. Unfortunately they read more for the sake of reading than of feeding the soul with the Word

of God. We have been obliged even in a pastoral letter to the Churches, about two years ago, to recommend the Christians to read a little at a time, so as to digest and meditate on what they read, and we are continually trying to make them understand that the quality of reading is much better than the quantity. On Sundays the people go in groups of three or four persons to the villages round the stations and out-stations, so that every Lord's Day a great many heathen hear the Word.

Before the war which broke out in 1865 and lasted till 1868, I had engaged an active and intelligent young man to go from village to village, to teach and read. God took him to Himself; he was shot during the war, and when the Boers who had wounded him had drawn him down the mountain by a rope, and were about to finish him, he said to them, 'You can kill my body but not my soul.' I have these details from a man who saw and heard all this.

Our Mission consists of nine principal stations, with thirty-four out-stations, besides four out-stations in the Orange Free State, and two across the Drakensberg in No Man's Land. The out-stations are all in the hands of native catechists, who are, in the principal ones, helped by schoolmasters. But the New Testament or other books in the Sesuto language are not read there only, but also in many parts of the Cape Colony, where Basutos go for work, and some even settle down.

We have had for three years a training school, and we try to get Christian young men of several tribes so that, after having been trained specially in Biblical studies, they may go to their countrymen and teach them. We trust the Lord will open to us many doors in this manner. Two young men are now preparing to go; they have finished the course of studies which we think fit for them, and are now on trial as schoolmasters and catechist helpers, that we may know what they are, and some catechists have offered to go with them which we shall gladly allow.

It would be difficult to relate special cases of conversion through the Word of God. Directly or indirectly they have nearly all their source there; but I must say that the people here do not seem to lay hold on one passage, as we Europeans are apt to do, and it is more a similitude, a doctrine, or the application of a verse, than the verse itself which has been until now the means of conversion in general, but we believe that with the rising generation it will be otherwise: it has knowledge, which the passing generation has not. But I can say this, that the Word of the Lord is liked and even loved by the Christians. You will seldom meet with a Christian who can read, who has not his New Testament with him, although it is a large eight-inch book. Nearly half the members of the Churches can read. We make it more or less a rule now for people who desire to be baptised that they shall learn to read first, if young enough to learn; and generally it does not keep them in the class of candidates for baptism longer than the time which is generally allowed for their instruction in our Mission, namely from two to three years. For this purpose we have at the station and out-stations in this district a reading class on the Lord's Day, and also a reading class every morning after sunrise for young and old, and some old people of above fifty years of age have so well persevered that they can now read easily enough to understand. Among the heathen themselves there are a good many readers, and it may be that before long we shall need a colporteur to go about trying to sell the Holy Book.

KURUMAN.—The Rev. Dr. Moffat has been actively engaged in carrying through the press the edition of the Sechuana Bible and New Testament, which it was stated in last year's Report that the Committee had undertaken to print at the request of the London Missionary Society. It will not now be long before his labours are complete, and an abundant supply of Scriptures once more at the disposal of the various Missionaries, who are eagerly waiting for their arrival. A letter has been received from the Rev. J. S. Moffat, enclosing one from the Rev. R. Kohls, the superintendent of the Hanoverian Lutheran Mission, as well as several resolutions passed by the Bechuana District Committee of the London Missionary Society, from which it appears that certain concessions have been made by the latter body on the subject of orthography, upon which there was previously a want of unanimity, which it is hoped may lead to combined action. In the meantime, all are unanimous in their request to be supplied as speedily as possible with the edition now being printed, and deprecate the idea of any question of orthography being allowed to stand between their people and the Word of the living God.

NATAL.—**PIETERMARITZBURG.**—The Committee of the Auxiliary have given quite a fresh impulse to its work by the adoption of a new method of canvassing for subscriptions, which has resulted in a larger sum being realised than was ever collected before.—There are now three Branch Depôts besides the central one, and through these channels Scriptures to the value of £61¹³⁶ have been disposed of during the past year. Remittances have been received from the Rev. J. Smith to the amount of £75 on the Purchase Account, £22 on Consignment Account, and £30 as a Free Contribution. The orders for Scriptures have been on a larger scale than usual, in consequence of a desire on the part of the Committee of the Auxiliary to extend its operations.

D'URBAN.—An application has been made by the Committee of this Auxiliary for a grant of 2,000 covers wherewith to bind the Zulu New Testament, published by the American Mission in that Colony, and your Committee

have had much pleasure in complying with the request conditionally. The Rev. R. Hayes has remitted the sum of £65, of which £25 is a Free Contribution, and the remainder on the Purchase Account. The correspondence of the year contains no further information.

A small grant of Persian and Tamil Scriptures has been made to the Rev. R. Stott for the use of the coolies of Natal. He states that they number 6,500, and that amongst them all the languages of India are spoken, though most of them understand Tamil or Hindustani. Of Indian Scriptures, however, he had a good supply.

WEST AFRICA.

LAGOS.—There has been a change of Secretaries in this Auxiliary, the Rev. J. P. Spencer, who previously occupied that post, having been compelled to relinquish it on account of ill-health. The Rev. J. B. Wood has succeeded him, but no information has been communicated of the extent or result of Scripture distribution. Remittances have been received of the amount of £55 on the Purchase Account, of which £35 arrived after the accounts for the year were closed.

BATHURST.—Two brief communications have been received from the Rev. H. Quilter, the one ordering and the other acknowledging the receipt of Scriptures forwarded to him. He has remitted £18/11/11 on Purchase Account from the River Gambia Auxiliary.

SIERRA LEONE.—The Rev. J. Johnson, who states that the Rev. R. Micklethwaite, of the Scotch Free Church, has been appointed co-Secretary of the Auxiliary with himself, gives a very satisfactory account of their anniversary meeting, at which Bishop Cheetham took the chair. Everything was favourable to the progress of the work, although the receipts had not been quite equal to those of the previous year. This, however, was accounted for by the low state of the market and the pressure of local objects upon the resources of the Churches. The meeting of the Bible Society was the first which the Bishop

attended, a fact to which he alluded with pleasure. The sum of £16⁶/₁₀ has been received as a Free Contribution. The Rev. B. Tregaskis has also forwarded the sum of £27¹⁵/₀ from Wesleyan friends, which, however, arrived after the accounts were closed.

GOLD COAST.—ODUMASE.—The whole Bible has now been completed in the Tshi 'or Otji, and the natives have received it with much thankfulness and joy. It has proved an incentive to many of them to learn to read, and it is hoped that it may lead them to newness of life. The Rev. G. Christaller has been the translator, and it must be a source of no small gratification to him that he has been the honoured instrument in God's hands of bringing the knowledge of Divine Truth, and of the Salvation that is by Christ within reach of so many, who, apart from such efforts, would have continued sitting in darkness and strangers to the hope which the Gospel reveals. Mr. Christaller has been engaged in this important work ever since the year 1859, and by the translation and correction of separate Portions has gradually felt his way to the completion of the whole work. The New Testament was printed first, and has for some time been in the hands of the negro tribes on the Gold Coast speaking the language, and now the historical books of the Old Testament, and especially those prophecies which testify of Christ, will flash upon their minds new light as they discover that all things which were written in the law of Moses and in the Prophets and in the Psalms concerning Him have been fulfilled. There is a great affinity between the various dialects which are spoken on the Gold Coast, and Mr. Christaller is of opinion that the different translations which have now been made will eventually form the foundation of one language, which will be understood and accepted by all the tribes. Your Committee have had much pleasure in making an additional grant of £500 to the Basle Missionary Society, towards the expense incurred in translating and carrying through the press the Otji Bible. The following letter from the Rev. G. Christaller, in which he gives some particulars of the progress of

Christianity among these tribes, and the development of their educational resources, will be read with interest:—

In your friendly communication of November 14, of last year, you informed me that your Committee had voted me eight copies of the Bible in the Tshi, which had been translated by me, and the printing of which I had superintended. These Bibles reached me from Frankfort a few days before Christmas, and I most sincerely thank your honoured Committee for them. Immediately on the arrival of the copies of the New Testament sent out in the early part of 1871, I received various letters from natives, in all of which there were expressions of great delight at the possession of such beautiful books, and at the manner in which their native tongue is therein given, and these expressions filled me with devout thanksgiving to God, without whose gracious aid I could not have accomplished anything. Our negro Missionary, David Asante, who after five years' stay in the Mission College in Basle was ordained in 1862, wrote to me on December 29, 1871 to the following effect:—‘I and my countrymen most heartily thank you, and we thank God who graciously enabled you to accomplish so great a work for us. When the Bibles arrived they caused great delight to all those who could read, and even to those who could not; and the result has been that many in my congregation have now zealously set about learning to read. What we are now asking of God is, that He will cause a real hunger for His Word to spring up, both among Christians and heathen.’ That this should be so is all the more necessary and desirable, as there are many loud complaints about the sad effects of the increasingly prevailing rum-drinking, especially among the heads and the elders of the people, and about the growing demoralisation in connection with the life of the heathen. Many of them indeed acknowledge that it is by the Word of God alone that the prevailing corruption can be destroyed, and peace and salvation brought among them, though too many have been sadly demoralised by vice. Oh, that they may be led to drink of the true water of life, and thus be restored! May the Word of God prove itself to many souls a life-giving power which regenerates and renews!

A new edition of the Bible histories, accompanied by very nice engravings, afforded much delight to the Christians connected with our churches. Since the completion of the Tshi Bible, the New Testament in the Gâ has again been printed. There have also been printed in the Tshi a book of arithmetic, a new primer, a Reading and Prayer Book containing a Catechism, 500 Proverbs, a summary of the Sufferings and Passion of the Saviour, and prayers for the Church, the school and the house, and we have now in the press a work on religious doctrine, by Professor Kurtz, of Dorpat, by means of which our pupils and assistants will be thoroughly versed in the study of the Bible, for its use necessitates the constant search after passages, and the comparison of one passage with another. I have now to prepare a grammar, a brief Universal History, and a couple of historical tracts, one of them relating to Missions, besides an English-Gâ-Twi vocabulary (the latter I am to accomplish in conjunction with the Rev. John Zimmermann, who, after an uninterrupted residence of twenty-five years on the Gold Coast, is to come to Europe in the course of the present spring). These and various works partly prepared to my hand by my colleagues in Africa will detain me longer at home than was

originally intended. I, however, hope when all these works are completed, to return once again to Africa to collect materials for the completion of my Tshi Dictionary, to prosecute a more thorough examination of kindred dialects, and to endeavour to secure the introduction of our books among the people of Fanté, who hitherto have only received instruction through the English language.

The people of Fanté speak a somewhat different dialect, but from the results of the first attempts of two natives of Cape Coast to prepare a brief grammar, and thereby to raise their dialect to a written language, I have only been strengthened in the conviction that ultimately *one* written language will come into use among all these kindred tribes on the Gold Coast, and that our version of the Bible will form a main basis for this language. The Fanté Christians have hitherto wanted the needful impulse to commence the use of our books, as their linguistical conceptions have not yet extended beyond the English language and orthography, and the various diverse dialects which prevail among them. The Fanté dialects on the coast appear, when compared with each other, more diverse than the Akan dialects of the interior, but these several dialects do not really exhibit as great a divergency as those of Germany. The Asantes, the Fanté, and the Akuapem people understand each other thoroughly. The Akuapem dialect, from which we started, is the Akan, influenced by the Fanté, and is the one best adapted as the basis for a general written language, and which can be enriched by both the others. By means of the grammar which I have in hand, I trust our editions of the Bible and our other books will meet with more favour in Fanté, though verbal efforts for the attainment of this end would doubtless prove more effective.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE information which your Committee are able this year to give concerning the work of Scripture distribution in South America is necessarily of a very limited character. Various circumstances have occurred to impede its progress, and to interrupt the correspondence which was almost the only channel of communication through which stated intelligence was conveyed. There is, however, no intention of relinquishing this important field of labour. Cold and unproductive as the soil may be, it must yet be broken up and sown with the good seed which God himself has provided. Difficulties and hindrances are to the Christian worker so many incentives to prayerful perseverance, for experience has taught that when human help fails, the arm of the Lord is often most signally revealed. It was stated in last year's Report that in addition to a free grant of 2,000 copies of the Scriptures

made to the South American Missionary Society, a liberal discount of 50 per cent. had been allowed on all books purchased by it for circulation through its Missionaries. Sufficient time has, it may be, scarcely elapsed for a safe judgment to be formed of the success of this experiment, and hitherto your Committee have received no report on which they could base an opinion. Their hope is in the truth of that Word which declares that in all labour there is profit, and they are content to leave to the appointment of a wise and merciful God the time and the measure of the blessing which He is pleased to bestow. Their own necessities will probably ere long induce the Missionaries to make application for a renewal of their previous grants, and it is possible that they are reserving till then any information concerning the appropriation of the Scriptures which they have already received.

BUENOS AYRES.—The intelligence received from this city during the past year has been of a very saddening nature, not only because the yellow fever has raged there to such an extent that the city has been converted into one vast hospital, in which from five to seven hundred died daily out of a population of 180,000, but because in the midst of this solemn judgment there has been no recognition of the hand of God, no sense of sin, no consciousness of chastisement, no hearing of the voice which was calling its people so loudly to repentance and faith. Your depository Mr. Junor, and his two sons, were all attacked with fever, but recovered. The assistant in the Dépôt, however, died; and one of Mr. Junor's sons lost his wife and his wife's mother in the same hour. For some time the Dépôt was necessarily closed, the people fled panic stricken in all directions, and it is computed that no fewer than 23,000 of the inhabitants fell a prey to the devouring pestilence. As soon as it was possible Mr. Junor re-opened the Dépôt, and was much gratified by seeing a native of China attracted to the window by a Chinese New Testament, which he bought and read aloud to those around him. The International Exhibition which it was proposed to hold at Cordova cannot be said to have been successful, if it did not prove a total failure. This, however, could not have been anti-

icipated, and under the expectation that large numbers would be drawn to this centre of attraction, it was thought best that the Bible Society should be represented there. A handsomely-bound Bible was prepared at the suggestion of Mr. Holden for presentation to the Governor, together with an address, which was to the following effect:—

The British and Foreign Bible Society have transmitted to me this copy of the Holy Bible with instructions to present it to your Excellency on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition in Cordova, begging your acceptance of it in their name. The Book, which I have thus the honour to place in your Excellency's hands, is God's Book, the Book which, of all others, has exerted the deepest, most wide-spread, and most salutary influence on the character and progress of the human race. Experience has abundantly shown that piety, morality, civilisation, and liberty attend its dissemination, and that no greater blessing can be given to a nation than an open Bible, as the fount from which the national mind may draw healthful instruction and vigorous moral principles, as well as the high blessing of eternal life through Jesus Christ. The Society, which sends this volume to your Excellency, was organised in the beginning of the present century by a few individuals profoundly impressed with its value to themselves and their fellow-men, and desirous of placing its treasures within reach of the poor as well as the rich. It is supported solely by the voluntary contributions of those who love and appreciate the Book, and has for its one object the dissemination of the Sacred Texts of the Old and New Testaments.

In pursuance of this object the Scriptures have been translated and published in 200 different tongues, and more than 65,000,000 copies have been issued and put into circulation by the Society since its origin in 1804. In the hope of thereby contributing towards the happiness and prosperity of the rapidly-developing Argentine Republic, the Society rejoices along with its sister Society of the United States to avail itself of the opportunity afforded by the Exhibition in the capital of your Excellency's Government, to bring the Word of God more prominently under the notice of your Excellency and your fellow-countrymen.

His Excellency the Governor returned the following reply:—

To the British and Foreign Bible Society.

I have received from the hands of your representative the copy of the Bible which you have had the goodness to forward to me. I feel grateful for the honour which you have conferred upon me. The Word of God, transmitted to us through the inestimable treasure of the Gospels, is one of the most solid bases on which reposes that liberty, which has asserted its pre-eminence over despotism. Democracies will be perfect in proportion as they conform to the Divine Master, and render practical upon earth those maxims which He taught when He left the embrace of His Eternal Father to reveal to us heavenly verities. The Bible is the fountain to, which all men, whatever be their theogenic beliefs should

repair, as the inexhaustible source of morality and liberty. The Bible, which is the book for all time and for every age, is the inestimable treasure that the Christian World holds as the fountain head of its principles of morality and justice.

I reiterate my thanks to the British and Foreign Bible Society for the distinction and honour it has conferred upon me, and beg to subscribe myself its respectful and sincere well-wisher,

(Signed) • JNO. ANTHONY ALVAREZ.

Had the people followed the example of the Governor in the courtesy with which he received the Bible, and the gratitude with which he acknowledged it, all would have been well; but, acting under the influence of their priests, they not only rejected the book, but assailed with fury the man who was simply the channel through which it was conveyed to them.

Mr. Junor thus describes his visit to Cordova, and the treatment which he received:—

I thought it was best not to commence our labours until the Governor was seen, and the Exhibition inaugurated.

The inauguration being on the Sabbath, we remained in our lodging. On the Monday we went to the vicinity of the Exhibition, and were surprised and disappointed at the very poor attendance. The journals stated that there were about 300 who entered the building on Monday. Many of these came from Buenos Ayres. The next day a still smaller number attended. The people of the neighbouring provinces for whose special benefit we went, were not to be seen. Our disappointments were great. On Monday, the 16th, while I was engaged in giving away Portions, I heard that some priest had passed and had called the Portions bad books. Several were torn to pieces by a priest-ridden people, and a police officer advised me to retire. Perceiving indications of riot, I walked slowly away. Stones were thrown at me, and I was hit in the face. I stepped into an adjoining house mainly for protection, and a cloth steeped in salted water was placed upon my face. While in this house, the chief of police passed, and made some enquiries, and some of the rioters, who were chiefly boys, were apprehended. I was informed that two were imprisoned. As I passed the police station, I entered to inform them of the attack that had been made upon me. I sold to one of the Commissaries the Book of Psalms. He requested some Portions, and I went to my lodging and brought them to him. While in the police-station the chief entered, and looked at some of the Portions, and said, What evil is there in these books, and who is the priest who denounced them?

We sold in Cordova 57 Bibles and Testaments, and a few Portions, and gave away about 250 Portions. If we have done something towards shedding light on the darkness of Cordova, our labour will not have been

vam.

Several articles have appeared in the newspapers on the

subject of the action of your Society on this occasion. Some condemn the Governor for accepting the Bible, and for the reply which he made to the address which accompanied it. Others are not slow to denounce the Society and to represent it as acting from schismatic motives. An excellent reply has, however, appeared in a Rosario paper, and this free discussion will inevitably produce beneficial results. The Truth has nothing to fear from the light of open inquiry; the more the national mind of any people is exercised on the important subjects which it reveals, the more likely is it to become impressed with its realities and to accept its teaching. Mr. Junor has been obliged to leave the Dépôt which he has hitherto occupied, in consequence of its being let to a firm who had stores on either side, and wished to enlarge them by connecting them together. He describes his present premises as more central, and in some respects more convenient. The issues during the year have comprised 615 Bibles, 387 Testaments, and 559 Portions. In addition to these, 509 Bibles and Testaments have been sold to Mr. Milne, the Agent of the American Bible Society, and 300 Portions have been circulated gratuitously.

MONTÉ VIDEO.—No intelligence has reached your Committee from this locality during the past year, beyond a single letter from the Rev. S. Adams enclosing a remittance from several friends, amounting to £15.16.0. In consequence of the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Adams has been obliged to leave Monté Video and return to England. He has resigned his chaplaincy, but it is to be hoped that his successor will take the same interest as himself in the work of your Society, and seek with equal zeal to further its cause.

BRAZIL.—Your Committee regret to announce that they have lost the services of their valued correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. R. Holden. Having relinquished the sphere of labour which he has now occupied for some years, he has returned to England, and though his interest in your work is unabated, and he has kindly conducted the necessary correspondence with the depository at Rio, and given your Committee the benefit of his experience and counsel under existing circumstances, he

has been obliged to give up the superintendence of the colporteurs, and to resign the general supervision of the Society's affairs. It will not be easy to supply his place. The duties entrusted to him were always discharged with great regularity and intelligence; and in a very quiet, and unobtrusive, yet persevering manner he sought to distribute the Word of God among a people in whose spiritual welfare he took the deepest interest. Arrangements have been made for continuing the work of colportage, on its present footing, and Mr. Carvalho, the Depôt-keeper at Rio, has been entrusted with its temporary superintendence. He is well acquainted with all the details of the work, and Mr. Holden speaks highly of his Christian character. The district is not one which admits of much expansion of the Society's operations. Five colporteurs are employed, and Mr. Holden is of opinion that were an Agent appointed who could give his whole time to the prosecution of the one object which your Committee have in view, very little more could be effected than has already been done. Patient, plodding labour, unrequited by much encouragement or success, is for the most part the portion of the colporteurs, and, under such circumstances, strong faith is needed in order to insure perseverance. The present staff are believed to be men of the right stamp, but when from any cause a gap is made in their ranks, it is by no means easy to fill up the vacancy. An instance of this has lately occurred in the sudden death of José Bastos. He was a man highly esteemed in every relation of life, and his tender spirit and loving disposition gave him a ready access to those among whom he laboured. The issues during the first six months of the past year ending June 30 have amounted to 787 Bibles, 1,573 New Testaments, and 123 Portions, making a total of 2,483 copies. Since that period no aggregate report of the sales effected has been received, though individual colporteurs are referred to as having been fairly successful. One of them labouring at Pernambuco sold in two months 54 Bibles and 63 Testaments. The sales of another during a similar period amounted to 20 Bibles and 134 Testaments, whilst a third in a single month distributed no fewer than 61 Bibles

and 86 Testaments. Thus the seed is being scattered, and some fruit will in due time be gathered to the praise of His grace Who alone can give the increase. A New Testament in Portuguese with marginal references has been prepared by Mr. Carvalho, under the direction of Mr. Holden, and will, when printed, be of great value to those who take pleasure in studying the Word of God by its own light.

CHILE.—The correspondence of your Committee with the Valparaiso Bible Society during the past year has been almost entirely of a business character, and no information has been communicated of the result of the year's labours. Mr. Henderson, who hitherto has conducted the correspondence, has resigned the office of Secretary, and Mr. R. M. Campbell has been appointed in his stead.

DEMETERARA.—The Rev. J. Ketley still continues to the utmost of his power to forward the work of your Society in the district to which his influence extends. The nearer man draws to an unseen world the more value does he put upon that "precious Book which reveals the love of God in Christ to our fallen race. Mr. Ketley has now reached the limit assigned in Scripture to the 'days of our age,' and his sympathy with the great object of the Society seems to gather strength with each succeeding year. He has again remitted on his own account a subscription of £5, to be applied to 'any part of the Lord's work which most stands in need of aid,' and has forwarded a further sum of £25 in payment for books received.

The Rev. J. Foreman has remitted £12¹⁶/₉ on account of Scriptures consigned to him, of the distribution of which, however, no particulars have been received.

The Rev. J. A. Silcox, of Essequeibo, having applied to your Committee for a grant of Scriptures for sale in his own immediate locality, where he represented the destitution of them to be very great, has forwarded £8¹/₀ in payment for the books of which he acknowledges the receipt.

WEST INDIES.

THE Committee are still unable to report any satisfactory conclusion concerning the visitation of the West India Islands, or the extension of the Society's operations in that portion of their field of labour. The soil is not a very easy one to cultivate, and great difficulty has been experienced in finding a person in every way qualified to revive the work, and infuse something of an energetic spirit into the various organisations whose existence has not hitherto been marked by much enthusiasm in the cause of Bible distribution. It is not that the Society here lacks the warm friends whom it meets with elsewhere. On the contrary there are many such, but the catholic principles on which it is founded render it necessary not merely that the sympathies of individual Christians should be drawn out towards it, but that the cordial co-operation of the various sections of the Church of Christ should be enlisted in its behalf. Combined action becomes an easy task where mutual love supplies the motive. The thing which the Psalmist described as so good and pleasant in itself has an expansive power which wins approval and ensures success, for there the Lord commands his blessing.

The Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have been kind enough to continue to remit the freight on all consignments of Scriptures conveyed by their vessels to the West Indies. The courtesy and generosity with which this favour has been granted, even when the requirements of the Society necessitated a rather free use being made of the privilege, deserves, as it receives, the warmest thanks of the Committee.

TRINIDAD.—The Annual Meeting of this Auxiliary was held in the month of June, and though at that time no President had been appointed, one has since been chosen, from whose influence and talents much advantage may be expected to result to the Society.

C. W. Warner, Esq., C.B. was until a very recent period the Attorney-General of the Island. He was induced to preside at the Annual Meeting, and the interest

which he then felt has been perpetuated by his acceptance of the permanent office of President. The work of your Society in this island is all the more important, inasmuch as there are so many various nationalities represented by its population. The circulation during the past year has not been large, having consisted of only 573 copies, but these have included Scriptures in the English, French, German, Spanish, Chinese, Yoruba, and Hindustani languages.

In three Churches connected with the Church of England, sermons have been preached and collections made on behalf the Society, whilst the congregations of two others have subscribed for the same object. A colporteur has been employed in Port of Spain, and its vicinity who is to extend his labours in due time to other parts of the island. He is reported to be a man well qualified for the work, and during the first month of his engagement he sold 107 copies. The sum of £46"9"10 has been remitted on the Purchase Account.

TOBAGO.—The Rev. J. L. Hastings has written on behalf of the Auxiliary to order a fresh supply of Scriptures, and has remitted £10 on the Purchase Account. No information of any kind has been received in connection with this communication, either to show the benefit derived from the facilities which the Society affords for the distribution of the Scriptures at a moderate price in the island, or to indicate any inclination on the part of those who have received this benefit to reciprocate it for the good of others.

BARBADOES.—The intelligence received from this island is also *nil*, but a substantial proof of sympathy with the great work in which the Society is engaged is given in the shape of a Free Contribution of £50 independently of £100 remitted on the Purchase Account. A grant of 75 Bibles and 150 Testaments has been made to the Rev. J. J. Edghill for the use of his schools. He has 13 Day Schools and 18 Sabbath Schools, containing 1,500 scholars under his superintendence. Six Bibles and six Testaments in large print were also voted to him

for the use of some old people. He states that some of the Bibles distributed at the time of the Emancipation of the slaves are still preserved and highly prized.

DOMINICA.—The report of the Dominica Auxiliary, which Mr. C. A. Fillan has forwarded, shows that circumstances over which its Committee had no control have prevented them from holding their Annual Meeting or canvassing through the lady collectors for the usual contributions. They had looked forward to the visit of Bishop Jackson to the island, in expectation that he would be able to preside at their meeting, but his time was fully occupied with pressing duties connected with his own more immediate sphere of labour; and it was thought better to defer any active measures for the collection of funds until a more convenient season should present itself. The work of Scripture distribution has, however, not been arrested, and though the issues are on a very limited scale, amounting only to 40 Bibles and 34 Testaments, they are very nearly on a level with those of the preceding year. Mr. Fillan has remitted the sum of £15, of which £10 is a Free Contribution, and the remainder in payment for books. These sums arrived too late for insertion in the year's accounts.

ST. THOMAS. — A very brief communication from Dr. J. P. Wright announces a remittance from the Auxiliary in this Island of £31/10/5.

ANTIGUA.—Bishop Westerby, of the Moravian Church, has forwarded a remittance of £10/2/6 on the Purchase Account, and expresses his regret that so little is done in the island in the interests of the Society. Ever since 1862, when years of drought succeeded each other so rapidly that the people were much impoverished, there has been no possibility of obtaining any Free Contributions. What Scriptures have been distributed have been sold at a reduced price, and in many instances given away. The Island was only just beginning to recover from this severe visitation when a fearful hurricane swept over it, which laid whole districts in ruin. Villages, churches and chapels, and

estate works were alike destroyed, so that the distress has fallen upon all classes. Under these circumstances the Bishop pleads for a grant of Scriptures both for school use and to replace those, which have been lost in the family. A grant has been made in answer to this appeal of 80 Bibles, 150 Testaments, 24 Gospels and Acts, and 200 Portions to be distributed at the discretion of the Bishop. A reduction of one-half in the cost of Scriptures sold was also sanctioned to meet the present distress. A grant of 100 Bibles, 50 Gospels and Acts, and 500 Portions has also been made to the Rev. J. C. Brewer, of Free Town, for the use of schools connected with the Wesleyan Mission, which had been destroyed by the hurricane.

ST. KITT'S.—The sum of £10 has been received as a Free Contribution from this Auxiliary, and £26 on the Purchase Account, but no intelligence has reached your Committee of the circulation of the Scriptures, or the success attending it.

ST. CROIX.—The Committee of this Auxiliary are anxious that it should not be supposed that the infrequency of their correspondence arises from any diminished interest in the great work which the Bible Society was established to promote. Their attachment to its object and principles remains unabated, but local circumstances have diverted the stream of their liberality into a different channel. The hurricane which has laid waste the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, and rendered many thousands destitute and houseless, has obliged them to devote all their energies to the assistance of their more immediate neighbours. A remittance, however, of £10.3.9 has been received, £5 of which is a Free Contribution, and the remainder in payment for books.

NEVIS.—The Rev. J. T. Hartwell has represented to your Committee that there is a great demand for the Scriptures in this Island, and no Dépôt within easy reach from which they can be procured. He states that in the four Sunday Schools belonging to the Wesleyan Mission

there are 1,193 scholars, and scarcely any Bibles or Testaments for their use, and that he is willing to undertake the care of a small Depôt so as to give the people an opportunity of supplying themselves with the Word of God. Under these circumstances the Committee have made a grant of 50 Bibles, 100 Testaments, and 200 Gospels to the Wesleyan Missionary Society for use in these schools, and have sent Mr. Hartwell an assortment of 150 copies on sale.

ST. VINCENT.—The only communication received from this island has been a letter from Mr. A. Dalrymple forwarding a Free Contribution of £10.5.10.

THE BAHAMAS.—This Auxiliary is reported to be prosecuting its labours with renewed energy, and several plans are entertained which it is thought may tend to develop its resources. Colportage was at first thought of, but this was finally considered too expensive, and five new Depôts have been opened in various parts of New Providence, so as to facilitate the sale of the Scriptures to the utmost. In addition to this a circular has been sent to Ministers and others residing in the circumjacent Islands, asking them to co-operate with the Auxiliary in its two-fold object of supplying the Scriptures to the inhabitants of the Colony, and aiding in their circulation throughout the world. Seven replies have been received, only three of which were favourable. The Rev. J. Davey, who has remitted £104.0.3 on the Purchase Account, states that the last meeting and the collection after it were larger than they had been for many years. The annual subscriptions also were on the increase. The issues of the year had amounted to 537 copies in English and 28 in Spanish.

TORTOLA.—The Rev. A. Kent has appealed for a grant of Scriptures to replace those destroyed in the hurricane which swept over the Virgin Islands, of which Tortola is one. Schools and houses were enveloped in one common ruin, and the books which they contained perished with them. Your Committee have had much pleasure in

making a grant of 100 Bibles and 100 Testaments for school purposes in this island.

JAMAICA.—KINGSTON.—Some hope was held out in last year's Report that a revival of the Kingston Auxiliary from its somewhat dormant state was about to take place, but circumstances have prevented hitherto the fulfilment of this expectation. The former Treasurer and Depôt keeper have resigned their office, and new appointments to these offices have been made.

The Rev. W. J. Gardner's ill-health, and the absence of Mr. Chapman from the Island, have prevented the collection of any subscriptions, but a remittance on that account is promised before long. The Committee of the Auxiliary have forwarded a letter from the Rev. W. Murray in which he states that there are 300 Cuban families in Kingston, nominally Roman Catholics, but really of no religion. A Missionary from Carthage has been labouring amongst them, and has gradually collected a congregation varying from thirty to eighty persons. He has also visited the Spanish speaking population of Kingston, and his visits have generally been well received. He appeals for Spanish Scriptures which your Committee have granted to the extent of 300 copies.

The sum of £168#4 has been received on the Purchase Account from the Kingston Auxiliary.

NEW CARMEL.—The Rev. G. H. Hanna has remitted the sum of £26#8#8 from the Westmoreland Mountains Auxiliary, of which £7#17#10 are a Free Contribution, and £18#10#10 on the Purchase Account.

MORTEGO BAY.—The Rev. A. Thomson has remitted from this Auxiliary the sum of £67#13 on the Purchase Account. He has also been the channel through which a legacy of £456#17 has been conveyed to the Treasurer of your Society. The late Mr. John Whittingham was a member of Mr. Thomson's congregation and appointed him one of his executors. He directed that the residue of his estate should be divided in equal proportions among ten charitable and religious Institutions, of which

the Bible Society was one. The Rev. J. L. Bleby has applied for a grant of Scriptures for use in the Wesleyan schools under the superintendence of himself and the Rev. J. Smith, containing from six to eight hundred scholars. The Committee have voted 100 Testaments, 25 Gospels and Acts, and 300 Portions for this purpose.

FALMOUTH.—Two remittances, amounting to £60, have been received from the Trelawney Auxiliary on the Purchase Account.

ST. ANN'S BAY.—The Rev. T. P. Russell has forwarded the sum of £34.12 from this Auxiliary on the Purchase Account. He states that the interest taken in the work of the Society is undiminished, and that both their sales and receipts have afforded them much satisfaction. Among the contributors he is glad to be able to number one of God's ancient people, who, with enlightened sympathy, rejoices in the circulation both of the Old and New Testament.

ST. ELIZABETH.—Two letters have been received from the Rev. J. J. Seiler, of New Bethlehem, since last year's Report went to press. The first contained a remittance of £17.10.6, and the second of £18.3.6, of which £9.10.3 were a Free Contribution, and the remainder on the Purchase Account. The scheme for the employment of colporteurs in the Parish has not been carried out, but small Depôts have been opened in various localities which it is hoped will bring the Scriptures within easy reach of the people.

HAYTI.—JACMEL.—Several years have passed since any communication has been received from this Island. Civil war has been raging, and Jacmel is one of the towns which suffered most in the conflict. The Rev. J. Hawkes, who has succeeded the late Rev. W. H. Webley, has taken stock of the books which he found belonging to the Society, and reports many of them as injured by insects and unsaleable. A Bible woman employed by the Baptists has sold a few copies to the amount of £4.14.10, and given away others which she found most thankfully accepted.

by the poor in her house-to-house visitations. Mr. Hawkes is of opinion that there is now a good opportunity of evangelising Hayti. The country is tranquil and easy of access; the persecution of the Protestants has ceased, and they are now regarded as the most honest and upright of the community. The Committee have had much pleasure in acceding to the request of Mr. Hawkes, and have placed 1,000 Portions at his disposal for gratuitous distribution.

MEXICO.

THE affairs of your Society in Mexico are at the present time in a transition state. Mr. J. W. Butler, who for some years past has superintended its operations, has now ceased to be its official representative, and no Agent has as yet been appointed to succeed him. The Rev. H. C. Riley has, under these circumstances, kindly interested himself in your work, and formed a small Committee of Management to whom its direction and supervision has for the present been entrusted. This Committee have appointed Mr. Petherick as their Secretary, and have transmitted a scheme for future action which will need careful consideration before any final decision is formed. The Protestant movement in the City of Mexico seems to be gathering strength, the people assemble in large numbers to hear the Word of God, and when once their appetite for the Truth has been excited, and their hearts touched by the invitations and promises of the Gospel, they will not rest satisfied until they obtain the written Revelation of the will of God. The local Committee, in forwarding the minutes of their first meeting, call attention to the following facts:—

That there are in this city two large congregations, amounting to at least 800 persons, many of whom by their lives prove themselves to be Christians. That, having now one of the chapels belonging to the ex-convent of San Francisco, and the large Church in course of repair (which will seat at least 3,000 persons), a larger number of people in a respectable position are attending, and may be expected to attend Divine Worship. That on Sunday, the 31st December last, in the ex-church of San Jose de Gracia at least 400 persons partook of the Lord's Supper, administered by five ex-Romish Priests, who are now thoroughly earnest Protestants.

That the opening services of the Chapel in San Francisco were conducted by ex-priests, viz., Rev. Messrs. Aguas, Palacios, Yeppe, and Hernandez. That there are Sunday and week-day Schools for both sexes, as also a 'Young Men's Christian Association,' who, amongst other things, conduct service in the City prison to about 100 prisoners, besides which there is a Theological class for young men who are preparing for the Ministry. That in various towns in this valley and other places there are about 60 congregations, of from 10 to 200 persons, some of whom have proved their steadfastness in the faith by shedding their blood and losing their all from incendiarism.

These are certainly hopeful symptoms, and with God's blessing may be the commencement of a great and growing work, through which the light of Truth may shed its genial rays over a land of darkness and superstition. Your Committee are very anxious to meet with a well-qualified Agent to whom this sphere of labour may be assigned. Cuba is now open to the circulation of the Scriptures, and the thought is entertained of combining the supervision of the Society's work in this Island with the Mexican agency.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.—The American Bible Society has issued its fifty-fifth report which furnishes copious and interesting details of its work both at home and in foreign lands. Its tone is hopeful and buoyant, and though there is a slight falling off both in the receipts and issues as compared with the preceding year, this is only regarded as one of those fluctuations which must occasionally occur when the operations are of so extensive a nature, and which only tends to stimulate the energies of those who are labouring in the good cause of Scripture circulation and to call forth new efforts for the diffusion of God's Truth. It is no slight ground of encouragement, that in almost every land, all legal restrictions to the sale of the Bible have been withdrawn, and although the ignorance and prejudice of the people, and the bigotry of the Romish priests are hindrances of a formidable character which still remain to be overcome, the American brethren have no misgivings concerning the final triumph of Divine Truth; patience must, however, have its perfect work, and perseverance

must still be maintained amidst all difficulties and notwithstanding all opposition. One hundred and five new Auxiliaries have been formed during the year, raising the total number to 2,189, with which are connected nearly 5,000 Branches; while in numerous other localities temporary Committees are formed with a view of carrying out schemes of local usefulness. These numerous organisations constitute in America, as they do in England, the chief strength of the Society, and hence the need of a careful supervision to develop their resources, and to sustain the interest their members feel in the cause which they have combined to support. The issues of the year have amounted to 1,107,727 volumes, which bring the circulation during the fifty-five years of the Society's existence to twenty-seven millions six hundred and eighty thousand and ninety eight volumes. One principal feature of the Society's operations has ever been the careful supply of the wants of the people of the United States. Nor is this by any means an easy task. The Report thus refers to the efforts which are still in progress for its attainment:—

Five years ago the third general supply of the United States by this Society was begun. The attention of Agents and Auxiliaries has been steadily directed to this important work ever since. With narrower territorial limits, and a smaller and less changeable population, the re-supply might have been reported as completed long ago. But it is doubtful, in view of the magnitude of the task, whether at any time a point will be reached when we can say that the whole land has been furnished with the Scriptures. Sections that were supplied when this work was begun may in many cases already need a repetition of the effort. But earnest endeavours have been made, and are still making, to give the Sacred Volume to every needy family. And if the field widens as we traverse it, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the province of the Society is no imaginary or contracted one, and that no similar agency has a broader domestic sphere, or one where its work is more vitally connected with the healthfulness of the national life, and the integrity of political institutions. The plans of the Society, all over the land, are now so generally prosecuted through the established channels, that we learn the aggregate results rather than the details of distribution. It is impossible to state with accuracy to what extent all the various classes in the community are reached; but we have evidence that no description of needy persons is overlooked; and we have reason to be assured that the Society's Agents are faithful to their instructions in aiming at a thoroughly impartial circulation of the Scriptures. The freedmen are particularly cared for in all our arrangements. Soldiers, sailors, and immigrants of all nations are provided for as need arises. The scattered families of the frontier are not forgotten. And

the multitudes of the poor, in all parts of the country, are included within our benevolent plans. That great destitution of the Scriptures yet exists in many places is due to circumstances seemingly beyond control; and the fact strengthens our appeal for undiminished liberality on the part of all the friends of the Society, that our labours hereafter may be on a scale as broad and generous as hitherto.

With reference to their foreign operations the Board of Management observe that never have they touched so many points in the extension of their work, that their field of labour is gradually enlarging, and their future bright with promise. The foreign circulation, which has extended to most of the countries of Europe, besides China, India, and Ceylon, Turkey, Syria, and Persia, the Island of Cuba, as well as the Hawaiian and Micronesian Islands, has amounted to 169 179 copies. Three foreign Agents have been employed, one of them only a part of the year, who have superintended 40 colporteurs. In allusion to the friendly co-operation of other Christian Societies the Board observe:—

Your Society owes much to the faithful and gratuitous labours of the foreign Missionaries, who have done much toward opening the way for the success of our labours on their several fields. The information and counsel afforded by them have been highly appreciated and of great service. They have also rendered valuable aid in supervising your work, and in personal active distribution. No work we are sure has been better or more usefully performed than this while it has been a great saving of expense to your Society. It is a pleasant reflection, that as the different fields of Christian labour lie so contiguous to each other—indeed, overlap and intermingle—so the labourers can reciprocally aid each other while they are essentially distinct and independent in their several spheres. We feel that it is due to our fellow-labourers gratefully to make this acknowledgment. And while Missionary, Sunday School, Tract, and other benevolent and religious Societies look to the Bible Societies for the Scriptures as an essential instrument in their work, the Bible Society, in return, delights to regard them as worthy co-labourers in giving the Word of our God to earth's perishing millions.

The following reflections form the conclusion of this interesting document:—

In summing up the results of the year's labour it is not our privilege to point to any new event of unusual importance or significance. Yet a careful survey of the field furnishes abundant reasons for thankfully acknowledging the Divine mercies to the Society, and for cheerful and hopeful efforts in the future.

Our receipts have been diminished even less, perhaps, than might have been anticipated, in view of the financial condition of the country. And

if the distribution of the Scriptures has been somewhat smaller than we expected, we may attribute it to causes of a temporary character, and not to any excess of supply, or to an exaggerated view of the existing want. Neither fact, therefore, is discouraging. Though it may be with unequal steps, the Society is still advancing towards a wider field and a nobler usefulness. The population of the land is destined to have a surprising growth. Immigration is bringing to our shores those of many nations. More than fifty thousand Chinamen are now upon our soil. The political, social, and religious movements abroad are of startling significance. The enlargement of Missionary effort invites us to keep pace with, and in our turn to stimulate, the zeal of the Church. The material in our hands prepares us to furnish the Scriptures in many of the most widely used languages of the globe. These considerations lay a weighty responsibility upon the conscience, while they appeal with special power to our faith. They who believe in the efficacy of the Divine Word have now their opportunity. The American Bible Society must be made not only all that its founders intended, but all that a gracious Providence designed, in working through the godly men who laid the foundations of our prosperity. With confidence in the continued help of the God of revelation, we beseech you, brethren, to 'go forward.'

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

UPPER CANADA.—TORONTO.—The Committee of the Upper Canada Bible Society commence their thirty-first Report with earnest supplication to God to send forth His Light and His Truth, under a firm conviction that there can be no happiness for our fallen world apart from the Light of His countenance, and that no teaching but that which is in harmony with His Word can give either to nations or individuals the blessing of peace. This valuable Auxiliary is again able to report a year of success not surpassed in any former period. It has sought to extend and consolidate its influence and operations for the benefit of a rapidly-increasing population, and the best proof of progress is to be found in the statistics of each department of labour. The receipts of the year are 5,000 dollars in excess of the preceding one, and the issues also show an increase of 3,270 copies. Fifteen new Branches have been formed during the year, which now raises the number to 377. The benefits resulting from colportage are represented as being very great. Seven men have been employed in this work, and your Committee have had much pleasure in renewing the grant of £200 to the

Auxiliary for this important purpose. Since the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Brookman, who for many years was one of the travelling Agents to the Upper Canada Bible Society, the Committee have adopted a different course of action, and have appointed provisional Agents to whom a limited district is assigned, for the supervision of which they are responsible. Nine of these are now scattered over this extended field, and great hopes are entertained that further financial and other benefits will accrue to the Society as the result of their labours. The remittances of the Auxiliary have amounted to the liberal sum of £1,707 11 3, for the general purposes of the Society, in addition to which £1,500 have been paid on the Purchase Account. The Hamilton Branch has sent the handsome sum of £125 direct to the Parent Society, besides £20 to the Upper Canada Society.

PERTH.—This Auxiliary has remitted £10 as a Free Contribution through the Rev. W. Bain; and a further sum of £10 has been received through the Rev. W. Burns. He states that the Auxiliary has increased its home operations of late, and that three new Branches have been formed in a district where previously only one organisation existed. Colportage has been productive of good results, and if any incentive to renewed diligence in the prosecution of the work were needed, it would surely be found in these closing words of Mr. Burns' letter, when he writes:—'Opposition to Bible Society work from infidelity is even more decided than that of Romanism, whilst the influences which latitudinarian tendencies exert are felt here as well as in Great Britain.'

OTTAWA.—The Committee of the Ottawa Auxiliary commence the 17th Annual Report of their proceedings by expressing their conviction that such organisations need neither justification nor defence. The maxim is self evident that since God has been graciously pleased to give to man a written revelation, it is man's duty to study it himself and to make others acquainted with the Truth which it contains. The light must not be put under a bushel, but on a candlestick that it may give light to all. No stronger

evidence can be given of the corruption of man's nature, and the consequent enmity of the carnal heart against God, than the rejection of Heaven's message of mercy and love, and the opposition which is raised against the communication of its glad tidings to those who are perishing for lack of them. Rationalism and Romanism, the two great opponents of Divine Truth, are but different expressions of the same antagonistic feeling. They start from the same point and meet at the opposite side of the circle in a vain attempt to exalt the creature. An irresponsible being is the idol of the one, and an infallible Pope the idol of the other. But every Dagon must eventually fall before the ark of God, and under this conviction faith is strengthened to persevere in sowing the good seed beside all waters. The Ottawa Auxiliary has worked on towards this end with undiminished zeal for another year, and has endeavoured to lengthen the cords and strengthen the stakes of the tent which it has erected. It reports an addition of two more Branches to the number previously in existence, making a present total of 44, besides eight Associations. Some of these do not give much sign of life, but as is frequently the case, they depend to a large extent upon individual energy for their support, and when the hand which has tended the plant with so much care withholds its kind office from any cause, the blight of indifference soon settles upon it. Three colporteurs have taken part in the work of Scripture distribution, one only for a limited period, the other two during the whole year, so far as the season permitted. Their returns show that they have visited 2,611 families and sold 1,984 copies of the Scriptures. One of them reports an interesting tour among the 'lumbering establishments' on the Upper Ottawa and its branches, in the course of which he visited 31 shanties containing 984 men, and 13 Depôts and lumbering farms, where he found 124 men and 22 women. During this visit he distributed 224 Bibles and Testaments, and received 84 dollars from the shantymen as donations to the Society. Another of the colporteurs made a similar tour among the shanties on the Gatineau, and was well received, having sold 82 Bibles and Testaments and received con-

tributions to the extent of 40 dollars. Among the Irish Roman Catholics on the river Lièvre he was not so welcome, still even among these he sold 56 copies. The total issues from the Dépôt have amounted to 4,935 copies, chiefly in English, 139 only having been in French, and 15 in German. Your Committee have had much pleasure in renewing the grant of £50 which has now been made for some years towards the expense of colportage. The sum of £400 has again been remitted by the Auxiliary on the Purchase Account, and £150 as a Free Contribution.

MONTREAL.—The Committee report the transactions of the past year to have been on the whole prosperous, though devoid of any incidents of an extraordinary character. The Rev. James Green, who is the travelling Agent of the Auxiliary, has been enabled to organise four new Branches and to occupy two new stations. The total number now in existence is 191. Each Branch has been visited during the year, notwithstanding the difficulties of unfavourable weather and bad roads, a process which has entailed the necessity of travelling to the extent of 6,000 miles. The various Societies are represented as being in a flourishing condition, of which the financial returns afford a sure test. The aggregate of these returns amounts to £973¹³/₁₀, of which £850 have been paid on the Purchase Account and £123¹³/₁₀ as a Free Contribution. These sums show an advance of £188¹⁴/₁₀ in favour of the past year, which the Committee hail as a token of undiminished confidence and growing liberality. Five colporteurs have been employed, but their work is so frequently interrupted by the pressing call of home duties, that a scheme is in contemplation, though not finally matured, for the augmentation of the staff, so that more points may be occupied simultaneously, but only during that portion of the year when the men can best absent themselves from home. One colporteur has laboured continuously among the French Canadians, and though the opposition he meets with is undiminished, it is proposed to reinforce his position by the addition of a fellow labourer. The issues from the Depository have amounted

to 13,848 copies, being 447 in excess of those of the previous year.

The Ladies' Association has continued its labours with the usual efficiency. Five Bible Women have been employed, one of whom has given her special attention to the gauds, whilst a promising work has been commenced by them in the General Hospital. Their sales have increased and their work is so appreciated that special subscriptions have been received for their support without any reduction in the funds of the Association. Lieut.-Colonel Haultain having applied on behalf of the French Canadian Missionary Society for a grant of Scriptures for distribution among Roman Catholics, and for use in schools, your Committee have had much pleasure in acceding to the request and have voted 100 Bibles, 600 Testaments, and 2,000 Portions for this purpose. Colonel Haultain observes that the circulation effected in the face of persistent clerical opposition has been larger than usual, and that more applications have been received for admission into the schools. He anticipates before long an awakening among the French Canadians, but adds that whether these expectations are destined to be realised sooner or later, the duty remains the same of making known to the people through the instrumentality of colporteurs, and teachers, and evangelists the Gospel of the free grace of God.

QUEBEC.—The friends of this Auxiliary encourage themselves to renewed diligence in their work, by a remembrance of the catholicity of your Society's spirit, and the universality of its work. They see that political changes and national calamities instead of retarding its operations have ever given them an increased impetus, and brought into greater prominence the value of such an extensive and widely-diffused organisation. They report that their own labours have been attended with the usual measure of success. Their Branches have been all visited, and the kindness with which the Agent was welcomed afforded a striking proof of the estimation in which the institution which he represented was held. The French colportage, whilst presenting some difficulties in its prosecution,

affords also some points of special interest. Mr. Soucy, the young man who holds the office of colporteur, has only lately been converted from Romanism through the instrumentality of Father Chiniquy, and his great desire is to give the Gospel to his fellow-countrymen. He often meets with opposition, and sometimes with bitter persecution, and even personal violence, but he has learnt to say, 'None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto me so that I might finish my course with joy.' The priests are the chief opponents, but the poor receive the Word with gladness, and evince much anxiety to be acquainted with the Truth which it reveals. Mr. Soucy reports having circulated 259 copies of the Scriptures, for which purpose, however, he visited no fewer than 15,000 families, 3,700 of which received him well. In 47 cases he was insulted and ejected from the house; but he states his reward to consist in having 'induced three precious souls to follow Christ.' The total issues of this Auxiliary during the past year have amounted to 1,568 copies, 1,260 of which were English and the remainder foreign. The sum of £56/2/3 has been remitted on the Purchase Account. There is also in Quebec a Ladies' Association, under whose superintendence a Bible Woman is employed. She represents her work as encouraging in its nature and successful in its results.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—ST. JOHN.—Mr. A. Russell has again been occupied in visiting the various Branches connected with this Auxiliary, and gives a very satisfactory report of the progress of the work. He states that the past year has been the most successful one of the three during which he has been so engaged. In some localities a Branch has been revived and rendered fruitful; in others fresh ground has been broken, and where no distinct organisation could be formed, a meeting has yet been held, and a collection made, and a promise given of similar help on a future occasion. No report of the Auxiliary has reached the Parent Society, though Mr. Russell states that it falls to his lot to prepare one. Dr. L. B. Botsford has, however, written to say that it is possible the amount of Free Contributions to be remitted will not

equal that of preceding years, as a change is about to be effected in their mode of operation. Hitherto they have not had recourse to colportage; and yet such a system is specially adapted to the peculiarities of their district which contains a thinly-scattered population, and comprises settlements widely separated from those centres in which the ministrations of the Gospel are to be found. The friends in New Brunswick propose now to employ a more extended local action which will necessarily involve a greater outlay. There can be no doubt that to provide for home wants is the first duty of every Auxiliary, but the experience of the Parent Society teaches that the circulation of the Scriptures among any people induces amongst them an interest in the spiritual welfare of their fellow-creatures. The two great Commandments ever go together. 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbour as thyself.' The sum of £880 has been received as a Free Contribution since the closing of the accounts. Mr. H. E. Dibble has remitted £50 from the Woodstock Auxiliary, of which £10 is in payment for books, and £40 a Free Contribution.

DALHOUSIE.—This Auxiliary which it was stated in last year's Report had been revived, and from which a remittance for general purposes might soon be expected, has fulfilled the anticipation, and remitted through its Secretary, Mr. W. Smith, the sum of £15 as a Free Contribution. No particulars are given of the means adopted to produce such a result, or of any action taken locally with a view of circulating more extensively the Word of God.

MIRAMICHI.—The Ladies' Auxiliary which has now existed here for fifty years, and during that period done good service to the cause of Christ, held its Jubilee Meeting in October last, and was able to testify to the goodness of God in preserving it in unimpaired strength, and enabling it to overcome the many obstacles with which from time to time it was called upon to contend. Five-and twenty years ago, the report states, it was suggested by some, whose faith it may be was somewhat weak, that its

days were numbered, and it must soon fall. But those who gave utterance to these inauspicious words have passed away, whereas the Society still lives, and is exercising a more powerful influence than ever through the circulation of the one Book which testifies of Him who is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. Local interest in the success of the Society continues unabated, and the past year is represented as having been more prosperous than any of the preceding ones. The issues have been more numerous, and the amount realised in Free Contributions has been larger. The Rev. W. M. Wilson has remitted £30 for the general purposes of the Society, and £10 to be applied specially to the circulation of the Scriptures in Rome. These sums arrived after the closing of the Society's accounts. Mr. A. Russell mentions having addressed two meetings at Chatham and Newcastle, and received a contribution from each, amounting together to £7.4.8, which have been remitted to the Parent Society for the supply of Scriptures to the bereaved families in Germany and France.

NOVA SCOTIA.—HALIFAX.—Well-sustained effort and steady progress are the characteristics of the Report of this Auxiliary as of most others in British North America. Nothing of a very striking nature has to be recorded; but the distribution of the Scriptures has been continued with unflagging energy, and the results have been satisfactory and cheering. Under these circumstances the Committee simply seek to encourage the several Branches connected with them to renewed perseverance for the efficient maintenance of that vast system whose ramifications extend throughout the world, and which has been instrumental in conveying the richest blessing to the people of every land. The Auxiliary has again to lament the loss of faithful friends some of whom have entered into rest, whilst others are continuing their weary pilgrimage in some other region. Among the former of these appear the names of the Hon. M. B. Almon, the Hon. J. H. Anderson, S. N. Binney, Esq., and Mr. Isaac Smith, for many years the efficient Agent of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Auxiliaries. Mr. Russell now fills this post, and has during

the year visited the various Branches of both Provinces. His reports are represented as interesting, and as giving evidence of the importance of his services in quickening and directing the labours of the many friends with whom he is brought into contact. Some idea may be formed of the amount of energy required for the efficient discharge of the duties of such an office from the fact that, within a single year, Mr. Russell has travelled by rail or other land conveyance 6,867 miles, by sea, 1,675, on foot, 577, and that he has addressed more than 240 meetings in 200 different places. The total receipts of the Auxiliary were \$5,917 of which \$517 were Subscriptions and Donations, and \$1,836 were received as Free Contributions from Branch Societies. The issues have amounted to 1,710 Bibles, and 1,627 Testaments, showing an increase of 514 of the former, and 360 of the latter. The Committee are again indebted to the Hon. Judge Marshall, who on two several occasions has forwarded the sums of £10 and £6 to be applied to the circulation of the Scriptures in Spain, Italy, or France; at the discretion of the Committee.

PICTO.—The Committee have received the forty-sixth Report of this Auxiliary, from which it appears that between January 7, 1870, and October 25, 1871, there have been sold 19 Bibles, and 88 Testaments, whilst 9 Bibles and 23 Testaments have been given away. The time of holding the meeting having been changed for the sake of convenience, it was not till last October that the Anniversary took place, when resolutions were passed acknowledging the success which has attended the Society's operations, and recognising in such success a call to renewed diligence. Nor has the call been without response, since a Free Contribution of £90 has been remitted to the Parent Society. Mr. Russell has been appointed to visit the several Branches, and it may be hoped that his efforts to revive the work and to enlist more extensively the sympathies of those able to contribute towards its support will be successful.

NEW GLASGOW.—The Rev. George Walker has again communicated to your Committee the result of the energetic action of this Auxiliary and its several Branches.

New Glasgow remits a sum of £46^s16^d1, Fish Pools, £6^s14^d7, Little Harbour, £8^s15^d8, the James Church Ladies' Association £7^s15, and a similar sum from the Primitive Church Ladies' Association; from Sutherland River, £3; and from Springville, £1, making a total of £81^s16^d4, which is upwards of £5 in advance of the remittance of the previous year. Several times lately a small legacy has been included in the amount received, but on the present occasion the Committee have to acknowledge the receipt of a legacy of £24 forwarded direct from New Glasgow by Mr. Angers Chisholm. The sum was bequeathed to the Parent Society by his late mother, Mrs. Margaret Chisholm. Mr. Walker states that their Annual Meeting, which was held in January, was an excellent one, but that he has nothing of moment to communicate, except it be the death of R. McGregor, Esq., who, from his youth to his death, a period of fifty years, continued the warm and active friend of the Society.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—CHARLOTTE TOWN.—The same zealous and energetic spirit which has animated this Auxiliary in years past continues to influence its friends still. The sum of £120 has been remitted in the course of the year, of which £70 has been in payment for books and £50 as a Free Contribution. Mr. Cundall, the correspondent of the Society, confines himself strictly to matters of business, hence your Committee have no particulars of any operations to report. The fruit is good, and the tree is known by its fruit. Mr. Laird has remitted from the Presbyterian Churches of Prince Edward Island the sum of £27^s13^d0.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Auxiliary at St. John's reports that the interest of its supporters in the great work of Bible distribution remains undiminished and that its financial condition is satisfactory. The amount for good resulting from the efforts which the Committee have been enabled to put forth is most encouraging, and the steady increase in the issues is a sufficient proof how much its labours are needed. The poverty of the people, many of whom are living in small fishing villages scattered over

a thousand miles of coast, is an additional inducement for the continuance of the most energetic measures for the circulation of the Word of God.

The Committee determined last year to resume the work of colportage which had been suspended for a short time, and the results have exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The colporteur commenced operations in June last, and brought them to a close on February 24 of the present year, and during that time he disposed of no fewer than 2,965 copies, being more than three times the number ever sold before in one season. The spiritual destitution in many of the localities which he visited was very great, there being no Ministers of the Gospel to instruct the people and no schools in which to educate their children. The colporteur is a retired sergeant of Artillery, and is represented as being one of those fine specimens of a simple, intelligent, and active Christian so often met with in the ranks of the army.

A Bible Woman has for the first time been employed for St. John's. She has paid 1,025 visits in the poorest localities, supplying the Scriptures to the destitute and the afflicted, and has everywhere been gratefully received. The income of the Auxiliary from all sources has amounted to £250 8 10 and the issues to above 4,000 copies. The sum of £205 2 9 has been received on the Purchase Account and £50 as a Free Contribution.

Mr. C. Downes writes from Sound Island to acknowledge the receipt of a grant of Scriptures made by the Society for the benefit of the poor of that locality. He has been labouring in a secluded part of the Colony for more than twenty-one years, and he describes with much feeling his joy at being able to place the Scriptures within reach of those who were destitute, and the good they were likely to effect.

LABRADOR.—During the past year some Portions of the Old Testament in Esquimo, consisting of Job and the Song of Solomon, which complete the entire Bible, have been printed at Stolpen, in Saxony, and 500 of them have been forwarded to this country to be bound and shipped to Labrador. *

The Rev. H. E. Shawe, the Secretary of the Moravian Missionary Society, has written to state that the natives read the Portions which were printed both this year and last with great interest and diligence. At the same time he forwards the translation of some letters which the Esquimos of the congregation of Nain have sent, expressive of their deep gratitude for the boon which your Society has conferred upon them. Some extracts from these letters are here appended:—

I, too, will give expression to my thoughts, as it is my duty so to do. I do indeed feel great gratitude for these books. Yes, I thank you very much that I have got them. The great compassion of Jesus has now been shown to us for 100 years; and in me, too, He has worked effectually. He is very patient. Were He not so I should be nothing. Therefore, my thanks have been too small up to this day. Yet, since He was obedient even to the death of the cross, I, too, will be obedient. I also thank my teachers. These my few words I wish to address to you. And I will utter the words of Paul as follows: 'Salute one another with an holy kiss.' I salute you and your fellow labourers very much.

JOSHUA, THE MARTHA MAN.

On April 5, during the Passion period, I write these words, because it is right now to raise my voice with my brethren. I feel in my heart nothing stronger than the obligation to express my thanks for so many things, and for the care which Jesus has taken of us for 100 years. How we ought to be thankful that Jesus came upon the earth, and was as the poorest man, that He left his glory because we had fallen into sin. For this reason it was that He himself would endure the bitterest sufferings, even to the cross. Of this, His great love, we poor people here in Labrador would not have heard had Jesus not sent us teachers.

I thank you very much for these books, for I wish to act in accordance with what they teach. Let us then think one of the other in the name of Jesus, that He may help us whatever we may do and whichever way we may turn.

In Jesu's name I send my salutation.

JOSHUA, THE ESTHER MAN.

I, too, want to say a little to you, although I am utterly nothing.

From the time when I first drew breath I have done nothing but act against His commandments, even when, as years advanced, I entered the state of matrimony, which was intended to serve as a monitor to faith. Afterwards Satan still more encircled me with his bands. While in this state Jesus, as it were, persecuted me with sickness. He said to me, 'Canst thou not go in any other path than the one in which thou now art?' 'Canst thou not go up to Golgotha?' Jesus said, 'Dost thou see anyone who resembles me,—verily for thee I was slain.' For this I would thank God with burning tears and with my whole heart. I would also thank you whose hearts have been filled from above. I salute you, and thank you for the books which we have received.

JONAH.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—No intelligence has been received this year from the Rev. R. Jamieson, who has kindly taken charge of a small stock of Scriptures with a view of supplying the more pressing wants of those around him. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, however, who was the first to break up the fallow ground of this new Colony on behalf of the Bible Society, and to establish an organisation both in British Columbia and at Vancouver's Island, has communicated some interesting particulars relative to the rapid development of the country, and the need in which it will soon stand of efficient help in the great cause of Bible distribution. It is but natural that he should mourn over the extinction of Auxiliaries which were started under such auspicious circumstances as he relates. But whenever the work is taken up again, it must be under the supervision of persons resident on the spot, who will protect it from the cold blasts of indifference, to which it may be exposed, until sufficient strength is obtained to resist opposition.

The following is the extract of Dr. Taylor's letter to which reference is made:—

There is, however, one section in your grand and comprehensive Report which gives me pain when I read it, and think that a work so auspiciously begun should have been allowed to languish and die. I allude to the Auxiliary I organised in British Columbia. No Society could have been formed with brighter prospects, with the Governor-General presiding at the first meeting in Victoria (the largest religious assembly which up to that time had ever been held in the Colony), and the Lieutenant-Governor at the second meeting in New Westminster, and all the clergy co-operating from Victoria to Nanaimo and from Cariboo to the Gulf of Georgia. The liberality also which was displayed at every meeting, not even excepting the rude and disorderly community at the mines, where a plate collection of about £27 sterling was taken up at my first visit, was another remarkable and gratifying feature of the success of the organisation. True the returns from the Branches would be small until the country was more developed, which would soon take place, as its position now fully proves. It has recently been received into the dominion of Canada; the surveyors are at work in strong gangs at both ends, and far up the great valley of the Saskatchewan, surveying the route of the railway which shall connect Canada West with the Pacific Ocean, and which, with its connecting lines, will be over three thousand miles long, from Halifax—the Atlantic seaport—to the shores of British Columbia on the Gulf of Georgia. In less than two years we shall have a railroad by way of St. Paul and Pembina to Fort Garry, and then immigrants in tens of thousands (for the stream is already flowing) will enter the immense country lying between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, which is destined to be the

future home of millions from the various countries and nationalities of the Old World, and especially from our own beloved Britain.

A Bible Society Dépôt has been opened at Fort Garry, or Winnipeg, the present capital or seat of Government, which is supplied from the Upper Canada Auxiliary. On our own Society will naturally devolve the establishment of Branches in that territory, and we shall soon be obliged to send an Agent to organise an Auxiliary at Manitoba, which will first receive its supplies from Toronto, and subsequently from the Parent Society in the various languages required to meet the wants of the mixed and multifarious population that will constitute the citizens and settlers of that great country.

DOMESTIC.

'Our fathers, where are they?' is a question which must always be answered with mingled feelings of sorrow and of joy, as we recall the fact, that some who have stood by us in the battle of life, cheering us with their presence, and animating us by the example of their devotedness and zeal, are no longer to be found at their accustomed post. Each year brings its fresh record of vacant places, and warns those that remain that the only tenure by which they occupy the position assigned to them is the will of their Heavenly Father. We mourn the loss of these departed friends, for we miss the encouragement of their cheerful support; but we rejoice in the conviction that in ceasing from their labours they have entered into rest.

The obituary of the past year records the names of no fewer than seven Vice-Presidents of your Society, most of whom gave evidence of warm attachment to its principles, and sought in various ways to advance its interests.

The first, whose departure was chronicled after the Anniversary of the preceding year, was John Bockett, Esq., the announcement of whose death, though long expected, was not the less saddening to his friends, and occasioned the adoption by your Committee of the following memorial:—

It is with deep sorrow, but at the same time a sorrow tempered with gratitude to God for His many mercies, that the Committee place upon their Minutes the record of the death of John Bockett, Esq., a Vice-President and late Treasurer of the Society, and one of its most loyal

and constant supporters. 'Time flies with such a noiseless wing that it is often difficult to mark its rapid progress save by such events as the departure of long-loved friends, events which necessarily bring sadness in their train. No fewer than thirty-seven years have passed away since Mr. Bockett, then in the prime of life, joined the ranks of those devoted men who at that time constituted the Committee of the Society. Having from conscientious scruples given up a lucrative business which he thought to be detrimental to the best interests of his fellow-creatures, and in doing so sacrificed a large amount of property, rather than perpetuate an evil of appalling magnitude, he sought occupation for his active mind in pursuits of a benevolent character, and devoted himself unreservedly to works of lovingkindness and Christian charity. His sympathies were strongly enlisted in favour of the Bible Society, and he soon became its attached and ardent supporter. So regular was his attendance at the deliberations of the Committee that only twice during the long period of thirty-six years did he forfeit the privilege of re-election. In 1848 he became a member of the Finance Sub-Committee, and rendered valuable service to the Society by the attention which he gave to its monetary affairs. In 1852 his name was enrolled in the list of Trustees; and in 1862, by the unanimous consent of those best competent to form a judgment of his fitness for the office, he was appointed Treasurer. The leading features of Mr. Bockett's character were a gentle disposition and a loving spirit, and few who were brought into contact with him failed to be influenced by the uniform kindness of his manner and the unvarying courtesy of his demeanour. His charity was both extensive and genuine. He was able to devise liberal things through the exercise of practical self-denial; and the extent to which he cultivated this grace was little known, except to that God who seeth in secret. In the autumn of 1869, failing health rendered it difficult for him to discharge with satisfaction to himself the duties of his office, and suggested the necessity of placing his resignation in the hands of the Committee. It soon afterwards became evident that his race was nearly run. Occasionally he was attracted to the spot with which his happiest associations were so intimately connected, and none who were present will easily forget the warmth of his affectionate address when he bade his fellow-workers farewell. It was with no feigned emotion that the Committee parted from one who had endeared himself to them in so many ways, and had gained the high position which he occupied, not by excellency of speech, or the force of external circumstances, but by the weight of his Christian character.

He entered into rest May 13th, 1871.

'The memory of the just is blessed.' Prov. x. 7.

The Right Rev. Dr. Daly, late Bishop of Cashel, is another of those warm-hearted friends who have passed away from the scene of their earthly labours. The infirmities of growing years have latterly incapacitated him from taking any part in public meetings; but those whose memory carries them back in the history of the Society to a more distant period than that of the last twenty

years, must call to mind the earnest eloquence with which he pleaded its cause, and the warm-hearted testimony which he ever bore to the power of that Truth, the circulation of which he sought to extend in his own and other lands. The following brief notice of him appeared in the 'Reporter' of April last:—

The above-named prelate was distinguished for his unflinching and consistent maintenance of the Protestant faith, and his principles placed him in hearty sympathy with the objects of the Bible Society, while his catholic spirit rendered it easy and pleasant to co-operate with others from whom he ecclesiastically differed, in furtherance of the simple purpose of giving to men the Scriptures of Inspired Truth. When he was raised to the episcopate, his name was added to the list of Vice-Presidents, a position he retained for nearly thirty years. Before being incapacitated by growing infirmity, he was accustomed to attend the Society's Annual Meetings with great regularity, and very frequently took part in the proceedings, evincing by the character and tone of his observations the deep personal interest he felt in view of the constantly enlarging scope of the Society's operations at home and abroad. In him the Society had a true and steadfast friend, and now that he is gathered to his rest, full of years, the Committee desire to offer this brief tribute of respect to his memory.

The loss of another friend, recorded in the same pages, is that of Joseph Pease, Esq., of Darlington. Reference is thus made to the Christian career of this devoted servant of the Lord:—

Joseph Pease, Esq., of Darlington, belonged to a family that has been very prominently connected with the Bible Society, by ties of sincere attachment and generous liberality. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was the first representative of the body that had a seat in the British Parliament. His strong intelligence, broad Christian philanthropy, and active participation in every measure calculated to confer benefit on his fellow-creatures, combined with genuine simplicity of character and unaffected humility, secured for him a large amount of local influence, and endeared him greatly to every circle in which he was accustomed to move. Love for the Bible Society was a principle he cherished with increasing fervour all through life. Every providential movement which opened fresh fields of labour was watched with intense interest, and he was always ready to stimulate the Committee by his munificent assistance, to push forward their operations with confidence and promptitude. There was no Society to which he gave a more unqualified adhesion or in whose success he felt a more joyous satisfaction. As some slight recognition of his valuable and long-continued services on behalf of the Society, he was requested to allow his name to be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents; a proposal to which he cordially assented. During the latter part of his life he was deprived of the inestimable blessing of sight, but this severe dispensation he bore

with meek submission to the will of his Heavenly Father; and now, through the mercy in which he ever trusted, he has entered the land of perfect vision.

The Right Rev. Dr. Vewler Short, late Bishop of St. Asaph; the Right Rev. the Bishop of Huron; the Right Rev. Dr. Smith, late Bishop of Victoria; and Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., complete the list of Vice-Presidents, who, within the year that is passed, have rested from their earthly labours. The Rev. W. J. Edmonds, who is Secretary of the district in which the latter, of these resided, and who became personally acquainted with him, thus refers to his lamented death:—

It is difficult for those who do not know the county of Devon to understand the estimate in which Sir Thomas D. Acland was held. He had lived so long he had done so much, he had interested himself in so many schemes for promoting the welfare of his fellow-creatures, that he had come to be known in his own Devonshire as 'the good Sir Thomas.' He knew what men said of him—it was not possible for him not to know—but he was never injured by it. He seemed continually to be striving to discover what was due, from a man in his position, to all around him, to perceive and know the things he ought to do, and he sought grace and power faithfully to fulfil the same.

The Bible Society had his warmest sympathy; he entered fully into the magnificence of its simple object. He was an earnest philanthropist, and could condescend not only to men of low estate, but to the humblest methods by which their estate might be raised; but he had no notion of any plans or methods which did not, in some way or other, spring out of God's revealed will; and so the circulation of the Book which reveals that will was ever a cherished scheme. Moreover, in politics and religion alike, he was never a party man.

What must be deferred to the better age to come, he was willing to submit to defer; but what could be done now, what could be realized now, he was not willing to defer. In this way, it came about that he loved the Bible Society's organisation. To his mind it was a goodly thing and pleasant, that the torn and divided Christian community should be united in work, and, if possible, in spirit. No man was a truer son of the Church of England than he; but his sympathies could never be narrowed. He recognised the claims of humanity upon his warmest sympathies. He was catholic in the best and highest sense of the term, and his memory is cherished by Nonconformists as well as by Churchmen. His marble statue, which was erected in Northminster, Exeter, ten years ago, bears the following inscription:—

'Erected as a tribute of affectionate respect for private worth and public integrity, and in testimony of admiration for the generous heart and open hand which have been ever ready to protect the weak, to relieve the needy, and to succour the distressed of whatever party, race, or creed.'

The universal sentiment that his character was fixed, and could not be spoiled by praise, found expression in the single line under his

name :—‘*Praesenti tibi maturos largimur honores.*’ His death was a fitting close to his life. He was active rather than meditative ; he worked on to the last. His morning prayers were over, his Bible was ready that he might read the daily lessons, as usual, when, he became faint, and was gone.

If he had a wish as to the manner of his death, it was granted. He was an admirer of Cowper, and often quoted long passages from ‘*The Task.*’ Amongst others, not long before his death, he repeated with great feeling the words—

‘ And so at last,
My share of duties decently fulfilled,
May some disease, not tardy to perform
Its destined office, yet with gentle stroke,
Dismiss me weary to a safe retreat,
Beneath the turf that I have often trod.’

And now beneath that turf he lies. He had often trod it. There, fourteen years before, he had laid his beloved wife ; thither, while strength lasted, he had gone day by day, not with morbid feelings, but with devout resignation to God’s Will ; and he has bequeathed to us the memory of an example, not faultless, indeed, yet secure from human blame, not only because he did so much for his fellow-men, but because all knew that the motive which governed his actions was a simple desire to do what he considered right in the sight of God.

The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that the following names have been added to the list of Vice-Presidents :—His Highness the Maharajah Duleép Singh, the Hon. and Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, and the Rev. Lord Dynevor.

FUNDS.—The wants of your Society in respect of means wherewith to carry on its extensive work have been supplied in a most bounteous and encouraging manner, through the goodness of an ever gracious Giver. The Free Contributions from Auxiliaries, the Annual Subscriptions, the Collections, and the Legacies all show an increase on the receipts of the previous year amounting in the aggregate to £6,616. In addition to this, one generous benefactor, Thomas William Hill, Esq., of Bristol, has placed in trust property of the estimated value of £20,000, the interest of which is to be appropriated to the use of the Society after his death. There has been a slight decrease in the amount of donations ; but with the exception of the year 1865 when a single legacy of £15,000 raised the income far above the average, the receipts of the present year for general purposes have

been the largest that the Society has ever known. Twenty years ago they amounted to the sum of £56,683, now they have reached a total of £99,284¹⁰/₄. Well may the friends of Bible circulation exclaim with gratitude, 'This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.'

The Receipts of the year from all ordinary sources have amounted to £183,944¹⁷/₈, of which £84,660⁷/₄ have been the proceeds of sales of Bibles and Testaments. On account of the China Fund, £150 have been received; and on account of the Roxburgh Fund, £101¹⁴/₆, making a total of £184,196¹²/₂.

The sum applicable to the General Purposes of the Society is made up of the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
Free Contributions from Auxiliaries	55,649	7	4
Legacies	26,614	14	4
Donations	11,910	12	6
Annual subscriptions	2,811	8	5
Dividends	1,977	8	4
Collections	320	19	5
	<hr/>		
	£99,284	10	4

The Receipts from the Sale of Scriptures at home and abroad are larger than those of the preceding year:—

	£	s.	d.
Home sales	50,926	0	11
Foreign sales	33,734	6	5
	<hr/>		
	£84,660	7	4

The ordinary Payments of the year have amounted to £181,065¹¹/₄, and if to this sum is added £1,788¹⁹/₅ on account of the China Fund, £100 on account of the Roxburgh Fund, and £220⁹/₉ the balance due on account of the Building Fund, a total is reached of £183,175⁰/₆.

The donations of the year have been on a most liberal scale, and though they are not quite equal to those of the preceding year, when many large sums were given with

the special view of supplying the German and French soldiers with the Word of God, they have yet yielded a total of £11,910 12 6, some of the principal items of which are given in the following list:—

H. U.	£1000	0	0
Wintle, Rev. T. D., Paignton, Devon, to promote the sale of the Scriptures in Roman Catholic countries.	1000	0	0
A Friend in Western Ontario, Canada	500	0	0
Babington, Mrs. John, Brighton, in accordance with the expressed wishes of her sister, Charlotte Elliott, deceased.	500	0	0
Hibernian Bible Society	500	0	0
Wright, Miss Mary Ann, Hull.	500	0	0
Pease, Charles, Esq., Darlington	400	0	0
Pease, Arthur, Esq., ditto.	300	0	0
A Friend.	200	0	0
G. M. E., per Mrs. Ranyard	200	0	0
Hebert, Rev. Charles, Lowestoft	200	0	0
Hubbard, W. E., Esq., Horsham	200	0	0
A Friend (additional)	150	0	0
In Memory of a Brother.	105	0	0
A Lover of Jesus. Matthew vi. 1-4	100	0	0
A second Thank-offering, with prayer that the Word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified	100	0	0
A Thank-offering for mercies received	100	0	0
A Yorkshire Friend.	100	0	0
Anderson, T. D., Esq., Farnham.	100	0	0
Andrews, William, Esq., Liverpool	100	0	0
Barclay, J. G., Esq., Lombard Street.	100	0	0
Bevan, R. C. L., Esq., ditto	100	0	0
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell, Bart.	100	0	0
Buxton, T. Fowell, Esq.	100	0	0
Dalton, W. H., Esq., Cockspur Street	100	0	0
G. R., Devon	100	0	0
Heyworth, Lawrence, Esq. (the late), Liverpool	100	0	0
Howard, Mrs. H., Brereton Hall, Congleton	100	0	0
Kemble, Mrs. Henry, Camberwell	100	0	0
Mawbey, Joseph, Esq., Harrogate	100	0	0
Mills, John Remington, Esq., Tunbridge Wells.	100	0	0
Peckover, Miss Jane, Wisbech.	100	0	0
Thackwray, Miss, Castle Donington	100	0	0
Wilson, W., Esq., per Hibernian Bible Society	100	0	0
Beldam Johns, F. M., Esq., Bishop's Stortford	88	15	0
Hill, Ven. Archdeacon, Hasland	75	0	0
Bettelheim, Dr. B. J. (the late), of Brookfield, Missouri, towards expense of printing his translation of the New Testament in Japanese	74	0	0
Budgett, Mr. and Mrs. J. S., Ealing Park.	52	10	0
Dent, Allcroft and Co. Messrs., Wood Street	52	10	0
Allen, W. S., Esq., M.P., per Rev. E. Whieldon, Cheadle	50	0	0
Briscoe, Miss, Bathford, Bath	50	0	0

Briscoe, Miss S., ditto.	£50	0	0
Cooke, W., Esq., Pinner.	50	0	0
Dixon, Colonel John, Seymour Street.	50	0	0
Edwards, Miss, per Mr. S. Wiseman, Norwich.	50	0	0
E. Y. W.	50	0	0
Harland, Thomas, Esq., Bridlington.	50	0	0
Haycroft, H., Esq., Cork.	50	0	0
Jackson, Captain T. Lee, Madras Army.	50	0	0
J. R. F.	50	0	0
Lowe, Hustler, Esq., Bath.	50	0	0
Mendham, Mrs. Sophia, Hastings.	50	0	0
Pitt, George, Esq., Winkfield.	50	0	0
Porter, Miss Anne, Birlingham.	50	0	0
Smith, Messrs. George and Sons, Glasgow.	50	0	0
Sutton, Alfred, Esq., Reading.	50	0	0
Wainwright, W., Esq., Woking.	50	0	0
Western, G. A., Esq., Gloucester Place.	50	0	0
Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. M., Robertstown.	50	0	0

The Legacies show an increase of £6,180"5"2 on those of the previous year. Whilst they tell of serious losses which your Society has sustained through the death of friends, who, whilst life remained, contributed liberally to its funds, and took a deep interest in its work, they also testify to the value which they put upon the Word of God, and the anxiety which they felt, that wherever man's habitation was found there the light of Divine Truth should shine, and dispel the darkness of a corrupt and sinful nature. Some of the principal bequests are included in the following list:—

Schröder, Miss Isabella, late of Bentley, Hants.	5000	0	0
Wilkinson, Miss Betsy, late of Kennington.	3220	8	5
Abbott, John, Esq., late of Halifax, Yorkshire.	3000	0	0
Hamilton, Augustus F., Esq., late of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight.	1000	0	0
Pollard, William, Esq., late of Hertford.	1000	0	0
Runciman, Dr. John, R.N., late of Stirling.	1000	0	0
Davidson, Colin, Esq., late of Inverness (additional).	800	0	0
Michell, Miss Maria R., late of Bath.	670	0	0
Burd, Mrs. Mary, late of Wantage.	500	0	0
Davidson, Mrs. Isabella, late of Conway.	500	0	0
Hutchings, Mrs. Ann H., late of Weymouth.	500	0	0
Marsh, Hon. Mrs. Louisa H., late of Beckenham.	500	0	0
Risdon, Mrs. Eliza H., late of Birlingham.	500	0	0
Sawyer, Rev. William G., late of Leamington Hastings, Rugby.	500	0	0

Whittingham, John Esq., late of Jamaica.	£456	17	0
Guest, Mrs. Elizabeth, late of Edge Hill, Liverpool	400	0	0
Cave, Mrs. Frances R., late of Clevedon, Somerset	300	0	0
Hamer, John, Esq., late of Preston	300	0	0
Hopkins, Henry, Esq., late of Hobart Town	300	0	0
Amman de Schwanberg, Madlle., late of Brussels	258	3	0
Welby, Miss Elizabeth, late of Spondon, Derby (additional)	255	0	0
Rogers, George, Esq., late of High Harrogate	250	0	0
Clason, Madlle. Marie A. C., late of Geneva	206	13	2
Bickford, Nicholas, Esq., late of Newton Bushel, Devon	200	0	0
Colton, Miss Mary, late of Cambridge	200	0	0
Darby, Mrs. Lucy, late of Ebbw Vale Park	200	0	0
Dixon, Richard, Esq., late of Brighton	200	0	0
Dougal, John, Esq., late of Ratho	200	0	0
Ellis, Mrs. Mary, late of Bath	200	0	0
Foulkes, John, Esq., late of Aberdovey	200	0	0
Moyes, Miss Janet, late of Edinburgh	200	0	0
Ross, James, Esq., late of Kingstown, Dublin	200	0	0
Turner Mrs. Fanny R., late of Kirkdale, Lancashire	200	0	0
Chapman, Mrs. Sarah, late of Scarborough	150	0	0
Ballance, Henry, Esq., late of Ventnor	100	0	0
Bowman, Richard W., Esq., late of Monkwearmouth	100	0	0
Brewer, John, Esq., late of Walsall	100	0	0
Collier, Miss Ann, late of Ringley, Bolton	100	0	0
Craik, Miss Julia, late of Forest Hill	100	0	0
Dawson, Mrs. Elizabeth, late of Barmborough, Yorkshire	100	0	0
Elbank, Lord, late of Darn Hall, Eddlestone, N.B.	100	0	0
Gooding, Francis, Esq., late of Dunster, Somerset	100	0	0
Hunt, Miss Anna, late of Yoxall, Staffordshire	100	0	0
Jacomb, Henry H., Esq., late of Notting Hill	100	0	0
Jalland, Miss Ann, late of Barton-on-Humber	100	0	0
Lambert, Mrs. Elizabeth, late of Liverpool	100	0	0
Moore, Thomas, Esq., late of Tooting	100	0	0
Pease, Joseph, Esq., late of Darlington	100	0	0
Smith, Mrs. Martha, late of Lutterworth	100	0	0
Sutcliffe, John, Esq., late of Rawden, Yorkshire	100	0	0
Wall, Rev. Martin S., late of Torquay	100	0	0
Whalley, John, Esq., late of South Stockton, Yorkshire	100	0	0
Whitehouse, Henry B., Esq., late of Wolverhampton	100	0	0
Wood, James, Esq., late of Taunton	100	0	0

The Financial Engagements of the Society at the close of the year amounted to £127,970.7.4. This sum includes the estimated cost of editions passing through the press in this country amounting to £46,355, as well as of numerous editions in course of printing in the various fields of foreign labour occupied by the Society, a list of which is here appended:—

In France, at Paris—

8,000 French Bibles, Ostervald, 8vo.

In Holland, at Amsterdam—

5,000 Dutch Bibles, Pearl, 16mo., M. R.

10,000 " Ditto, 8vo.

At Wageningen—

20,000 Dutch New Testaments, 32mo.

In Germany, at Cologne—

15,000 German Bibles, 16mo.

50,000 Ditto, small 8vo.

25,000 Ditto, 8vo.

10,000 Ditto, large 8vo.

5,000 Danish Bibles, 8vo.

53,000 German New Testaments and Psalms, 32mo.

20,000 Ditto ditto ditto 12mo.

30,000 German parts of the New Testament, 32mo.

At Frankfurt—

3,000 Romanese Bible, 8vo. Oberland dialect.

25,000 German Bibles, small 8vo.

10,000 Ditto 8vo.

50,000 German New Testaments and Psalms, 32mo.

At Berlin—

20,000 German Bibles, 8vo.

50,000 Ditto small 8vo.

24,000 Hebrew Bible, 16mo.

20,000 German New Testaments and Psalms, 12mo.

30,000 Ditto ditto ditto 8vo.

5,000 Polish New Testaments and Psalms, 12mo. Gothic.

10,000 Ditto ditto ditto 12mo. Latin.

At Sulzbach—

10,000 German Bibles, 8vo., Van Ess.

5,000 Ditto Psalms, 32mo. Van Ess.

At Leipzig—

10,000 Latin New Testaments and Psalms, 32mo.

50,000 German ditto ditto 32mo.

In Austria, at Vienna—

25,000 Lettish New Testaments and Psalms, 32mo.

15,000 Hungarian Bibles, small 8vo.

5,000 Bohemian ditto ditto

10,000 Ditto ditto 8vo.

12,500	Ditto	New Testaments and Psalms, 8vo.	
15,000	Ditto	ditto	ditto 32mo.
10,000	Hebrew	Bibles, 8vo.	
10,000	Ditto	Pentateuchs, 8vo.	
10,000	Ditto	and German Old Testaments, 4to.	
5,000	Ditto	and Italian Pentateuchs, 8vo.	
6,000	Ditto	and Polish ditto	8vo.
10,000	Ditto	and Judæo-German Old Testaments, 8vo.	
3,000	Ditto	ditto	Pentateuchs, 8vo.
5,000	Ditto	ditto	Psalms, 8vo.
2,000	Japanese,	St. John.	
In Hungary, at Pesth—			
5,000	Servian	New Testaments and Psalms, 8vo.	
10,000	Rouman	Bibles, 8vo.	
15,000	Hungarian	Bibles, 8vo.	
In Sweden, at Stockholm—			
5,000	Swedish	Bibles, 12mo.	
In Norway, at Christiania—			
10,000	Norwegian	New Testaments, 32mo.	
5,000	Ditto	ditto	and Psalms, 32mo.
In Russia, at Dorpat—			
10,000	Dorpat,	Esthonian New Testaments and Psalms, 8vo.	
In Finland, at Abo—			
7,000	Finnish	Bibles, 8vo.	
At Helsingfors—			
20,000	Finnish	Bibles, small 8vo.	
In Switzerland, at Basle—			
1,000	Galla	Psalms.	
1,000	Ditto	St. John.	
1,000	Ditto	Genesis.	
2,000	Amharic	Octateuch.	
2,500	Gā	New Testaments.	
In Turkey, at Constantinople—			
10,000	Bulgarian	Bibles, 12mo. refs.	
5,000	Ditto	Proverbs, 16mo.	
3,000	Gheg-Albanian	Testaments and Psalms.	
2,000	Ditto	Four Gospels and Acts.	
In Roumania, at Jassy—			
10,000	Rouman	Bibles, 8vo. Ref.	
6,000	Ditto	8vo.	
5,000	Ditto	New Testaments, 32mo.	

In India, at Cuttack—

3,000 Oriya Deuteronomy.

In Ceylon, at Colombo—

3,000 Singhalese St. Luke.

At Singapore—

1,000 Malay Exodus.

1,000 Ditto Psalms.

3,000 Ditto Proverbs.

In China, at Hong Kong—

10,000 New Testaments, Nanking Mandarin Colloquial.

In Victoria, at Melbourne—

2,500 Old Testaments in the Ancient Syriac.

ISSUES.—The exceptionally large circulation of the Scriptures during the late war prevents any fair comparison between the issues of the past and the preceding year. By referring, however, to the issues recorded in the year 1870, it will be found that in two years there has been an increase to the extent of 398,171 volumes. The number of copies sent out from the London warehouse, inclusive of English and foreign editions, has amounted to 1,384,850 copies. The issues from the foreign Depôts, of Scriptures printed abroad, have reached a total of 1,199,507. The subjoined table gives the classification of the issues:—

From the Depôt in Queen Victoria Street—

Bibles	526,101	
Integral parts of Old Testament	62,369	
New Testaments	540,651	
New Testaments and Psalms	14,543	
Integral parts of New Testament	241,186	
	<hr/>	1,384,850

From Depôts abroad—

Bibles	186,348	
Integral parts of Old Testament	68,808	
New Testaments and New Testaments and Psalms	542,459	
Integral parts of New Testament	401,892	
	<hr/>	1,199,507
		<hr/>
		2,584,357

The total issues of the Society now amount to 65,884,095 copies.

The advantage of the Annual Conference of the District Secretaries, who assemble every year in the month of February in the metropolis, can scarcely be overrated. All on whom falls the burden of responsibility, especially when engaged in any Christian calling, know the value of friendly counsel. It is always useful to look at any subject which we are called upon to handle through a different medium than that of our individual apprehension, and to correct our own idiosyncrasies by the judgment of other men. Such a process tends to give to the mind its proper balance, to relieve it of some notions which, though plausible in theory, are inapplicable in practice, and to confirm it in the adoption of a course which has been tested by the intelligence of others, and has received the sanction of their experience. And if such an interchange of thought and feeling is useful at all times in such a body of men, much more so when, as recently, death has been busy in thinning its ranks, by addressing its summons to some of the seniors of the staff, and has necessitated the enlistment of others as yet new to the work involved in their important office. It is just ten years since the same pen, which now traces these lines was employed in its first effort of a similar kind, and only four names of District Secretaries which were then on the muster-roll of the Society appear upon it now. Six new names have been added to it within this brief period, and though, through God's mercy, there has been no loss either in weight of Christian character, or mental power, or efficiency of service, yet it is evident that maturity of experience could not have been attained, and that information gathered from those who have long been bearing the burden and heat of the day must have been most helpful and encouraging. The Reports which the District Secretaries have this year been able to present to the Committee, show neither diminution of energy on the part of those who plead the Society's cause nor of interest on the part of those who support it. For convenience sake, the statistics of the various districts and the impressions which the year's labours have produced, are condensed within the compass of a single report, which is here given, but the condition of the separate fields of

labour will be best gathered from the individual record which each Secretary presents of his own work.

It is our privilege and pleasure now to present, in a condensed form, a Report of our Districts, and thus to show the state of the Society in England and Wales. We do so with feelings of devout gratitude to Him, through whose mercy we have been spared again to meet to recount the labours of the past, and to anticipate the work of the future. God has protected us in our constant journeyings. His watchfulness and care have been over us: His love has cheered us, and His grace has supported us. His faithfulness and goodness have again been manifested in the success which has attended our labours, for the review of the year now closed assures us that the Society is maintaining its hold upon the affections of the Christian people of this land, and is increasingly a power for good both at home and abroad.

Adhering to the usual form, we request your attention to the following statement:—

I. LOCAL SOCIETIES.

At the date of our last Report there were 4,314 Societies. Of these 55 have since become extinct; 95 have been formed during the past year, making the number at present in existence 4,354, which is larger than at any previous period. The following is a summary:—

Auxiliaries	818
Branches	386
Associations	3,150
	—————1,354

This is an increase of 40 Societies, and amongst them are some new Juvenile Associations. These we regard with much pleasure, for undoubtedly to imbue the minds of the young with a healthy interest in our noble Institution, and to implant in their affections an enthusiasm for its high and holy mission, is to establish an instrumentality the potency and extent of which cannot be determined.

II. MEETINGS.

The number of Meetings reported as having been held in our Districts is 2,598, namely:

Annual	2,297
Formation	86
Extra	215
	—————2,598

These give an average of more than 49 every week. They have been attended as follows:—

By Officers of the Society	1,385
By Deputed Visitors	769
Meetings held without a Deputation	90
	—————2,244

To these must be added the Returns of the Local Agents 354
 ————— 2,598

We desire to express our deep sense of the value and importance of the Public Meetings annually, and at other times, held on behalf of the Society. They not only materially help to increase its funds, but are a chief means of imparting the information necessary to sustain the interest felt in its operations. They also tend to promote a spirit of love and harmony amongst the members of the Church of Christ, and afford them an opportunity of practically manifesting that they are one in Him. The character of the Meetings of the past year, both as regards the number of persons attending them, and the tone by which they have been pervaded, gives us much cause for gratitude and hope.

III. FUNDS.

Through the diversion of British charity into foreign channels during the past year, and from the many demands that have been made upon it, the income of most of the Societies supported by voluntary subscriptions has been lessened. We are happy to be able to state that, in our case both the Free Contributions, and the amount received for the sale of the Scriptures, has increased.

The comparison of last year with the one preceding stands thus:—

1870		1871	
Free	Purchase	Free	Purchase
£18,614	£32,381	£49,007	£32,674

From this it is seen that the Free Contributions are £393 in advance; and they are also above the average of the last three years. The Purchase Account is £293 more than in 1870, and this is also above the triennial average.

IV. ISSUES.

The number of copies issued to our Local Societies for home circulation amounts to 618,591, *i.e.* 302,294 Bibles, 239,212 Testaments, 77,085 Portions, or 2,509 fewer than in the previous year. This decrease need not occasion surprise when it is remembered that the Society has been the means of scattering so many millions of the Scriptures in England and Wales. Though the issues are fewer the Purchase Account is larger; thus is it indicated that the people value the Word of God and show their appreciation of it by giving more for it.

V. COLPORTAGE.

Colportage has been continued in various parts of the country during the past year, and the following is the number of copies circulated by this special agency:—

By 12 Colporteurs, whose salary and expenses are wholly or partly paid by the Parent Society	Copies
By Voluntary Colporteurs at Hill-Top.	27,804
By Mrs. Colonel Bell	4,037
	3,497
Carried forward	35,338

Brought forward	35,338
River Colportage :—	
Sold in Liverpool Dock and on board Vessels (2 Colporteurs)	4,196
Sold at Southampton Docks, Wharfs and Shipping, by Colporteur Charles Domoney	885
Gifts	600
	<hr/>
	1,485
Sold by the Agents of the Thames Church Mission during the year	4,785
Sold by the Agents of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society during the year	752
	<hr/>
	11,218
	<hr/>
	46,556

Though this system is attended with considerable expense, and so ought not to be adopted except when circumstances render it necessary, it is nevertheless a means by which the Scriptures are brought within the reach of many who would not otherwise receive them, and the reports of the several Colporteurs contain many pleasing proofs that the blessing of Almighty God has followed their labours.

CONCLUSION.

We have to regret that in almost all our reports reference is made to the removal by death of several valued friends and warm supporters of the Society, and amongst them is one of our own colleagues, who, after years of devoted service, was somewhat suddenly called to his rest and reward. Whilst we pay a tribute of deserved respect to their memory, we pray that their vacated places may soon be filled, and we are encouraged to believe that our prayer will be answered, for in some instances already, there are those who are willing and able to carry on the work with the same earnestness and zeal as their predecessors.

It is not without fear that we go forth to the labours of another year. There is much in the present state of the country to render it difficult for Christians to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. Ecclesiastical and political questions are leading to many divisions, and the truth concerning them is not always spoken in love. Infidelity and Superstition are loudly asserting their claims, and many are led from the simplicity of the Truth as it is in Jesus. Our ground of confidence lies in the Volume which it is our mission to aid in circulating, and in the principles of the Society we represent. The Bible is its own defender, and if its voice is heard speaking in all its integrity, the errors of the day will be best refuted. 'The prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream; and he that hath My Word let him speak My Word faithfully. What is the chaff to the wheat? saith the Lord.' Looking for the grace and strength of the Holy Spirit to fulfil this injunction, we once more commence our work, encouraged by the words addressed of old to Israel, "Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

Now may the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make us perfect in every good work to do His will, working in us that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

GEO. T. EDWARDS
JAMES A. PAGE
J. P. HEWLETT
CHARLES SWALLOW
G. T. BIRCH

WALTER J. EDMONDS
GEORGE ROBBINS
WM. DICKENS LEWIS
WM. MAJOR PAULL
C. DE BOINVILLE.

Such is a brief summary of the work done and of the results produced throughout the kingdom by means of the valuable agency which you employ.

Reference will now be made to the Reports which each District Secretary has presented of his own work. Mr. G. T. Edwards still occupies the Northern District, though its boundaries have been somewhat changed. In the course of the year he has given personal attendance at 163 Public Meetings, 139 of which have been in his own district. These, however, have been but a small proportion of the number actually held, which have reached a total of 354, and have been attended either by other members of the staff or by kind friends who volunteer their services for such a purpose. Of these 21 are new organizations, whilst 4 only appear in the list of those which have ceased to exist. Mr. Edwards has also under his superintendence a Local Agent, to whose efficient labours he thus refers :—

Mr. E. Lister has now been eight years occupying the post of Local Agent in the north, making the populous town of Newcastle-on-Tyne the centre of his operations. He works northwards to within a short distance of the Tweed and the Cheviots, southwards over a great portion of the county of Durham, and westwards to the borders of Cumberland. Residing in the midst of the most densely populated part of the north of England, he gives to this teeming hive of industry an amount of minute attention which your District Secretary could not give, and which, as disproportionate to the mere pecuniary result, is not excessive when the spiritual needs of so large an operative class have to be cared for. He is continually going from village to village among miners and colliers, workers in forges and foundries, in engine-works and ship-building yards, with the one object of bringing before them the claims of the Word of God and of the Society which seeks to bring it to their doors. During the past year he attended nearly a hundred Public Meetings, besides Conferences and meetings of Committees. About a dozen new Associations

were formed by him, while others were visited and revived; canvassers and collectors have been set to work where practicable, while juvenile gatherings and addresses to Sunday Schools have not been overlooked.

Referring to Colportage, some interesting information is given of the profitable employment of individual wealth for the purpose of circulating among the masses of the people a wholesome literature, in which special prominence is given to the Word of God. Such an example may not be without its influence in inducing others to go and do likewise:—

In the county of Durham three book-hawkers are kept constantly at work by the Messrs. Pease of Darlington, whose earnest efforts to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of the very large body of workmen in their employment is worthy of all praise, and furnish an example which all who occupy similar positions would do well to imitate. While these book-hawkers circulate all kinds of healthy literature, special attention is given to the circulation of the Word of God, copies of which they draw from the Dépôts of our Society. In the south-western part of the same county two similar agents are employed by Mr. Bowman of Gainford, near Barnard Castle, and other friends, and they, too, promote the sale of the Scriptures as they go their rounds among the mining and agricultural population.

The review which Mr. Edwards is able to take of the general state of his district is as satisfactory to the Committee as it must be encouraging to himself:—

In accordance with the plan proposed and sanctioned last year, some considerable modification was made in the arrangement of districts, especially those in the northern part of the kingdom, by which I gave up Cheshire to Mr. Page and Shropshire to Mr. Lewis, receiving in exchange a considerable portion of North and East Yorkshire. This has made my district more compact, the whole of it now lying together, though the area is larger than before and the number of Societies greater. It is hoped that this re-arrangement—which was dictated not by personal predilections, but by a desire to promote the economical and efficient working of our districts—will be found conducive to this end. In consideration, however, of the large amount of work devolving on Mr. Lewis, while the whole of Wales is on his hands, I undertook to work Shropshire for the past year, and was glad to be able to aid my colleague to that extent.

Before taking leave of my district in its original form, it may be interesting to compare what it yielded for the general objects of the Society twenty years ago, when it was committed to my care, with what it produced last year; for though in the present report the list of *Societies* and *meetings* is given in connection with the *revised* district, the comparison of *issues* and *receipts* is made on the basis of the *old one*, as most of the contributions received last year would be the result of the labours of 1870. Taking, then, a retrospect of twenty years, I find that in 1851 my

district yielded in *Free Contributions* £2,812. In 1871 it yielded £5,171. Taking each county separately, the following is the comparison:—

	1851.			1871.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cheshire	475	0	0	948	0	0
Cumberland	464	0	0	712	0	0
Durham	361	0	0	764	0	0
Lancashire (part)	341	0	0	605	0	0
Isle of Man	182	0	0	240	0	0
Northumberland	265	0	0	782	0	0
Shropshire	486	0	0	767	0	0
Westmoreland	238	0	0	358	0	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£2,812	0	0	£5,171	0	0

Thus the Free Contributions of the district have nearly doubled in twenty years, a result which, while calling for thankfulness, is due rather to the abundant blessing of Him who giveth the increase, than to the planting and watering of the labourer.

There are always some spots brighter than others connected with the remembrance of Meetings which have been attended, and in closing his report, Mr. Edwards calls to mind one or two of these:—

I may mention an interesting meeting at Ripon, presided over by the energetic Bishop, and where the venerable Dean, Dr. McNeile, after sending a note of apology for non-attendance, put in his appearance, and delivered one of his characteristic and weighty addresses. The York anniversary, which I attended for the first time, was very far from illustrating the proverbial dulness of cathedral cities, for the meeting was earnest and spirited, the chairman, Mr. Leeman, M.P., delivering an address replete with interesting information, while a collection of £32 bore witness to the liberality of the audience. At Gateshead, a populous town on the south bank of the Tyne, I was able to make a comparison after an interval of twenty years. In 1851 I attended the first meeting there, with a handful of people and one minister of the town present, and a collection at the close of £2. Last year the meeting was in the new and spacious Town Hall, which was filled to overflowing; the Rector, Archdeacon Prest, was surrounded by a dozen ministers of the various churches, all of whom, with the Committee and officers, had previously enjoyed the kind hospitality of the Rectory, while at the close a collection of nearly £20 was made. Such tokens of progress are not a little cheering.

Never I believe was the interest in the Society's great work more deep, and widespread among all classes of Christians than at the present time, and the accounts which were given at our various anniversaries of the wonderful circulation in connection with the Franco-German war, the opening of the city of the Pope to our operations, the growing work in emancipated Spain, with the cheering tidings from almost every part of the great mission field, have struck in many hearts chords which will long

continue to vibrate. May our beloved Society persevere in sowing beside all waters, and prepare the way for the coming of Him 'who shall be as the light of the morning when the sun riseth,' and who will chase away the darkness of this sorrowful night with the glory and blessedness of the millennial day.

The Rev. J. A. Page, whose district during the last twenty years has been co-extensive with the county of York, has consented, in order to facilitate the more convenient visitation of the different counties, to give up that portion of it which lies to the north of a line drawn from the Ribble to the Humber, and in its stead to accept the superintendence of Cheshire and the Northern and Eastern Divisions of the county of Derby. The total number of Societies, for the oversight of which he is now responsible, amounts to 336. Of these 18 are new, no fewer than 13 of them being Juvenile Associations, in the formation and maintenance of which valuable institutions Mr. Page takes a special interest. He has also thought it best no longer to permit the vitality of certain Societies, 23 in number, to remain a doubtful question; they had for some time been dragging out a miserable existence, scarcely giving signs of life, yet refusing to die; but at length he has pronounced them extinct; and if any of them are disposed to dispute the fact, they must do so through the evidence of a new life more active in its nature, and more faithful in its results. The total number of Meetings held in the district has amounted to 179, of which Mr. Page has attended 112, besides making himself responsible for 28 on behalf of his colleagues. This number was far below the usual average; but domestic engagements of an important nature necessitated his absence for a time, and induced the Committee most cheerfully to grant the exemption from service for which he applied.

As Mr. Page in giving up a portion of his district is parting with an old and very faithful friend, or, at least, is consenting that the annual intercourse long held with that friend should now be shared by another, it is but natural that he should call to mind the days that are past, and dwell with some degree of satisfaction and gratitude on the fruits of such friendship. Speaking of the general state of his district, he says:—

Under this head it is somewhat difficult to decide whether 'The District' to be reported upon should be that upon which I have entered during the past year, or that in which I have laboured since my first connection with the Society. As it is, however, impossible to report financially respecting the new district, I will confine my remarks, in a great measure, to the general state of the one, for which the figures have been furnished in the usual comparative statement of receipts and issues.

And first, as regards the pecuniary returns from the Yorkshire District.

When twenty years ago I entered upon this sphere of labour, the late Mr. Dudley ventured to predict that the Free Contributions, which had averaged about £2,000 a year for the previous ten years, would be doubled in the next ten years. This prediction was fulfilled in the tenth year of my agency, when the Free Contributions for 1862 amounted to £1,462. Since that date I have felt, what I expressed in my report of the following year, that no very great further increase could be expected. Still it has been my cherished desire during the last few years of labour to see the Free Income amount to £5,000 before the expiration of twenty years. That expectation seemed to be doomed to disappointment year after year, and it is therefore a source of supreme satisfaction and profoundest thankfulness that at the close of the year in which I have given up the charge of a considerable portion of my well-loved sphere of labour, I am privileged to see my desire accomplished in finding that the Free Contributions from Yorkshire amount to £5,750, or, irrespective of a noble gift of £500 from a friend at York, to £5,250, being an increase, exclusive of that donation, of £838 over the income of the previous year. A comparison of receipts for the first ten years of my charge of the Yorkshire District with those of the last ten years, as acknowledged in the Annual Reports, will show that, whereas in the first ten years the amount of Free Contributions was £31,965.1.6, the amount in the last ten years was £43,276.16.9, being an increase of upwards of £11,000 in the ten years, or an increase on the average of about £1,100 a year.

On giving up the charge of the old district, I trust I shall be pardoned for presenting in the Appendix the evidence that the Yorkshire Agency has not been what some confidently predicted it would be, when I was appointed as its Secretary—'a failure.' That evidence will, I think, appear satisfactory on an inspection of the comparison of receipts which I have presented, and by which it will be seen that in the twenty years of my Agency the Free Contributions have been £75,241, against £44,979 in the previous twenty years, being an increase of upwards of £30,000; a result for which I feel deeply thankful to Him who has given me the heart and the strength to labour, and who has 'prospered the work of my hands upon me.'

Mr. Page is scarcely sufficiently well acquainted with his new field of labour to speak of it with any degree of certainty, though he makes favourable mention of the Chester Auxiliary and of the Tattenhall Association, in connection with which latter he mentions the death of Mr. George Jackson, a warm supporter of the Society. He has, however, a few words of encouragement for his

Yorkshire friends, of whom he writes to the following effect:—

Of the Yorkshire Societies that of Sheffield claims the first mention for devotion to the good cause. A free gift of between £600 and £700 for the past year is a good proof of still increasing interest; and I have strong hope that the intention of raising the Free Contributions to £1,000 a year may be carried out ere long. A most energetic colleague has been appointed to assist our valued Secretary, Mr. Burbidge, and I augur good results from their united efforts. The Anniversaries were more than usually interesting and satisfactory in the following places: Brighouse, Castleford, Doncaster, Leeds, Farnley, Boston Spa, Selby, and Howden. The 'Garden Meeting' at Esholt Hall, the residence of our excellent friend, Mrs. Garnett, was a very successful one, and furnishes a good example for those of our friends who have mansions affording the same convenience. The 'Sale of Work, which was held by the young people under one of the magnificent trees, was a very interesting part of the proceedings which inaugurated the formation of the Esholt Association.

The Metropolitan District still continues to supply abundant matter for anxious thought and watchful care to the Rev. J. P. Hewlett, its laborious superintendent. The number of Societies comprised within the 12-mile radius now amounts to 273, or 17 less than were reported to be in existence last year. The Channel Islands, however, then formed part of the district, whereas they have now been transferred to the South-Eastern District, to which they more naturally belong, and their 24 organisations have been deducted from the one list and added to the other. Instead, therefore, of a loss of 17 there is an actual gain of 7. The number of meetings held has been 100, or 16 more than in the previous year, of which Mr. Hewlett has attended 74, besides 48 on behalf of his colleagues. In addition to this, 101 Committee Meetings have made a heavy claim upon his time and energies. When his present charge was first entrusted to him, he found many modifications of the existing system to be essentially needful, and the opportunities of conference with the local officers which these meetings afforded him were a valuable aid to him in the attainment of his object. As organisation becomes more perfect their importance to him may not be so urgent, but at present he still considers them one of the most valuable means of promoting the interests of the Society. Whilst the platform and the committee-room have been thus

utilized, the pulpit has not been neglected. Mr. Hewlett reports 17 sermons as having been preached by him, all of which helped to make the Society's work known to numbers who from inability or distaste do not attend public meetings. In fifteen instances collections were made, which amounted in the aggregate to a hundred guineas. Eight new Societies have been formed, and one is reported extinct, whose existence, however, had rather been in shadow than in substance.

Two colporteurs are still employed within the district, though their sales are scarcely sufficient to justify the expense incurred. Part of their duty is to canvass for subscribers for Bibles on behalf of the Ladies' Associations, and they have furnished the names of 1,145 persons who wished to avail themselves of this method of procuring the Scriptures. Speaking of the financial position of his district, Mr. Hewlett observes:—

In regard to the Free Contributions, I can with much thankfulness report a healthy increase; that is, an increase not attributable to any exceptional circumstances, but diffused over nearly the whole district, and marking a large proportion of the Societies in each county. This statement applies only to the Metropolitan District *proper*. The Channel Islands show a decrease in free contributions amounting to more than £100, and I can only hope that Mr. Robbins, to whose care they are now entrusted, may be able next year to make a very different statement.

The total Free Contributions from the district, *including the Islands*, has been £5,122.2.2. Last year it was £1,875.10.10. This shows an increase of £246.11.4. If, however, we take the Metropolitan District *proper*, by omitting from both years the Channel Islands, the result is much more favourable. The amount received last year was £4,359.8.7. This year it has been £1,709.1.0, showing an increase of £349.12.5; and several Societies are still going on with the payment of their old book debts.

The items for the several counties show that

	£	s.	d.	
Essex (part) has sent	0	11	11	less than last year.
Herts (part) "	13	7	6	" "
Kent (part) "	4	10	11	more " "
London "	209	11	3	" "
Middlesex "	43	13	7	" "
Surrey (part) "	106	16	1	" "

The statement of issues and payments shows a decrease in the number of copies to the extent of 3,522, but an increase in payments, on purchase account, of £370.6.4. Of this increase £115.6.10 is to the credit of the Channel Islands, the remainder, £254.19.6, to that of the Metropolitan District. The exact figures for the two years are—

			£	s.	d.
1870.	Copies, 56,461.	.	Received, 3,856	18	5
1871.	„ 52,939	.	„ 4,227	4	9

In estimating the contributions of the great Metropolis, it should not be forgotten that a large amount (it is believed something like £1,000) is annually paid direct to this house, and so lost to the credit of the district. Still, it must be felt and admitted that London does not contribute in proportion to the wealth of her Christian citizens.

After throwing out one or two suggestions which he thinks may tend to quicken the zeal of many whose sympathies are already enlisted in the service of the Society, and to promote its best interests, Mr. Hewlett thus sums up the observations which a year's additional experience has enabled him to make:—

In conclusion, it may be permitted me to express the sincere delight with which I think of the *simplicity* of the work undertaken by the Society, and therefore of that committed to its representatives.

We live in the midst of a Babel of utterances from the various so-called 'schools of thought.' Most discordant are they, yet all agreeing in one thing—the contumacious denial—virtual if not formal—of the absolute truth and authority of the Bible. Divines denying Divinity; philologists coolly asserting that a certain language was used in Egypt eight thousand five hundred years before the Christian era; physiologists affirming that a very small portion of mankind have sprung from Adam and Eve, if, indeed, such personages ever existed, or laboriously tracing the whole race to the monkey and the jelly fish; and in the lower classes of society their leaders preaching and printing blatant blasphemies such as Paine and Voltaire never uttered: these and many such are assailing, more or less consciously, the truth of the Bible, and to the extent of their influence are undermining popular faith in its contents. It is no part of the duty of your District Secretaries, as such, to refute these wretched teachings. But in the simple circulation of the Book, not a little promoted as it is by their labours, they are most effectually opposing and refuting the errors of the day. The Bible is its own best apologist, and the best antidote to all the hostile theories suggested either by that wisdom of the world which is foolishness with God, or by that malicious wickedness which neither fears God nor regards man. Firmly convinced that that Word is Truth, and will remain in undiminished majesty and power when the follies of the day and their authors are alike forgotten, it is our happiness to go forth hopeful and trusting to the duties of another year.

The Thames Church Mission and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society have again received a money grant, as well as a discount of 10 per cent. upon their sales, on condition that they each employ a colporteur, whose whole time shall be given to the circulation of the Scrip-

tures among the crews of English and foreign ships that enter the port of London. It is perhaps taken too much for granted that because some sailors, when they come on shore after a long voyage, allow their light-heartedness to get the better of their judgment, and yield to temptations which degrade the man and bring dishonour upon his profession, that therefore the generality of those who go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters, have but little concern about the interests of their immortal souls. But this is far from being the case. There is no finer character than that of the hardy, honest, open-hearted sailor, trained to perfect discipline, and ever ready to imperil his own life so that he may but insure the safety of the ship to which he belongs. And if any would question whether there are amongst these, thoughtful and earnest men, willing to be guided by the law of God, and anxious to learn the way of salvation, the simple fact that the Thames Church Mission has in one year sold to such men 4,785 copies of the Scriptures, which have realised £357⁶/₁, is the best answer that can be given. The sales of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society are more limited, but these have amounted to 752 copies, at a cost of £67.

The report of another year's work in the large and important district entrusted to the care of Mr. Charles Swallow does not yield any incidents of a striking character. He reports the number of Societies of which he has the supervision as amounting to 328, of which 164 have held public meetings. Mr. Swallow has given personal attendance at 169 meetings, 112 of which have been in his own district, and 57 in those of his colleagues. Ten new Societies have been formed, and none are reported as extinct, though some are on the very brink of the grave. The Free Contributions have amounted to £5,048¹²/₁, which is a decrease of £321²/₄ on those of the previous year. This deficiency, however, is accounted for by the neglect of two or three Societies to remit before the close of the year, and by the death of one of the treasurers just as the accounts were being made up. This being the case, the loss is only apparent and temporary. The deficiency of the present year will be in excess the year fol-

lowing. The issues of his district are thus referred to by Mr. Swallow:—

The Issues and Purchase Account for the last three years, were as follows:—

	Issues.	Purchase Account.
1869	106,553	£1,718 2 10
1870	114,499	£5,826 16 9
1871	108,670	£5,326 13 10
3	329,722	£15,871 13 5
Average	109,907	£5,290 11 1

It will thus be seen that the number of copies issued in 1871 was slightly *below*, and the Purchase Account—the value of the books—slightly *above*, the average of the three years. An average circulation of 109,000 copies per annum must be looked upon as somewhat encouraging, representing, as it does, the sale of a copy to every 32nd person of the population—men, women, and children included.

There are five colporteurs employed, whose joint sales have reached a total of 20,585 volumes. Independently of this, the Hill Top volunteers have, with their usual zeal and success, disposed of 4,037 copies. Mr. Swallow mentions one remarkable fact in connection with the extension of elementary schools, which is the large demand that has sprung up for Bibles with maps. One bookseller, who has a sub-Depôt of your Society, and has hitherto confined his sales to the books which it furnishes, has been obliged, in order to meet the wants of his customers, to procure from the trade 2,000 Bibles with maps, which he has sold at two shillings and ninepence per copy.

Mr. Swallow concludes his report with the following reference to the losses by death which the Society has sustained within his district:—

I must not conclude without referring, as I have done on former occasions, to the losses by death our Societies have sustained during the past year. The following names I beg to record:—

Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., for fifty years President of the Manchester Auxiliary. He was also President of the Tutbury Auxiliary, and presided at its meetings up to a comparatively recent period.

William Allen, Esq., for many years President of the Cheadle Auxiliary, and a very warm friend of the Society.

Rev. John H. Sharwood, Vicar of Walsall, and for twenty years President of that Auxiliary.

George Baker, Esq., Secretary of the Burslem Auxiliary for twenty-nine years.

Rev. John Harrison, for 15 years Secretary of the Stafford Auxiliary.

Mr. Joseph Lowndes, Secretary of the Wolstanton Branch for 32 years, and on the Committee of the Burslem Auxiliary for many years.

All these I had known for many years as our zealous friends, and the fact of their removal from one county in a single year, may well inspire the prayer, that I may be enabled to prosecute with fresh zeal the work entrusted to me—a work which is increasing year by year, whose importance can scarcely be over-estimated, and whose results eternity alone will reveal.

The Rev. G. T. Birch, whose district now embraces Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and the Southern Division of Derbyshire, reports a personal attendance at 149 meetings, of which 118 were in the counties superintended by himself and the remainder in the fields of labour which his colleagues cultivate. He also had the opportunity of preaching 13 times for the Society, five of which were in the Isle of Man. Whether in each or any of these instances a collection was given is not stated.

Five new Societies have been formed, and Mr. Birch has held 15 juvenile meetings, which he does not wish to reckon as new Societies until the perseverance of the young people has been tested. He reports 17 Societies as extinct, of which 5 were in Derbyshire, 5 in Nottinghamshire, and 7 in Lincolnshire.

No fewer than 176 Societies from various causes have held no meetings. It is quite true that if all would be content to trace out for themselves the information which the District Secretary is able to impart, and subscribe as liberally without a meeting as with, a vast amount of labour and a very great outlay might be saved. But experience teaches that not only is the sum collected after the meeting an item of some importance in the summary of receipts, but that the public meeting, if judiciously conducted, is one of the best means of maintaining existing interest and reviving flagging energy, and that though a Society may have a nominal existence, yet, apart from this wholesome stimulus, it soon droops and passes into decay. That there are exceptions to this rule, as to every other, there is no doubt, but most frequently in these cases the success is due not to the breach of the rule, but

to the activity of some individual who combines all offices in his own person, and to a great extent stands in the stead of a District Secretary, by communicating intelligence, exciting interest, and collecting funds. In alluding to the general state of the district, Mr. Birch says:—

I cannot refrain from offering my tribute of respect and love to the memory of the late Rev. W. Spencer, and stating that in those parts of his late district which I have visited he has often been spoken of with great kindness. 'I am sure that his genial manners, coupled with devotedness to his work, have caused many who attended his Bible meetings to entertain very 'sunny memories' of their late District Secretary.

Mr. Birch refers subsequently and separately to the different counties superintended by him. Speaking of Nottinghamshire, he says:—

There are many encouraging circumstances connected with Nottinghamshire. In the first place I meet with much sympathy in the town of Nottingham, far more than I should have met with in any other town, either in my present or my late district.

The clergy, with one or two exceptions, are warm friends of our Society. Several have collections in their churches in aid of our cause. In some instances they have offered me their pulpits, so that I might preach for our Society, opportunities which I always gladly embrace. One clergyman, the Rev. G. Wright, said that the proceeds of his Bible meeting, which I attended, were too small, and added, 'Come and give us a sermon, and the collection will be better.' This I did, and the collection on the Sunday morning amounted to more than £5, which was so much *extra*, as we certainly should not have had it without the sermon. I have also been asked by other Nottingham clergymen to give Bible Society addresses at their social gatherings, which I have occasionally been able to do, and always to very attentive audiences, especially when I have spoken of our work among the soldiers during the war, and the Bible Society's triumphal entry into Rome, and the printing and circulation of the Scriptures even in the Eternal City. I think that Nottingham offers many encouragements with respect to an increased support of the Bible Society. Our devoted friend, Colonel Holden, the President of the Nottingham Auxiliary, held a Bible meeting in his residence, Nuttall Temple, last August, when the collection was £40.

With reference to Derbyshire, Mr. Birch writes:—

I have to report of this county as usual, *i.e.* encouragingly! Our many friends are as devoted as ever. I name a few instances.

At Duffield I held an important meeting, our President, Rowland Smith, Esq., in the chair. T. Huish, Esq., a barrister, is the new Secretary here, and takes great interest in our Society. The collection was £8, and our friends at Duffield think they can send us £24 in subscriptions ere long. A month after this meeting I was, owing to the kind help of Mr.

and Mrs. Huish, able to hold a juvenile one in the same place, and form an Association from which I expect substantial results.

At Belper the subscriptions are collected by gentlemen who go 'two and two.' I had a meeting here in the Messrs. Strutts' schoolroom, Rowland Smith, Esq., in the chair. This Belper Branch sends us £35 free.

At Ironville I was able to get a meeting in October, the first which has been held for many years.

At Hulland I attended a large and influential meeting. We are greatly indebted to the Rector, Rev. Charles Evans, who keeps up the zeal of his people, and appears to infuse into them some of his own devoted love for the Bible Society.

The last place in my district to which I give a passing notice is Darley near Matlock, as I spent the last day of the old year there. I preached for our Society on the morning of December 31st, and held a Bible meeting in the evening—a meeting which was much better attended than it would have been had it been held on any other day, thus verifying the opinion of the Rector, Rev. D. Vaudrey, that a Sunday meeting would be a success. Thus I ended the old and began the new year in active work for our Society.

The Rev. W. J. Edmonds reports a diminished territory and a lessened income. Worcestershire and Oxfordshire, which have hitherto been under his superintendence, now form a part of the West Midland District, and he confines his attention to the five counties of Cornwall, Devon, Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts. As, however, the Secretary of the West Midland District did not receive his appointment till the middle of the year, Mr. Edmonds has kindly continued to act as though the seven counties were still under his care. He has been able to give a personal attendance at 175 meetings, of which all but 40 were within the limits of his own district. Four new Societies have been formed, and only one is reported extinct. It is not needful to mention its name, but the following epitaph is recorded on its tomb: 'In life and death it was alike inglorious.'

It is evident that Mr. Edmonds has already acquired an intimate knowledge of his district, and is most anxious to use it to the best advantage for the benefit of the Society. He does not hesitate to probe wounds with a view to healing them, or to trace out symptoms of disease and decay wherever they exist in the hope of curing the sick and reviving the faint. Want of method and of vigour seem to be the deficiencies which in some cases he has to lament, though in others he has much cause for gratitude.

Devonshire he speaks of as the bright spot in his district. There is an increase of £146 in the Free Contributions received from the Associations, which have, it may be, imbibed something of the liberal spirit of the clergyman who has gone to reside in that county, and who, in addition to large previous donations, has within the past year contributed £1,600 to promote the sale of the Bible in Roman Catholic countries at a moderate price. The following are some of the remarks which Mr. Edmonds makes concerning Cornwall:—

The Auxiliaries in Cornwall have not borne as much fruit as I hoped they would. A year or two ago, the west of Cornwall was depressed and gloomy; it is now feverish with excitement. Many causes are at work which would account for a decline in the contributions: before long something will have to be done to remodel the County Auxiliary. It is very soothing and comforting to notice the devotion and perseverance of some of our friends. At Falmouth, for instance, which only ranks on our books as a Branch, the Ladies' Association has held its monthly meetings without a break or interval for 52 years, with one single exception. At the last Annual Meeting of the Branch, for the first time for half a century the Rector of the parish took the chair.

We have lost in the Falmouth Branch a warm friend, Miss Caroline Fox, the gifted daughter of a gifted father, one of a family who have known how to unite the best things of this lower world with the best hopes for the world to come. I have often heard this combination of qualities depreciated as wrong in theory, but whoever has been permitted to know—even a little—some of the Foxes of Falmouth, must have seen that it was beautifully right in practice, and that the East was not the only place where wise men could be found with rich treasures of knowledge and of material wealth opened and laid at the Saviour's feet.

After alluding to the hearty support given to the Society by the Bishops of Exeter, and Gloucester and Bristol, in their respective dioceses, a fact from which he augurs well for the future prosperity of his work, Mr. Edmonds thus concludes a very able and interesting report:—

I can only say that if financially it has been with me an unsuccessful year, yet I have laboured to make it otherwise. Still has the subject brought its own freshness and made the task of speaking a labour of love. For though in these busy days there are many claims upon Christian energy, and the causes which ask our help are many of them of the highest value, ours has a charm peculiarly its own, and if a man has the charity which makes him love his fellows and love to work with them, and could speak with the tongues of men and of angels, he might well say of the work of pleading for our Society, as his mind is refreshed by the words of the Book, 'There is none like that; give it me.'

The district occupied by the Rev. George Robbins is a very extensive one, embracing Berkshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Sussex, such portions of Kent and Surrey as are outside the 12-mile radius from the General Post Office, and the Channel Islands. These combined yield a total of 435 Societies, of which 274 have held public meetings, at 125 of which Mr. Robbins has given a personal attendance, in addition to which he has taken 24 meetings in the districts of his colleagues. The number would have been far greater had not an important domestic engagement necessitated a temporary absence, the reasonableness of which the Committee were most willing to acknowledge. Eight new Societies have been formed, and death is not reported to have carried off any of the old. The Free Contributions of the district are slightly less this year than the previous one, but in so large a sum as £6,130 there will be slight variations from time to time of one or two hundred pounds, either below or above the general average—which are of no great importance. In some cases old and tried friends pass away, and with them the mainspring of influence and action is lost also; in others opinions have gained ground entirely opposed to the principles on which the Society is founded, and in such localities it is difficult to promote cordial co-operation or to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

Mr. Robbins, however, is not disposed to yield any ground which can possibly be retained, and he thus describes his efforts both to revive existing organisations and to form fresh ones:—

Practical efforts have in different places been put forth to revive the interest felt in our good and great cause. In Tunbridge Wells and in Southampton—each of them centres of much influence—I have been enabled, for the first time, to get a sermon preached on our behalf; and this I believe will now be the case every year. At Reading very recently an influential meeting was held, convened by circular, to take measures more efficiently to aid a Society which formerly had an important position in the town. It was generally felt at the meeting, that, not only because of the great increase in the population, but because in Reading was formed the first of the many Auxiliaries now existing in the country in connection with the Parent Society, very much more should be done to promote its interests.

I have striven to the utmost of my power to increase the number of our juvenile helpers, and look back with much satisfaction and gratitude to

this part of my work. The 'Gleanings,' prepared especially for them, has much aided me, and I find they are increasingly popular. As often as I have been able, I have delivered a lecture on the 'Bible and the Bible Society,' illustrated with the views prepared by Messrs. Newton and Co. upon the subject. This has enabled me to reach many who by other means could not be gained.

The new Societies formed, give promise, more or less, of yielding much profit. At Pulborough in Sussex an inaugural meeting was held in March last, and much interest was manifested in the work of the Society. That the entire parish might be better reached, the Rector has arranged that the anniversary shall be held on a Sunday night. In parishes where there is no evening service, I think such a practice might oftener be carried out, and would, I am confident, tend to make the Bible Society become better known, and, as a result, be more warmly supported. At the Pulborough meeting I met a friend, who earnestly desired that I should visit a neighbouring village and endeavour to establish an agency in its midst. He has fitted up a barn in which, at a time when the parish church is closed, a service is held. I did not go for three months; but at once a box was placed in the barn, and when it was emptied, at the close of the meeting, a considerable amount was found in it; and this, in addition to a liberal collection, made an encouraging beginning of the Auxiliary. The proceeds of the box for every three months is devoted to some special object, and the Bible Society's claim is to be regarded every year. The meeting was very largely attended, and proved to be most refreshing and profitable. Collecting boxes were taken, and my appeal for annual subscriptions was not made in vain. 'I found Christ in this barn, and He is now very precious to me, and I want to do something to show my love to Him,' said a young woman who fills a situation in the house of a nobleman near; she expressed her desire to give 5s. a quarter. A girl of 15 years of age said in effect the same to me, and became a weekly subscriber. Since the meeting held in July, fifteen pounds' worth of Bibles have been sold in the locality. An aged Christian is devoting himself to the sale. Another result of the gathering was the establishment of an Auxiliary in the neighbouring town of Steyning. I have thus been enabled to introduce the Society into a locality where for some miles we have not yet had an Association. At the close of 1870, with the assistance of our valued friend the Rev. W. Brock of Bishop's Waltham, an Association was formed at Cosham and Wymering, parishes notorious from the ritualistic practices which are carried on in them. At the anniversary meeting recently held, the record of eight months of work was given, for it was not practicable at first fully to organise the Society. I was not present, but in a local paper there is this report: 'We cannot omit to record the remarkable and encouraging progress that the cause of this great and truly catholic Society has made in the parish. It appears that there are no less than 151 subscribers to its funds; 86 copies of the Holy Scriptures have already been sold and distributed by the newly-formed Ladies' Association at Cosham, and 31 copies more are being subscribed for by the inhabitants of the district. The effects of this work will outlive the sayings and doings of those men who, whether as sceptics or ministers of religion, assail and disparage the Sacred Volume. We think that the Committee of this Society in London has abundant cause for satisfaction in having such diligent and loving workers engaged in their honourable service in this Auxiliary.'

The obituary of this district contains the names of several who have been staunch friends of the Society, and whose vacant places will not easily be filled. The value of their past services is thus referred to:—

It is with sorrow, though with gratitude to Him, 'with whom do live the spirits of them that depart hence in the Lord,' for the grace and mercy vouchsafed unto them, that I make mention of the death of some old and valued friends in this district. Full of years, the Rev. E. Sandys-Lumsdaine was called not long since to his rest, having had, I believe, a Bible meeting without intermission for more than sixty years in his parish. The Rev. J. Gore, who both in Windsor, where he held a minor canonry, and in his parish in Berkshire, laboured earnestly to promote the interests of the Bible Society, recently, after some months of suffering, was called home to enjoy the heaven he was seen to be so manifestly ripening for. The Rev. Mark Cooper, to the regret of all who knew him, after a long and useful career in the Church of Christ, has entered upon the reward God promises to those who are faithful unto death. In public and private he gave the Bible Society his active and zealous support; formerly, when his strength permitted, he frequently and earnestly advocated its claims, and in Southampton, where he last laboured, our Auxiliary was much indebted to him. In October, at the ripe age of 85 years, Mr. F. W. Cobb of Margate closed a career of singular consistency and usefulness. The local papers said of him that to write his life-history would be to write the history of Margate for the last sixty years, so intimately had his life been mixed up with every movement connected with its progress, well-being, and advancement. His name was identified with nearly all the great charities of the country, and with many on the Continent as well. Such men have ever been found the patrons of the Bible Society, and for very many years our friend acted as the treasurer of the local Auxiliary. Thoroughly sympathising with its catholicity and simplicity, he laboured diligently, though unostentatiously, on its behalf.

The Rev. W. D. Lewis, whose extensive district includes North and South Wales, the three counties of Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and Shropshire, besides the Cambrian Societies in English towns, has furnished a report which records a year of very arduous toil in the Society's service. The labour indeed involved in the visitation of so many Societies, covering so large an area, and not always very easy of access, is far too great for any one man, however strong, to endure continuously. The Committee are quite conscious of this, and are most anxious to meet with a suitable person to share the responsibility with Mr. Lewis. The qualifications, however, for the post of a District Secretary are not always easy to find in combination, and in the case of Wales

there is superadded the difficulty of finding a bi-linguist, one who can speak equally well in the English and Welsh languages. The Great Husbandman has hitherto never failed to find labourers for the ingathering of His own harvest, and Mr. Lewis is so convinced that in God's time, which is ever the best, the right man will be found, that he cheerfully bears the extra burden until relieved of it by the Master's hand. The public meetings attended by him have amounted to 163, of which 154 have been in his own district and 9 in those of his colleagues. In addition to this, he has advocated the claims of the Society from the pulpit on 64 different occasions, making a total of 227 public engagements during the year. Within the same period 9 new Societies have been formed, raising the total number to 528. The large proportion of 417 of these have held meetings, which have been attended either by the officers of the Society or some accredited visitor, while 39 more have collected their friends and imparted to them the needful information independently of such extraneous help. The visitation of the Cambrian Societies in London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, Shrewsbury, and Oswestry has also this year devolved wholly upon Mr. Lewis. This involves labour almost equal to the care of another county, but Mr. Lewis finds his reward in the fact that the contribution from these Societies has during the past year been larger than ever, and has amounted to £811 16 5. He states that wherever Welshmen migrate, they carry with them an undying love for the Bible Society, which is not slow to express itself in liberal help. The spirit of fervent zeal and humble dependence on God in which Mr. Lewis discharges his arduous duties will be best gathered from his own words:—

It is unnecessary for me to inform you with what a heavy sense of responsibility I commenced this year's work. The fact of succeeding a man so eminently qualified to perform the multifarious duties of the position, was of itself sufficient to fill me with diffidence. I was then also seriously apprehensive that the Society would suffer to a much larger extent than has happily been the case, by the retirement of many personal friends of Dr. Phillips from the active duties of their several Branches and Auxiliaries.

The magnitude of the work, so fraught with difficulty, made me deeply sensible of my own insufficiency, and I hope that I realized the excellence of the Psalmist's counsel—'Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in

Him, and He shall bring it to pass.' I can now survey the operations of the past year with feelings of the most devout gratitude to Almighty God, that He has not suffered the position of the Society to retrograde under my hands. It is with the deepest humility I say it, that, contrary to all expectation, the contributions to the funds of the Society from my district are larger this year than last by £276.

I feel that the crisis is past, that the crucial period of transition has gone satisfactorily by, and that we are entered upon a career of progress, which, under the Divine blessing, cannot easily be arrested until the great mission of the Society is accomplished.

The table of receipts and issues gives an income from this one district of £7,007, and a circulation of 60,732 volumes. The latter shows an increase of 4,811 copies. Wales has often supplied the Christian Church with bright examples of self-denying liberality. Mr. Lewis furnishes one more such, which he records in the hope that it may be imitated:—

It is my pleasing duty to call your attention to an instance of genuine enthusiasm for the great work we have in hand. A few weeks ago a Welshman died, aged eighty-four. Under his will the Bible Society will receive the handsome sum of £2,000, probably more; and a like sum is bequeathed to the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, the religious body to which he belonged. With the exception of a few trifling legacies to distant relatives and friends, these two bequests comprised the whole of his property. It is estimated that his previous contributions to the funds of the Society during his lifetime must have exceeded £1,000. He lived almost penuriously in very humble lodgings, for which he paid about six shillings per week; and the only article of value belonging to him was his watch and chain. Here appears to be a man who had indeed cast into the Divine treasury 'all that he had, even all his living.' He seems to have denied himself everything but the mere necessities of life, in order to devote all that he had to promote the efficiency and usefulness of the two great institutions to whose influence he attributed the spiritual prosperity of his fellow-countrymen.

What a noble example of self-denying liberality! How the ordinary efforts of our supporters pale in the light of such Christian heroism as this!

The district to which the Rev. W. Major Paull has recently been appointed embraces the counties of Buckingham, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Rutland, Warwick, and Worcester. As it was not till the 7th of August that he undertook the responsibility, his experience is yet limited and his knowledge imperfect. He has, however, devoted himself with much zeal and energy to the discharge of his important duties, and has attended 59 public

meetings, of which 34 were within the limits of his own district. He reports having found 328 Societies in existence, to which he added seven during the year, whilst one became extinct. The number of meetings held has amounted to 179, of which 134 have been attended by some of the officers of the Society. Two colporteurs are employed in the district, one at Banbury and the other at Lutterworth. One of these has sold 512 copies, and the other 2,098.

The few closing words of Mr. Paull's report will show how heartily he already identifies himself with the interests of the Society, and how earnestly he purposes to labour in its behalf:—

I would, in conclusion, simply add that, so far as my limited experience enables me to judge, the work to which you have called me is one into which I can throw my whole energies, with the most perfect assurance that it is pre-eminently the work of God. The more I have studied the principles of the Society, its history, modes of operation, and results, the stronger has become my attachment to it, and the more confident my advocacy of its claims; while the pleasant anticipations with which I entered upon my duties have been more than realized in their actual discharge.

The last district to which it is needful to call attention is that of the Eastern Counties, comprising Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Suffolk, and such parts of Essex and Hertfordshire as are outside a radius of 12 miles from the General Post Office.

The Rev. C. de Boinville is its recently appointed Secretary, and though a very short period indeed has elapsed since he was confirmed in his official relationship to the Society, yet the tone and spirit of the few observations with which he has recorded his limited experience, and the manner in which he has sought to redeem the time and to quicken the energies of those with whom he has been brought into contact, prove that he is no novice in the Lord's work. For twenty years he had laboured earnestly in France, and sought to make known the glorious Gospel to the people living in that land of frivolity and darkness. Being, however, driven out by the war, he came to England, and his sympathies from various circumstances being very much drawn towards the Bible Society, he placed his services unreservedly at the disposal of the

Committee for any employment which they might be pleased to offer him. The somewhat sudden death of Mr. Spencer having caused a vacancy in the staff of District Secretaries, Mr. de Boinville was invited temporarily to occupy the post, and so heartily did he throw himself into the work, and so successfully did he promote the interests of the Society, that after the lapse of a few months the Committee entered into a permanent engagement with him, which resulted in his occupying as District Secretary the counties now embraced in his report. The words with which he commences it are far from being words of mere form and ceremony, when he states that he regards his official connection with the Society as the highest honour, as it is the greatest happiness of his life. The number of Societies in actual existence now amounts to 338; of these 180 have held public meetings, 58 of which were attended by Mr. de Boinville in the last three months of the year. He reports the formation of five new Societies, but he wisely declines pronouncing any extinct, as he finds some springing up into new life and vigour which for years had appeared almost inanimate. On one point—viz. the use of translations from the Vulgate in Roman Catholic countries, his testimony is most valuable on account of his large experience and intimate knowledge of the subject. He refers to it in the following observations, and then concludes with some interesting facts, which he had gathered by the way, bearing upon the interests of the Society:—

Many of the meetings have been to me of a deeply interesting character, and nowhere have we been troubled by the slightest want of harmony. In private conversation I have indeed found that the version question has agitated and perplexed some minds, troubling them with vague and undefined doubts, which may frequently be removed by further information on the subject. These doubts seem to me to arise generally from three causes—1st, Ignorance of facts; 2nd, Ignorance of the foreign idiom, at least as far as the French is concerned; 3rd, Ignorance of the religious state of the French people. On the latter point, had we time to devote to it, I should have much to say. I have been able to assure very many, from personal experience, that those who stigmatize the British and Foreign Bible Society as 'little better than a Popish propaganda' are themselves most assuredly, though I would feign hope quite unconsciously, abetting the evil designs of the priests and the Popish party, who hate and fear the Sacy version fully as much as—yea, more than—any Protestant version.

In public we have been permitted to sow in peace, and many circumstances have occurred to rejoice me as a beginner. Amongst our old friends at Dun-

now, at Wisbeach—nay, everywhere—I have seen strong attachment to the principles of the Society, and small meetings have sometimes been the most successful. At Colchester, owing very much to the exertions of the Rev. A. H. Rumboll, you might have seen handbills announcing, on the same sheet, sermons to be preached on the same day in four of the churches and four of the Nonconformist places of worship in the town, to be followed by two meetings on the Monday. A gentleman gave as his contribution £50. At Woodbridge, a clergyman brought £3.5.0, the produce of skimmed milk, sold cheap to the poor of the parish. At Wickham Brook a little errand boy brought his sixty-four farthings, and a poor cobbler 6/6 in a money-box, all in pence saved every week. At Cambridge a poor old woman from an almshouse, bearing an excellent character, placed in the collection £5, saved from the earnings of her youthful days. At Belstead near Ipswich I held an extra meeting at a well-known ladies' school. Foreigners were present. I was requested to address the meeting in French, and spoke in that language for an hour to a very attentive audience, and a friend contributed £5 to the support of our good work. At Stowmarket, notwithstanding the recent calamity, the collection was more than doubled. At Hertford an extra meeting was attended by the Rev. R. Moffat. Great interest was excited, and one gentleman contributed £100. At Bedford the Earl of Shaftesbury presided at a meeting of the juvenile association, and 3,000 persons were present. At Thetford we were unfortunately deprived of the presence of the Prince Maharajah Duleep Singh; the weather was very unfavourable, but the meeting was good, and the announcement that the Prince's name was added to the list of Vice-Presidents of the Society was received with applause, as was also the cheering fact that two colporteurs, employed by two gentlemen of the town, had sold 1,474 copies of Holy Scripture. At Luton Mrs. Vieweg, foreign plate dealer, has, by placing Bibles and Testaments in her window, been successful in selling about 2,000 copies. At the public meeting held in that town, very touching allusion was made to the words which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had spoken at the laying of the foundation stone of the Bible Society House, and earnest prayers were offered to the God of the Bible in behalf of the Prince, who then lay dangerously ill at Sandringham.

With facts like these, which I might easily multiply, I cannot but believe that God's people in this country are still prepared to carry on this great work, and that our noble Society is still destined to glorify our Heavenly Father by bearing much fruit.

Nothing can be more pleasing than to see a vigorous old age devoted to the last to the Master's service, not weary of well-doing or impatient of delay, but waiting on the Lord for a renewal of strength, and seeming to reflect on the work with which it is occupied the bright light of a Heavenly Father's countenance. Those who know the county of Norfolk will not need to have a name appended to the above portrait. The friend of all, the profitable companion of all, and yet the willing servant of

all, is widely known, and, it might be added, widely loved, throughout his district. For 33 years the county of Norfolk has been under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Wiseman, and, though now verging upon eighty, he still retains much of the elasticity and vigour of former years.

Mr. Wiseman has attended 178 meetings during the past year, 172 in Norfolk and 6 in the county of Suffolk.

The Norfolk and Norwich Auxiliary Report for the year ending October 1871 shows that £1,661¹⁶/₂ has been raised in Free Contributions during this period, and the Auxiliary has remitted to the Parent Society, after the payment of the expenses of local agency, the Depot, &c., the sum of £1,090⁴/₀. Mr. Wiseman states:—

I think I may report, without fear of saying anything beyond the sober truth, that our anniversary meetings have been generally spiritual and heavenly, in their tone and influence.

The presence and power of God have in many instances been most distinct and delightful. On many such occasions, I have been deeply sensible that Divine help has been graciously given to enable me to place before the friends the facts and claims of the great work, and I have felt assured that the Great Master has been in the midst of us, to make His power known and felt by those who had come to hear of the advancement of His Truth in the earth.

The Committee desire once more to tender their most cordial thanks to those many friends who, as far as their other engagements permit, have been willing to place their services at the disposal of the Secretaries for Deputation work. They have often afforded most valuable aid, when circumstances rendered it impossible for the District Secretaries to meet all the engagements which pressed upon them, and their willing advocacy of the Society's claims has been productive of good in various ways. It has served to enlist the sympathies of some who, it may be, but for the converse which they were thus enabled to hold on the subject with men of their own communion, would never have been induced to co-operate in the great work of Scripture distribution; and may it not be hoped, that it has also been the means of refreshing their own souls and extending the sphere of their own usefulness? The names of all who have rendered help of this kind are not included in the following list, simply because the number of those who have attended single

meetings is so great, that to give them all would extend it beyond reasonable limits, but all are assured of the high estimation in which their services are held:—

Rev. W. Acworth	Rev. T. Fryers	Rev. R. Parnell
„ Geo. J. Adey	Major Fawkes	„ E. W. Pears
„ W. Arthur	J. H. Fordham, Esq.	W. Ratcliff, Esq.
„ Canon Bardsley	Rev. W. Gilpin	Rev. J. Richardson
„ Henry Barne	„ Carr J. Glyn	J. K. Riggall, Esq.
„ W. Cadman	„ Rev. J. Graham	Rev. W. Robinson
„ W. Caine	„ Preb. Gray	„ F. Rodgers
„ J. E. Cheest	„ A. Guthrie	„ J. C. Rook
„ A. M. W. Christopher	„ Dr. Harrison	„ T. Ruston
„ F. Corfield	„ W. Hazledine	„ J. C. Ryle
„ Dr. Cranswick	„ G. C. Hodgson	„ W. Sinden
„ W. R. Cripps	T. H. Hodgson, Esq.	„ Gerard Smith
„ E. Davies	Rev. C. Jex-Blake	„ J. R. Thomson
„ T. Davies	„ Preb. Kemble	„ S. Thornton
„ J. Dickinson	„ W. G. Lewis	„ J. Venn
„ J. W. K. Disney	„ G. Marston	„ J. Veysey
„ J. Dreaper	„ J. Mayer	„ T. H. Walsh
„ J. Dunne	„ R. Moffat, D.D.	„ J. Wesson
„ G. Edgcome	„ J. H. Moran	„ Dr. Wilkinson
„ Dr. Edmond	„ H. M. Mosse	„ T. Williams
„ A. T. Edwards	„ Dr. T. Nolan	„ F. A. Wodchouse

The Domestic Bible and Female Mission still pursues its course of usefulness with unabated vigour, under the management of its able superintendent. It is difficult to conceive of a work more urgently required by the necessities of our great metropolis, or more suited to the wants of those with whom its agents are brought into contact, than that to which this Society addresses itself with so much zeal and perseverance. Few but those who take the pains to search out the misery and suffering, the ignorance and ungodliness which abound among the poor of London, are aware to what an extent these evils prevail. Amidst all the wealth and splendour and lavish expenditure which characterise a large proportion of its inhabitants, there are to be found those whose condition is little better than that of the beasts that perish, and who, if not sought out with kindness and rescued with a firm yet gentle hand from the paths of the destroyer, would go down to the grave in a Christian land without ever hearing the name of Christ, or knowing anything of the blessings of His great salvation. It is among such as these that the Bible Women

labour, seeking to make the Bible and the knowledge of its saving and sanctifying truths the first object of their mission, and by the power of the Word of God to raise the very outcasts of society from the low state of degradation in which they are sunk. The total number of Bibles which have been subscribed for by small weekly payments have amounted to 6,830 copies, and the sum received for them to £937. Many instances might be adduced, did the limits of this Report permit, of the effects produced in families and in individuals by the shining of the light of Divine Truth into dark hearts and into the dark dens of misery and vice. Some, when asked to subscribe for a Bible, and told that it is the Book of God containing a message of mercy from Him, have replied, 'That is what I want to know, what God does say;' whilst others, when the Book has been read to them, have exclaimed, 'I must have that Book as my own, it seems to contain exactly what suits me.'

The following history of a stolen Bible is a striking testimony to the freeness of Divine grace and the power of the Word of God under the teaching of the Holy Spirit :—

Mrs. M. called one day on a neighbour to enjoy a friendly chat, and while in the house the temptation came over her to rob her friend. She espied an old book upon a shelf, and the neighbour's back being turned, she managed to conceal it under her shawl and bring it away, intending to sell it. She was hastening towards an old bookstall for this purpose when she met her husband returning from his work. This obliged her to go home as she had the key of her door, and being occupied with him all the evening she relinquished at that moment her intention of selling the book.

The next morning she was tempted to look into it, and was so much interested by the narrative she read that she continued to read on, chapter after chapter, and did this again and again. She kept the book some months, and at last it so convinced her of her sin that she went to her neighbour and confessed the robbery, restoring the Bible and offering to pay five shillings for its use, saying it was worth £500 to her for the good it had done her soul. The neighbour refused the five shillings, saying she was amply repaid for the loss by the good work the Lord had wrought by means of her missing book.

Thus is it that God at times even converts the sin of man into a blessing upon his soul, and from the discordant notes of man's ungodliness produces the melody of praise to the glory of his own grace.

IRELAND.

THE Hibernian Bible Society still continues its course of usefulness, and seeks to the utmost of its power to extend the knowledge of God's Truth to that large and intelligent though eccentric community by which Ireland is peopled. If ever righteousness and peace are to prevail in that land the Word of God must have free course therein and be glorified, and an Institution which seeks to circulate the Scriptures among all classes, and especially to supply them to the schools in which the poor are educated, well deserves the support of all who feel an interest in the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom. The report of this Society for the present year has not yet been received, but from the abstract which was read at the annual meeting, held in Dublin on April 18, and presided over by His Grace the Lord Primate, it appears that the issues have amounted to 76,347 copies, raising the total since the commencement of the Society's operations to three millions seven hundred and forty-four thousand and fifty-eight copies. The income has been somewhat less than in the previous year, but exceptionable circumstances are said to account for the diminution. Though the Hibernian Bible Society chiefly limits its action to the home work, it yet manifests its sympathy with the wants of the whole world by contributing the sum of £500 to the funds of the British and Foreign Bible Society. This enables its members to feel that they have a share in the cultivation of every field in which the good seed of God's Word is being sown, and that a bond of union exists between the two Societies which imparts strength and encouragement to each, and which, whilst adding to the resources of the one, tends to develop the generous spirit and Christian feeling of the other.

SCOTLAND.

THE National Bible Society of Scotland is another of those Institutions which claim attention when recording the efforts which have been made to circulate the Scriptures in all lands. The past year is the eleventh of its union with the other Societies of Scotland, and the gradual increase of its resources and extension of its issues must be most gratifying to all its supporters. Its free income has risen within that period from £3,881 to £11,586, its receipts for Scriptures from £4,006 to £10,355, and its issues from 103,610 copies to 455,591. The foreign operations of this Society have been much enlarged, and are gradually being extended to every portion of the known world. Ten years ago Scotland provided one single Colporteur for France; now it pays thirty. The number of Italian labourers has been doubled, many of the countries of Europe are now visited by its agents, whilst in Asia, Africa, America, and Australia its name is becoming familiar, and its work is producing beneficial results. The following sentences with which the Report concludes give evidence of an earnest desire for a yet larger measure of success, as well as of entire dependence upon God for that blessing which can alone enlighten and sanctify the souls of those to whom the Word of God is sent.

Cheered and stimulated by this retrospect, the Directors address themselves afresh to their duties, commending the Society to the renewed sympathy of Scottish Christians, and to the blessing of Him who hath already so abundantly crowned its efforts, and on whom alone their hopes depend. May it go forward to the work of each succeeding year with more heartfelt thanksgiving, in fuller assurance of faith, with more earnest prayer, and more abounding liberality, till the day dawn when the written Word shall be translated into every tongue, treasured in every home, read by every eye, and when the Word Incarnate who is enshrined within it, shall live and reign in every heart!

CONCLUSION.

THE termination of any period of responsibility which has devolved upon the Christian, in connection with his Heavenly Master's service, ought ever to lead to serious inquiry and prayerful meditation, and the solemn injunction which the Apostle gives when speaking of the great consummation of all things, 'Be ye therefore sober and watch unto prayer' may not inappropriately apply to the close of another year of arduous labour in the cause of Scripture circulation; the conclusion of another of those records which tell of large opportunities, and extensive means, and abounding mercy. Sobriety of thought is ever a wholesome atmosphere to breathe, and watchfulness unto prayer both seeks the counsel of a loving Father and follows in the steps of His gracious guidance. To work under such influences as these should be our constant aim, and to realise their power will ever be our greatest happiness. And if these weighty words of the Apostle contain a caution applicable to all times, when the account of any stewardship must be given up, more especially do we need their admonition in our festive seasons and days of rejoicing. We are met together this day to tell of God's goodness, to celebrate fresh triumphs of Divine grace and truth over human ignorance and Satanic power, to note some further progress in the onward shining of that Light which is destined to shine brighter and brighter unto the perfect day, and in doing so it becometh us well to be glad and rejoice before the Lord. But our gladness should be tempered with sobriety, and our joy with seriousness. The work in which we are engaged is advanced not so much by the excitement of the great congregation, as by the devout aspirations of the humble and contrite heart; and if your Committee may venture to throw out a suggestion bearing upon the most urgent need of the Christian Church, they would say to those who love the Lord and long to see the rays of the Sun of Righteousness pour their bright light upon the dark places of the earth, pray earnestly for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

The Scriptures now translated into more than 200 languages may be said to be within easy reach of a large proportion of mankind—what is needed is a spiritual faculty to apprehend their teaching and to lay hold on the hope which the Gospel reveals. The landscape of Divine truth stands out to view in all the bold outline of God's revealed will, sparkling in the sunshine of His grace, and radiant with the promises of His love, but its beauty is hidden until the eyes of the blind are anointed; and its varied features produce no emotions of joy until the souls of the dead are quickened. And here lies the difference between man's work and God's work. We can give the Book, but we cannot bend the will. We can unfold the mind of God, but we cannot unveil the heart of man. We can emboss the characters so as to establish a telegraphic communication between the touch and the intellect of the naturally blind, but we cannot pass on the wire to his soul so as to flash conviction there. We can provide bread sufficient for the food of countless multitudes, but we cannot give the appetite by which alone it is relished, or produce that assimilating process through which the soul is nourished by it unto everlasting life.

Oh that seeing how powerless we are apart from Divine grace and teaching, this vast assembly might be moved as one man to cry mightily to God for help, and thus strike a key-note of intercessory prayer, in harmony with which the whole Church of Christ might cause its supplications to ascend, and diffuse their sweet savour around the throne of God. Rend the heavens, O Lord, and come down in the power of Thy Spirit to a world lying in wickedness. Touch the mountains of its ungodliness that they may smoke, not with the fire of Thy wrath, but with the incense of Thy grace. Oh for that sound to be heard again as of a mighty rushing wind. Oh for a baptism of fire to soften and melt, to purify and refine man's corrupt nature. Come from the four winds, O Breath, and breathe upon the slain that they may live. Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped, then shall the lame man leap as an hart and the tongue of the dumb sing, renewed hearts shall reflect with joy the beauty of holiness, and a ransomed people adorn the doctrine of their Saviour God.

PROGRESS IN THE WORK OF BIBLE TRANSLATION.

The following are the principal points which occupied the attention of the editorial and translating department during the past year, exclusive of reprints:—

Amharic.—The revision of the Amharic Scriptures has made fair progress under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Krapf, who is aided by two natives of Abyssinia. The original version was made by Abu Rumi, an Abyssinian, and was purchased by the Society for £1,250 from M. Asselin de Cherville, half a century ago. It is now being brought more entirely into accordance with the original.

Canton Colloquial, or Punti.—This dialect is spoken by a large population which is to be found in and around Canton. Translations of the Gospel of St. Luke and the Epistle to the Colossians have been made into it by the Rev. G. Piercy and the Rev. Mr. Adam Krolezyk, and having been submitted to the approval of the Canton Corresponding Committee of the Bible Society, are now printed. Other portions, including St. Luke's Gospel and the Epistle to the Ephesians, are prepared. The name *Shangti* has been used for God in this version.

Danish.—The revised Bible prepared by Dean Rothe, Dr. Kalkar, and Professor Hermansen, is now published, and has been adopted by the Society, with the exception of a few of the marginal expositions which appeared to savour too much of the nature of a comment.

English.—In the course of last year the Society brought out, for the first time, an English New Testament divided into short paragraphs, the object being to do away with those misunderstandings which sometimes arise from the breaking up of the text into verses. The paragraphs were made as short as was consistent with the sense, so as to obviate the confusion which readers feel when there are very few breaks in a page. References are given to all passages quoted from the Old Testament; also the alternative renderings which are to be found in those editions of the Authorised Version which have marginal references, are given at the foot of the page.

French.—An edition of Ostervald's translation, which has been in course of preparation for some years, has now been issued. It is not a revision properly speaking; that is to say, the sense of Ostervald has never been departed from; but antiquated words and expressions have been removed. The work is adopted, with a very few modifications, by

the Bible Society of France, a sub-committee of, which had sanctioned the changes that were introduced. The Society's Belgian agent, Mr. Kirkpatrick, collated all the most important editions as a preliminary measure, and thus furnished the materials by means of which the work was carried out. When the French sub-committee found it impossible to proceed with the work owing to the late war, Pastor Durand, of Liège, kindly devoted a considerable time to the examination of the proposed changes, and by his judgment materially aided the Committee in their labours.

Galla.—The Gospel according to St. John and the Book of Psalms, which have been translated into this language by the Rev. Dr. Krapf, have now left the press.

German.—An account of the revision of Luther's German New Testament will be found in the body of the Report. The revised text, apart from the orthography, having met with general approval in Germany, it was resolved that all the changes introduced should be examined and reported on by the Editorial Superintendent, and finally some editions have been printed under the care of the Rev. G. P. Davies, the Society's Agent in Germany, the revision having been adopted, with a few modifications.

Judæo-Polish.—Representations having been made to the Committee that in Roumania, Southern Russia, and elsewhere, there existed a large number of Jews, besides women and children, who could not read or clearly understand any language except the so-called Judæo-Polish, it was resolved after due enquiry to print some portions of Scripture in the dialect. The Gospel according to St. Matthew has been selected as a first experiment, and the translation made for the London Jews' Society, by Mr. Cherskier, many years ago, has been taken as a basis. Mr. P. Hershon, well-known for his work on the Talmud, has been employed to edit this Gospel in the pointed Hebrew character, slightly revising the text so as to make the dialect as generally intelligible as possible. The work is now in the press, and if the first attempt prove satisfactory, other portions will probably be printed.

Japanese.—It was the earnest wish of the late Dr. Bettelheim, the celebrated medical missionary to Loo-choo, that his Japanese translation of the Gospel of St. John, carefully revised by him in his later days, should be printed and circulated in Japan. After his death his widow sent a request to the Society that they would carry out this wish, accompanying the request with the offer of 400 dollars towards the expenses which would be incurred in preparing the edition. After having had a portion of the MS. examined by Professor Pfizmayer, of Vienna, it was resolved to commit the work into the hands of this gentleman, in order that it might be transcribed into the Hiragana character, which is more generally understood in Japan than the Katagana in which it was written. Professor Pfizmayer has also undertaken to superintend the printing of the work, and the types belonging to the Imperial Press of Vienna have been lent for the occasion. It is hoped that the circulation of this interesting version will prepare the way for the introduction of other and improved versions which may be prepared under the auspices of the various Missionary Societies which are labouring on the island.

Kafir.—The revision of the Kafir Bible is making satisfactory progress. The Gospel of St. Matthew and the Acts are printed, and the Epistles to the Corinthians have been completed. The work is at present tentative, and possibly some further corrections may be made before these portions receive the final sanction of the Board of Revisers.

Lepcha.—This is a dialect spoken by a mountain tribe near Darjeeling in India. The first attempts at Bible translation into the language were made by the Rev. W. Start. The work has since been carried on by the late Mr. Niebel, whose version has been placed at the service of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society by the Baptist Mission. St. Matthew, St. John, Genesis, and the first twenty chapters of Exodus, are being printed at Calcutta.

Lifu (Lofu Islands).—The New Testament in this language has been carefully revised, the Gospel according to St. Mark being newly translated, and the Psalms being also translated. It is proposed that an edition of the New Testament and Psalms should be printed in this country under the superintendence of the Rev. S. McFarlane, one of the missionaries to the Lifu islanders.

Malayalim.—A joint Committee, representing the different Missionary Societies and including members of the Syrian Church, is now engaged on the revision of the New Testament. Dr. Gundert's version is taken as the basis; and an attempt will be made to adopt such terms as may render one version intelligible both among the northern and southern Malayalim-speaking people.

Maltese.—The edition of St. Matthew in this language having proved a great boon to religious enquirers amongst the Maltese, it was resolved that the Acts of the Apostles should be printed. A third portion, namely the Gospel according to St. John, has now been translated and is about to be printed. The services of the Rev. Dr. Camilleri have proved exceedingly valuable in aiding the preparation of these works.

Mende.—In addition to the Gospels already translated and printed in this West African dialect, the Committee have undertaken to print the Acts of the Apostles, which the Rev. H. Johnson, a native African clergyman, has translated for the Church Missionary Society.

Mexican.—Many years ago the Gospel according to St. Luke was printed in the Mexican language. Latterly a fresh demand having arisen for the Scriptures in Mexican, a revision or re-translation has been attempted. The MS. of St. Luke has been put into the hands of persons competent to examine the work, and if it prove accurate and intelligible, it will be printed.

Mongolian (Southern).—The Gospel according to St. Matthew has been prepared in this dialect by the Rev. J. Edkins, of the London Missionary Society, and an edition has been sanctioned as an experiment.

Namacqua.—In addition to the books already translated into this

Hottentot dialect, the Book of Psalms has lately been translated by the Rev. G. Krönlein, who is about to superintend the printing of it at the expense of the Society.

Niasian.—The island of Nias is near Sumatra, and contains a large population, estimated by the Rev. J. Denninger at 800,000 souls. For this island nothing hitherto has been done in the way of printing; but Mr. Denninger, a Missionary of the Basle Evangelical Missions, who has laboured for many years in this and the adjoining island, has committed the language to writing, has prepared a grammar in it, and has made some translations of the Scripture. At the request of the Basle Missionary Society, the Committee have resolved to print an edition of the Book of Genesis in the language, understanding that this Book is the most perfectly prepared, and that it is regarded by the translator as the best to take in the first instance.

Otji.—This language, which is also called *Tschi*, and *Fwi*, is spoken in the Ashantee and Gold Coast Country. The translation of the Bible has been made by the Rev. G. Christaller, of the Basle Missionary Society, and has been printed by the Society, the Committee having also made a considerable grant in money towards the expenses incurred by Mr. Christaller whilst engaged in the work of translation.

Peking Mandarin.—A revised version of the New Testament has been completed by the translating Committee, and is now in the press.

Persian.—The Rev. R. Bruce, of the Church Missionary Society, having been stationed at Julfa near Ispahan, has had his attention called to the desirableness of some modifications in the translation of the New Testament made by the Rev. Henry Martyn. The Committee have not been in a position to endorse his views at present, or to do more than refund to him certain sums expended for literary assistance, as they feel that they cannot adopt any revised translation, except on the request of a Missionary Society, or of one of their own Auxiliaries, which may have had an opportunity of thoroughly examining the work proposed to be printed.

Rouman.—It has been found necessary to make some further modifications both in the translation and orthography of the Rouman Scriptures. The work is under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Mayer, of Jassy, and two editions of the Bible are ordered, one to be printed in Roumania, and the other in Hungary.

Russ.—During the past year Dr. Chwolson has completed the translation of the Books of Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, the Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon. He is now engaged in revising the Synod's Edition of the Octateuch, so as to make it conformable to the original text, and harmonious in style with the books already prepared.

Samoa.—An edition of the Samoan Bible with marginal references is being carried through the press by the Rev. Dr. Turner, of the London Missionary Society. The New Testament portion of it was revised and

printed a short time ago, and now the Old Testament has been carefully revised by the Missionaries in the island, and the whole work will leave the press, it is hoped, in the course of another year.

Sechuana.—The Rev. Dr. Moffat has been engaged during the past year in carrying a Bible through the press, making no alterations in the translation or orthography of the existing text, except where there were manifest errors about which no question could be raised. A revision of the whole Bible is about to be undertaken, and it is hoped that the venerable translator, who is now in England, will be spared to take an important share in the work. Some questions have arisen concerning the orthography most suitable to represent certain peculiar sounds in the language; but a compromise has been attained on these points, and it is hoped that when the forthcoming revision is completed, the Bible will be acceptable not only to the various bodies of Missionaries working among the Bechuana tribes, but also to those who are spreading the Gospel among the Matabele people farther in the interior of Africa.

Sesuto.—The translation into this language has made considerable progress. In addition to the New Testament, the Missionaries have now translated the Pentateuch, Ruth, the Kings, Proverbs, Isaiah, and Daniel. The Book of Psalms, which has been already printed, is now re-translated. Great care has been taken to make the version as intelligible and idiomatic, and also as accurate as possible.

Sindhi.—In addition to the Four Gospels and Acts, which have already left the press, translations of the Book of Genesis and the Epistle to the Romans and Corinthians have been sent over by the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. They are being printed under the editorship of the Rev. A. Burn, who has kindly given his services gratuitously. Mr. Burn has also taken great pains to get patterns for the cutting of type in the *Gurumukhi* character, in which the Committee have undertaken to print St. John's Gospel as a first experiment. Satisfactory patterns have now been received, and the work is about to be printed at the Oxford University Press.

Spanish.—Arrangements have been made for materially improving the marginal references of the Society's Spanish Bible, under the care of a competent scholar.

Telugu.—The manuscript of the translation of the Prophets by the Rev. J. Hay was nearly complete when he left the country a few months ago, and it is hoped that the Board of Revisers will speedily meet and consider what alterations are needed in his translation of the Books of the Old Testament before they can be printed. The Rev. Dr. Wardlaw is engaged in the translation of the Book of Job.

Turkish.—During the past year the Rev. Dr. Schauffler has made very considerable progress in his Osmanli translation, having advanced from the Proverbs to the Book of Ezekiel. It is hoped that before another year has passed the Old Testament may be reported as complete, and that the veteran translator may be spared to see his great work circulated among the Turkish people.

APPENDIX.

AUXILIARY AND BRANCH SOCIETIES.

It is requested that such changes as may occur in this List, in the present year, may be reported on or before January 31, 1873.

ENGLAND.

<i>Places.</i>	<i>Patrons and Presidents.</i>	<i>Treasurers.</i>	<i>Secretaries.</i>
BEDFORDSHIRE—			
COUNTY SOCIETY, at BEDFORD	Lord C. J. F. Russell	T. T. Gray	Rev. J. Brown, James Howard.
Branch Societies, viz.			
Amphill	Lord C. J. F. Russell	C. Middle	Rev. H. Vachell, Rev. W. F. Clark.
Barford and Roxton	Rev. T. P. Richardson	Rev. T. P. Richardson	Rev. T. P. Richardson
Biggleswade	J. N. Foster	Rev. P. Griffiths	Rev. P. Griffiths
Dunstable	Lord C. J. F. Russell	E. Lockhart	Rev. D. Gould
Potton	J. Judd	Rev. R. Hoskin	Rev. R. Hoskin
Turvey	W. F. Higgins, Esq.	Capt. W. F. Higgins	Rev. J. Devine
Woburn	Duke of Bedford	Rev. S. F. Cumberlege	Rev. S. F. Cumberlege, Rev. J. Andrews, Rev. John Hurnall, S. Rowe.
LEIGHTON BUZZARD	Duke of Bedford	J. D. Bassett	Theodore Harrie
LUTON LADIES'	Mrs. Bigg	Mrs. Stormer	Mrs. Stormer
BURKSHIRE—			
WINDSOR and ETON	HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN	T. A. Moore	Rev. C. Churchill, W. R. Harris.
ABINGDON	E. J. Treadwell	Rev. S. Lepine	Rev. S. Lepine
FARINGDON	Rev. H. Barne, M.A.	E. Burrell	Rev. H. Gillmore, Rev. James Targett.
Shrivenham, Watchfield, and Bourton Branch..			Rev. H. Gillmore
MAIDENHEAD	Charles Sawyer, Esq.	W. Morris	Rev. J. Macfarlane, J. Poulton, Robert Walker.
Cookham Branch	T. Cahusac	T. Cahusac	T. Cahusac

SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT.

[1872.]

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

BERKSHIRE continued—

NEWBURY	Mayor of Newbury.....	Thomps Gurney	S. N. Toomer, W. H. Bew.
Branch Societies, viz.			
Hungerford .....	.....	T. W. Waldron	W. Hulbert, W. Brown, jun., R. Killick.
Kings' Clerc			
READING .....	.....	C. J. Andrewes..	Rev. G. Smythe, Joseph Huntley.
.....			
WALLINGFORD .....	.....	E. Wells, M.P.	Rev. J. Langley, Rev. James Loy, Rev. C. McC. Davies.
WANTAGE	P. Pusey, Esq.	T. Liddiard	John Lewis, T. Bennett.
WOKINGHAM	Mrs. Saltmarsh	J. Heelas	Miss Heelas, Mrs. J. Heelas, jun.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—

AYLESBURY	G. Butcher	Rev. F. Young, Rev. A. T. Shelley.	
BRILL	Thomas Barry	Rev. J. & D. Thane.	
CHENKES	Hon. & Rev. Ld. W. Russell.....		
CHESHAM LADIES'	Miss Evans	Mrs. Aylward.	
GREAT MISSENDEN	T. Honnor	Rev. J. Greaves.	
MARLOW	James Curson, Esq.	W. Croke	Thomas Butler.
NORTH BUCKS, at BUCKINGHAM	}	E. Parrott	Rev. E. L. Smith, A. L. Field.
Branch Societies, viz.			
Newport Pagnell.....	W. S. Burton, Esq., J.P.	R. Littleboy	Rev. J. N. Dalton, R. Littleboy.
Olney .....	.....	Joseph Palmer	James Bass.
SLOUGH .....	.....	H. F. Nash	Rev. S. Jones.
Langley Branch .....	.....	.....	R. M. Major.
STONEV STRATFORD, WOLVERTON, and POTTERS PURY	} Lord Wolverton	James Thomas	B. Bridgman.
WADDESDON			
WENDOVER			
WING .....	.....	W. Heley	Rev. P. T. Ounry.
WINGRAVE .....	.....	Rev. G. Moore	Rev. J. M. Butt.
WINSLOW	Sir H. Verney, Bart., M.P. {	Rev. A. Preston	
WYCOMBE and SOUTH BUCKS	}	T. Wheeler	Rev. T. H. Browne, F. Wheeler, J. Emerson.
Woburn Branch			Rev. T. B. Ashley.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—

CAMBRIDGE, Town and County	} Earl De la Warr	.....	E. J. Mortlock, M.A.	Rev. J. T. Lang, W. H. F. Johnson, A. E. Humphreys.
Branch Societies, viz.				
Fulbourn .....	.....	R. G. Torviley, Esq.	.....	Rev. J. H. Usill.
Haddenham .....	.....	Rev. H. Hughes	.....	J. S. Rose
Linton .....	.....	.....	Mrs. Claydon	.....
North-East Cambridgeshire .....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. Horton.
South Cambridgeshire .....	.....	.....	J. E. Fordham	.....
				Miss Whiting.
				Rev. J. Stockbridge.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treas. Secretaries.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE continued

South-East Cambridge- shire .....	..... J. Dennis	Rev. A. T. Crisford, Rev. J. Perkins, Rev. R. Hardman.
West Wrattling, at Wes- ton Colville .....	.....	.....
ELY, ISLE OF, at WISBEACH	J. Peckover	Rev. J. W. Berryman, John Cockett.
Branch Societies, viz.		
Wisbeach	Alexander Peckover, Esq. & E. R. Schofield	J. Anderson.
Chatteris	W. Warth	George Lyon.
Long Sutton	Thomas Peale	Rev. T. D. Young.
March	R. Dawbarn, Esq.	Mrs. Dawbarn.
Whittlesea	Miss Bowker	Mrs. James Read, Mrs. James Blunt.
ELY, CITY OF	C. Claxton .....	.....
Sutton, Witcham, and Mepal Branch	M. G. Oates, Esq.	M. G. Oates .. Mrs. J. Warth.
NEWMARKET	Lord Keane	E. Hammond Robert Fenn.

CHESHIRE—

COUNTY SOCIETY, at CHESTER	Marquis of Westminster ..	Williams & Co. James Smith ..	Rev. F. Forde, Rev. G. Lewis, Mr. Davies Colley, Edyard Evans.
Branch Societies, viz.			
Chester Ladies'	Marchioness of Cholmondeley	Mrs. Colley	Miss L. Stollerfoth, Mrs. Flitt, Miss Walker.
Chester Cambrian ..		E. Peters	W. Jones.
Cluster Lead Works		A. - Wimpriss	Wimpriss.
Davenham		Rev. T. France- Hayhurst	Rev. T. France- Hayhurst.
Frodsham	Marq. of Cholmondeley ..	W. Hayes	Rev. E. Marsden.
Malpas	Marq. of Cholmondeley Rev. Chancr. Thurlow ..	J. Lees	Rev. E. V. Pigott.
Norton, Parkgate, and Heswall	D. Graham, Esq.	Rev. A. S. - Grenfell	Rev. A. M. Halket.
Tarvin	Rev. W. Bryans	J. Morton	Rev. J. Jones.
Waverton and Saighton ..	Marq. of Westminster ..	J. Ralphs	J. Ralphs, J. Morris.
BIRKENHEAD	Rev. Canon Knox	Mrs. Gashorne ..	Mr. L. Simpson, Mrs. L. Simpson.
BOWDON and ALTRIN- CHAM		E. Jackson	John Thompson, J. A. Howden.
CONGLETON	J. Rutman, Esq. C. Sweetenham, Esq. ..	Manchester and Lpool. Dist. Bk. }	Rev. J. Oakden.
CREWE and COPPENHALL ..	Rev. John Ashe		Rev. John Ashe.
KNUTSFORD	Lord Egerton of Tatton { R. Cram	Joseph Lee, Thomas Watson.	
LONGDENDALE	Mrs. T. Rhodes	Miss Gartside.	
MACCLESFIELD	T. Stringer	Rev. H. Briant, Rev. G. B. Kidd, J. W. Smallwood, W. B. Stagball.	
MIDDLEWICH		R. Dutton.	
Over and Wharton Branch			Rev. J. Birkett.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CHESHIRE continued—

NANTWICH	Marq. of Cholmondeley	T. Cawley	Rev. R. S. Redfern, S. Harlock.
Sandbach Branch		Mrs. Moss	Miss Johnstone.
NORTHWICH		E. L. Williams	Rev. J. Johns, John Weston.
RUNCORN ..	{ Marchioness of Cholmondeley	John Hazlehurst	Mrs. Potter, Miss A. Johnson.
STOCKPORT	{ Lord Egerton of Tatton James Heald, Esq.}	J. W. Bayley	Rev. C. G. Hamilton, Rev. J. Pywell.

CORNWALL—

COUNTY SOCIETY, at TRURO	Lord Robartes .	Robert Tweedy ..	Rev. J. Perry, Rev. E. Shelton, W. H. Bond, R.N., J. B. James.
Branch Societies, viz.			
Boscawen		{ Rev. W. J. Kirkness .. }	Rev. W. J. Kirkness.
Camborne	W. D. Gubb, Esq.	J. R. Daniell ..	Rev. W. W. Duntin.
Camelford	Rev. J. J. Wilkinson ..	— Martyn	H. P. Byrt.
Delabole	W. D. Hanson, Esq.		Job Hockaday. Charles Fox, J. Stephens, jun., W. H. Bond.
Falmouth		W. Hooper	Mrs. Durant.
Fowey Ladies'	Rev. H. N. Purcell	Mrs. Love	T. Treloar.
Helston	T. Rogers, Esq.	John Best	Rev. J. Shepherd, Rev. T. Jackson, J. Geake, G. G. White.
Launceston		J. Dingley	W. B. Sanders ..
Liskeard		W. B. Sanders ..	W. B. Sanders.
Looe		W. Hicks	W. Hicks.
Lustwithiel	N. Kendall, Esq.	Dr. Row	R. Foster.
Padstow		S. Allport	J. D. Martyn.
Penryn		J. Mead	Rev. T. Mann, G. A. Jenkins.
Redruth	Rev. J. W. Hawksley ..	A. Jenkin	C. Tweedy.
St. Austell	T. Coode, Esq.	A. H. Veale	Rev. R. Sampson, A. H. Veale.
St. Columb	Rev. V. F. Vyvyan	W. Geake	
St. Ives	Rev. E. Tovey	W. M. Jennings	Rev. J. Taylor.
Stilly Isle		John Bausfield ..	— Hosking.
Tregony and Roseland ..	Rev. C. M. Drake	T. Blamey	T. Blamey, jun. &c.
BODMIN	Lord Robartes	J. S. Pethybridge	Rev. V. F. Vyvyan, Joseph Oke.
CALLINGTON		E. Nicolls	J. Dingle.
PENZANCE	Rev. R. Malone, M.A. ...	W. D. Matthews	R. G. Williams, N. B. Downing.
WADEBRIDGE		T. Martyn	W. G. Kessell.

CUMBERLAND—

COUNTY SOCIETY, at CARLISLE		T. H. Hodgson ..	Rev. W. A. Wrigley, Rev. G. F. Heald.
Branch Societies, viz.			
Aspatria and Drayton ..			Miss Lawson.

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CUMBERLAND continued—

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Maryport	Rev. A. Oates	Rev. A. Oates.	
COCKERMOUTH	Joseph Moses	J. C. Fisher.	
PENRITH	E. W. Hasell, Esq.	J. Graham	John Pattinson.
WHITEHAVEN.....	Rev. Canon Dalton.....	G. W. Brown	John Forster, J. A. Kneeb.
WIGTON	W. Banks, Esq., J.P. ..	Rev. W. M. Schinbren	John Dallop.
WORKINGTON.....	Rev. H. Curwen	H. Bowes	H. Bowes.

DERBYSHIRE—

COUNTY SOCIETY, at DERBY.....	} Duke of Devonshire, K.G. W. & S. Evans		Rev. S. B. Brasher, Rev. H. Ollard, W. Hatchell.	
Branch Societies, viz.				
Belper	T. W. Evans, Esq.	G. H. Strutt	Rev. R. Hey, H. Lomas.	
Castle Donington.....	J. Sowter, Esq.	—, Monlton	Rev. J. G. Burne.	
ASHBOURN	F. Wright, Esq.	John Wright.....	Rev. W. G. Vernon, Rev. B. G. Hill, T. O. Farmer.	
BAKEWELL	W. P. Thornhill, Esq. ..	John Taylor	John Taylor.	
BUXTON	Rev. A. A. Bagshawe, M.A.	Isaac Walton	Joseph Taylor.	
CHAPPEL-EN-LÉVÉ.....	D. Goodman, Esq.	Rev. G. Hill.....	Rev. J. W. Benson.	
CHESTERFIELD and SCARSDALE.....	}		R. Parker	Rev. M. Holmes.

DEVONSHIRE—

AXMINSTER	Rev. W. B. Bailey	Joseph Deane	Rev. W. Lance.
BARNSTAPLE	{ Earl of Portsmouth .. }	J. Marshall	E. Palmer,
	{ Earl Fortescue..... }		J. Partridge.
	{ N. Breamridge, Esq..... }		
BIDEFORD	C. Carter, Esq.....	Charles Smale	E. Dingle.
BRIXHAM	Rev. A. F. Carey, M.A. ..	O. H. Bartlett	Rev. G. W. Hickson.
BUDLEIGH SALTERTON .....	..... W. Cox.		
CREDITON	B. W. Cleave, Esq.....	W. J. Sparkes	Alfred Budge.
DARTMOUTH	Sir H. Paul Scule, Bart.	N. Hamford	Rev. J. D. Davies.
DAWLISH .....	..... George Smith		
	J. Clarke.		
DEVONPORT & STONE- HOUSE	{ P. M. Little, Esq. }	J. R. May	Rev. F. Bellamy, Rev. J. C. Palmer.
EXETER	{ Earl Fortescue..... }	Robert Dymond	Rev. W. H. Parkhouse,
	{ Bishop of Exeter		Rev. D. Nante,
	{ Sir J. Kennaway, Bart. }		Rev. D. Hewitt, W. Brock.
Branch Societies, viz.			
Exeter Ladies'	{ Viscountess Middleton }	Mrs. Janson	Mrs. Dymond,
	{ Mrs. Hamilton..... }	Mrs. Power.	

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

DEVONSHIRE continued—

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Collumpton	E. S. Drewe, Esq., J.P.	Frank Sellwood Frank Sellwood.	
Ottery St. Mary	Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.	Rev. R. C. Hutchings.	
Shaldon		Rev. W. H. Hoblyn.	
EXMOUTH	Capt. T. Hull	John Sprague ..Rev. J. F. Guenett.	
HATHERLEIGH	Rev. J. Phelps	Rev. J. Phelps ..H. Southcott.	
HOLSWORTHY	J. Wowler, Esq.	James Higgs.....James Higgs.	
HONITON	W. Porter, Esq.	C. Read	Rev. W. E. Foote.
ILFRACOMBE		Rev. W. C. Moore	Rev. R. Price.
KINGSBRIDGE		B. Balkwill	Rev. J. O'Dell.
NEWTON.....	Robert Francis, Esq.	W. Drew	W. A. Sandison.
OKEHAMPTON.....		J. M. Bird	C. Seymour.
PLYMOUTH		John Greenway	A. Hingston.
SIDMOUTH.....	Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.	G. Alexander	E. Bowden.
SOUTH MOLTON.....	Rev. T. Maidland.	R. J. Crosse.	Rev. Stephen E. Dodge.
TAVISTOCK	Duke of Bedford	J. Benson	S. E. S. Carpenter, W. Escott, W. Pearce, W. C. Hare.
TEIGNMOUTH LADIES'	{ Capt. Broken- sha, R.N. }	Mrs. Birch, Mrs. W. R. Hall Jordan, Miss Edwards.	
TIVERTON	Earl of Harrowby, K.G.	H. Stokes	Rev. H. Venn. Rev. W. R. Noble.
TORQUAY		E. Vivian	Rev. F. F. Thomas.
TORQUAY LADIES'	Mrs. Pitcairn	Mrs. De Mierre.	Miss J. M. A. Sims, Miss Mudge, Miss E. Titchener.
TORRINGTON	Rev. C. E. Palmer	John Jackson	John Jackson.
TOTNES	R. Durant, Esq.	J. J. Couzens	W. Hamlyn.

DORSETSHIRE—

COUNTY COMMITTEE.....			Rev. Carr J. Glyn, Dr. J. Williams.
BEAMINSTER	J. C. Williams		Miss E. Uine.
BLANDFORD	J. C. Mansoll, Esq.	Bagot	W. E. Groves.
BOURNEMOUTH		T. Coote.....	Rev. P. F. Eliot, Rev. H. R. Cooke.
BRIDPORT		W. Swain	T. Beach, C. Wilson.
BROADWINSOR		F. Smith	"
CERNE	Rev. A. H. Bull	W. Beach	Rev. C. W. Bingham, H. Norman.
DORCHESTER	Rev. E. W. Sears.....	H. Williams	Rev. C. J. Bird, Rev. T. Neave, Dr. Cowdell.
LYME and CHARMOUTH.....	G. Cartwright, Esq.	F. Dunster	

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

DORSETSHIRE continued—

MILBORNE PORT, STALBRIDGE, and HENSTRIDGE	} Sir W. C. Medlicott, Bart. F. A. Ensor	Rev. J. Ensor, F. Cox.
POOLE		Rev. E. B. Blunt, Rev. T. Orr, N. Penney.
SHAFTESBURY and GILLINGHAM	} G. D. Wingfield Digby, Esq. Rev. W. H. Lyon, M.A.	W. H. Fricker .. Rev. J. Veysey.
SHERBORNE		Rev. F. Beckley, T. H. Bentley.
SWANAGE	N. C. White	Rev. R. D. Travers.
WAREHAM LADIES'		Rev. E. J. Newton, Rev. D. Hogarth, Rev. W. Lewis, George Andrews.
WEYMOUTH	Rev. T. A. L. Greave	C. F. Arden .. Rev. Carr J. Glyn, Rev. J. Keynes, Rev. J. Cooke.
WIMBORNE	{ Earl of Shaftesbury, Knt. Lord Wolverton	Wilts & Dor- set Bank

DURIAM—

DURIAM, CITY OF	Bishop of Durham	J. Shields	Rev. G. T. Fox, Rev. S. Goodall.
Ladies' Branch			Mrs. Goodall.
BISHOP WEARMOUTH, at SUNDERLAND	} Rev. W. Cocklin	E. Backhouse	W. J. Tatham, G. Matthew, jun.
Branch Societies, viz.			
Sunderland Ladies'		Mrs. John Clay	Mrs. W. Thackray, Miss Hindmarch.
Houghton-le-Spring	Rev. A. Shennan	Miss M. Hopper	Miss Hopper.
DARLINGTON	Duke of Cleveland	C. Pease	Rev. A. H. Hughes, G. Pease.
Branch Societies, viz.			
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LLANSAINTEFRAID GLYN CEIRIOG	} Rev. Reginald Hughes	John Jones	Rev. John Evans.
LLANSILIN		James Edwards	W. Mather.
LLANYNYS	T. Davies, Esq.	W. Davies	Rev. J. Griffith.
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RHOSLLANERCHRUGOG		W. J. Rogers	W. Griffiths.
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LEESWOOD		T. Conway	P. George.
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MELIDEN	Rev. E. Hughes	W. Smith	W. Griffiths.
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PEMBROKE DOCK	Capt. R. Hall, R.N., C.B.	W. Dawkins, J.P.	Rev. W. Evans, J. A. Walter.
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INVERURIE	Earl of Kintore	James Barron	G. Galloway, Rev. J. Miller, Rev. J. Davidson.

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GIBRALTAR		Rev. C. J. Hort	Rev. G. Alton.
HAMBURG-ALTONA	} Mrs. A. Godeffroy	Miss Craig	Mrs. Walters.
LADIES'			
ST. GALL		S. Schlatter	S. Schlatter.

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Avondale		J. W. Allison	J. W. Allison.
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Hillsborough	W. Wallace, Esq.	R. E. Steeves	R. E. Steeves.
Hopewell and Harvey	Hon. A. R. McLellan	James Rodgers	J. R. Russell.
Jacksontown	Rev. George Howard	G. L. Holyoke	G. L. Holyoke.
Lancaster	Rev. W. S. Covert		
Lepreux	W. K. Reynolds, Esq.	David Shaw	C. Smart.
Milkish, Lane's-end, and Kennebecasis	Thomas Southar, Esq.	John Kirk	W. B. Fenwick.
Moncton	James McAllister, Esq.	Ezekiel Taylor	J. G. McCurdy.
New Bandon	R. Dawson, Esq.	John Kerr	William Caie.
New Jerusalem	J. D. Montgomery, Esq.	A. Machum	William Taylor.
Northampton	Joseph Hemphill, Esq.	A. Tompkins	J. J. Rogers.
Petersville	Rev. C. R. Matthews	A. Hamilton	Norman McLeod.
Petitcodiac	J. R. Crandall, Esq.	H. Davidson	H. Crandall.
Pleasant Vale	Robert Colpitts, Esq.	Thomas Colpitts	Thomas Colpitts.
Point de Bute	Rev. W. Wilson	H. Trueman	Angus McQueen.
Quaco	James Moran, Esq.	Joseph Carson	Dr. Roddick.
Richibucto and Weldford Ladies'	Mr. Wark	Mrs. Law	Miss Gifford.
Richmond	Silas T. Plummer, Esq.	Capt. John Hoyt	Robert Kent, John Hunter.
Sackville	Rev. Dr. C. de Wolf	Mariner Wood	Johab Wood.
St. Andrew's	A. T. Paul, Esq.		Rev. -- Keye.
St. Stephen's	Judge Stévens	Robert Watson	Z. Chipman.
Salisbury	R. B. C. Welton	W. A. Wheaton	W. Gowland.
Shediac	Clarke P. Smith, Esq.	O. Chapman	Rev. J. P. Sheraton.
Sheffield	Rev. Robert Wilson	A. Barker	Joseph Barker.
Springfield	James F. Johnson, Esq.	E. W. Perry	B. C. Marven.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

NEW BRUNSWICK continued—

Springfield, Scotch Settlement	Rev. L. Jack	John Ogilvie.....	John Robertson.
Stndholm	Brown Harrison, Esq.	J. C. Parlee	J. C. Parlee.
Sussex Vale	A. C. Ivanson, Esq.	George Snider	R. McCully.
Tobique	A. C. Hammond, Esq. ....	.....	.....
Upham	Rev. J. R. Lawson	W. Barnes	John Keys.
Upper Norton and Lower Sussex.....	James Secord, Esq.....	Seth McLeod	J. B. Fenwick.
Wakefield	G. R. Boyer, Esq.	William Taylor	William Taylor.
Welsford.....	Thomas Trott, Esq.	Francis Woods	David Brodie.
Westfield	W. Buchanan, Esq.....	J. Murray Nase.....	J. M. Nase.
Wickham	Robert Black, Esq., M.L.	G. N. Golding	Leonard S. Vanwart.
Woodstock	John Dibble, Esq.	R. A. Hay	L. P. Fisher, H. E. Dibble.
FREDENICTON.....	{ His Ex. Lt.-Governor. George Botsford, Esq.... }	A. F. Randolph	Rev. Dr. C. Spurden.
Branch Societies, viz.			
Fredericton Ladies'	{ Mrs. L. A. Wilmot	Mrs. E. Wilmot	Mrs. Spurden.
.....	{ Mrs. Brooke .....	.....	.....
Kingsclear and Queensborough	Isaac Kilburn, Esq.....	Jr. Mah Hammond	P. Woodworth.
Stanley	W. R. Bustin, Esq.	J. Sanson	T. Buchanan.
Wilmot and Harvey	Rev. S. Johnston.....	T. Herbert.....	A. Hay.
MIRAMICHI LADIES'	Mrs. Henry Canard.....	Mrs. M'Curdy	Mrs. W. M. Wilson.
RESTIGOUCHE, at Dalhousie	{ Dugald Stewart, Esq.....	W. S. Smith	J. R. Miller.
Campbellton Branch .....	.....	A. McKendrick	J. S. Morse.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, at Charlotte Town	{ His Ex. Lieut.-Governor Hon. Chief-Justice Hodgson	J. W. Morrison	Rev. J. Davis, W. Cundall.
Branch Societies, viz.			
P. E. Island Ladies' .....	.....	.....	.....
New Glasgow Ladies' .....	.....	.....	.....

CANADA—

QUEREC	C. Wurtel, Esq.	James Hossack	R. Middleton, George Lamb.
Branch Societies, viz.			
Broughton.....	John Fraser, Esq.	John Gillanders	John Gillanders
Capes Cove and Despair	D. Beck, Esq.	D. Beck	Isaac Beck.
Corner of Beach & Malbaie	Rev. — Methers	Rev. — Methers	Hunt.
Frampton East	Samuel Bagnall	H. Wilson	S. Bagnall.
Frampton West	A. Bartholomew, Esq.	D. Johnson	D. Johnson.
Gaspé Basin	Rev. J. P. Richmond	John Short, jun.	John Eden.
Gaspé Bay and Indian Cove	Rev. A. Dreyman	W. Simon	T. Simon.
Hopetown and Shediac	Rev. W. Scott	W. Simon	Daniel Ross.
Inverness	William Lambly	Peter Campbell	John McKinnon.
Kennebec	James Armstrong, Esq.	James Reaney	James Reaney.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

QUEBEC continued—

Kinnear's Mills.	Isaac Thomson	James Thomson	F. Craig.
L'Ance aux Beaul's	Andrew Cass.	Andrew Cass.	Robert Moir.
Lake Beauport	— Taylor	A. Simons	A. Simons.
Leeds	M. Redfern	— White.	— White.
Lower Ireland	Edward Redman	John Bailey	J. Bailey.
Metis	Rev. T. Fenwick	Rev. T. Fenwick	v. T. Fenwick.
New Carlisle	Rev. W. Scott	M. Caldwell	Rev. W. Scott.
New Richmond	Rev. J. Wells	J. Campbell	H. Cook.
Peninsula	Rev. — Orennan	W. Miller	David Phillips.
Percé	Andrew Cass	— Lenesty	Andrew Cass.
Portneuf	— Logan	— Ford	— Ford.
Port Daniel and Shediac	Rev. W. Scott	Rev. W. Scott	William Miller, sen.
St. Sylvester	Rev. J. Hanran	James Woodside	James Woodside.
Stoneham	Alexander McKee	Alex. McKee	John Fraser.
Upper Ireland	John Hough	John Hough	John Hough.

MONTREAL Hon. James Ferriece H. Vennor Rev. G. Cornish,
Dr. A. Johnson.

Branch Societies, viz.

Montreal Ladies'	Mrs. Dawson	Mrs. D. Torrance	Mrs. J. Ferrier, jun.
Abbercorn	Rev. — Sutton	—	—
Abbotsford	{ A. Fisk	R. Gillespie	S. Fisk.
	{ James Gibb		
Abbott's Corners,	{ S. R. Whitman	C. Scofield	E. S. Tracy.
	{ F. S. Tracy		
Athelstan	William Mcfatosh	J. Buchanan.	Joshua Breadner.
Aultsville	{ John Croll	E. Barnhart	Isaiah Ault.
	{ S. Ault, M.P.P.		
Barford	{ Addison B. Cushing	Rev. J. Chandler	Rev. J. Chandler.
	{ J. Martin		
	{ W. L. Oliver	M. T. Cushing	Joshua Parker.
	{ William Parker		
Bastard	{ Messrs. D. Sweet, A. Gilp,	S. Scamens	Stephen Knowlton.
	{ and C. Stevens		
Bear Brook	{ Gregory Dunning		
	{ J. W. Ronan		
Beauharnois	Rev. — Syms	Col. McFee	
Beebe Plain	{ Deacon Moir	D. Lorimer	Rev. J. Agar.
	{ W. Lorimer		
Beech Ridge	Rev. — McDonald		
Bedford	Rev. Dean Slack, M.A.	N. Adams	Abel Adams.
Bolton, Centre	Rev. — Fossenden		
Bolton, East	{ Messrs. J. W. Taylor,	L. T. Ainsworth	P. Davies.
	{ J. Austin, sen., and		
	{ A. Thompson		
Boyd's Settlement	{ A. Stevenson	Joseph Lester	W. Halpenny.
	{ John Willows		
Breadalbane	John Stewart	D. McLaren	Colin McLaren.
Brockville	{ Dr. Edmonson, Rev.	D. B. Jones	W. A. Schofield.
	{ Messrs. McGregor,		
	{ Howard, M. McGillivray,		
	{ and — Mulhern		
Brome	{ W. Chapman	Addison Jackson.	
	{ Lynas Chandler		
Brompton and Windsor	{ D. Rankin	— Greenly	Joseph Rankin.
	{ J. S. Brown		
Brompton Falls	L. Alger	J. A. Fraser	Asa Teighton.
Brown's Hill	{ C. W. Brown	J. B. Brainard	Otis Brown.
	{ Israel Brainard		

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

MONTREAL continued—

Burrill's Rapids	{ Richard Guest	John Meikle	F. L. Waldo.
Bury	{ John Mills .....	.....	— Sherman.
Casville	Rev. D. Longley .....	.....	Frederick Locke.
Charleston	{ D. Hamilton	William Robert-	son } David Bewes.
.....	{ Edward Moles	son	
Clarenceville	{ A. Hawley	Rev. S. C. Phillips.	W. Simpson.
.....	{ Jasper Schutt .....	.....
Clayton	{ William Sutherland ..	D. Drummond ..	D. Drummond.
.....	{ John Robertson .....	.....
Coaticook	{ Orin Moulton	John Thornton ..	— Randall.
.....	{ L. Baldwin .....	.....
Compton	{ Major B. Pouroy ..	Joel Shirliff ..	A. G. Kennedy.
.....	{ C. Jacobs .....	.....
Cookshire	{ Rev. — Stewart	R. Wilfred	R. Wilfred.
.....	{ C. G. Caswell .....	.....
Cornwall	{ Rev. H. Urquhart, D.D.	Samuel Cline ..	Rev. Neil McNish.
.....	{ James Cox .....	.....
Côte St. Charles	{ Rev. B. Harris	John Hodgson ..	Alva Wilson.
.....	{ John Vipond .....	.....
.....	{ William Lancaster ..	.....
Côte St. George	{ James Helps	W. McNaughton.	Finlay Campbell.
.....	{ J. B. McNaig .....	.....
.....	{ A. Morrison .....	.....
Côte St. Paul	{ W. Parkyn	Silas Tinkham ..	William Cavers.
.....	{ Rev. S. Jackson .....	.....
Coteau Landing	Orton Pease	R. McIntyre	H. P. Hosmer.
Covey Hill	{ James Curran	W. Stuart	— Hawthorne.
.....	{ T. Houghton .....	.....
Cowansville	{ Rev. — Davidson	Cidney Smith ..	Peter Cowan.
.....	{ John Grant .....	.....
Cushing	{ Rev. — Ross	James L. Cushing	James L. Cushing.
.....	{ L. Cushing .....	.....
Dalesville	Rev. — King	— McGibbon ..	P. McArthur.
Dalhousie Mills	{ Dr. A. R. Ferguson ..	George Munro ..	John Munro.
.....	{ J. McIntosh .....	.....
Danville	{ Abel Willey	Rev. A. J. Parker.	Rev. A. J. Parker.
.....	{ J. L. Goodhue .....	.....
Delta	{ P. Hancock	C. Allyn	Hanson Coleman.
.....	{ Dr. Sinclair	S. Ross	
Dickinson's Landing ..	W. Colquhoun, M.P.P.	J. N. McNarain ..	Edmond Miller.
Dundee	{ Rev. — Ross	Thomas Vass ..	Daniel Sutherland.
.....	{ Hugh McKinnon .....	.....
.....	{ William Fraser .....	.....
Dunham	E. Findlay	Rev. J. Gear	Rev. J. Gear.
Durham and Wickham ..	{ Rev. D. Dunkerler ..	Miller Brothers.	Rev. — Peake.
.....	{ H. Armatage .....	.....
East Farnham	{ Rev. A. Vilas	H. Hutchings ..	Stephen Mansfield.
.....	{ A. P. Hurlbut .....	.....
Eaton	Rev. E. J. Sherrill ..	Leah Hall	S. A. Hall.
Edwardsburgh	{ George Bissell	K. McPherson ..	James Thompson.
.....	{ John Adams .....	.....
English River	{ W. Miller	R. McLeod	Rev. — McKercher.
.....	{ William McKell .....	.....
.....	{ J. Carmichael .....	.....
Essex	{ A. Todd	A. Todd	George Dowsley.
.....	{ William Parr .....	.....
Fairfield	Alden Jones	Robert Clark ..	Alexander Smith.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

MONTREAL continued—

Farmersville	{ Duncan Fisher	{ Henry Plunsteel. Archibald Kincade.
	{ Elijah Alouire	
Farnham Centre	{ James Watt	{ J. Johnson
	{ J. Burnett	
	{ Charles England	
Finch	{ Alexander Stark	{ J. L. McInnis .. F. D. McInnis.
	{ A. Campbell	
Fitch Bay	{ Gorenaa Magoon	{ Rev. D. H. Merrill .. A. C. Gage.
	{ S. S. Clifford	
Forfar	{ John Gil	{ W. C. Singleton .. R. Webster.
Franklin	{ Lieut.-Col. Rodgers	{ W. Cantwell .. A. A. Ferguson.
Freilgasburg	{ Dr. Rowell	{ Rev. J. Davis .. Wesley Reynolds
Front of Roxborough	{ Hugh Christie	{ D. Montgomery .. W. Helmer.
Georgeville	{ (Rev. E. Mitchell	{ D. Austin
	{ K. Talbert	{ Rev. J. Thorneloe.
	{ J. Merriman	
Glengary, North-West ..	{ M. McGregor	{ P. McDougall .. P. Kennedy.
	{ D. Sinclair	
Granby	{ Rev. C. Ingalls	{ Horace Lyman ..
	{ Rev. — Cole	{ J. Kay
		{ John Lorimer.
Grand Prénière	{ William Ingalls ..	{ John Dobie .. D. McColl.
Green Bush	{ E. Blanchard ..	{ R. Kerr
	{ John Abbott ..	{ R. Kerr.
Grenville	{ R. Dickson ..	{ R. Wilson .. John Pradham.
Hatley	{ Rev. C. Hurd ..	{ —, Le Barron .. J. Hazeltine.
Hemmingford	{ Colonel Sriver ..	{ Julius Sriver .. P. McNaughton.
Hochelaga	{ Joseph Thomson ..	
	{ James Gilly ..	
Huntingdon	{ F. W. Sheriff, M.D. ..	{ W. Marshall .. William Marshall.
Inkermann	{ J. V. Johnson ..	{ John Sullivan .. Solomon Render.
	{ George Malloy ..	
	{ Alexander Rose ..	
Kemptville	{ H. Hutchings ..	{ J. A. Mill .. Daniel Pelton.
	{ R. H. Witherell ..	
Kenyon	{ Rev. A. F. McQueen ..	{ M. McMillan .. J. R. McKenzie.
Kingsey	{ Joseph Boast ..	{ Simon Stevens .. Joseph Armitage.
	{ John Trenholm ..	
Kingsey Falls	{ Henry Haddock ..	{ Smith Leth .. William Town.
Kingsey Front	{ Sackville Brown ..	{ T. P. Blake .. Theophilus Yates.
Kitley	{ D. Livingston ..	{ James Stratton .. James Stratton.
	{ Z. Lyman ..	
Knowlton	{ Rev. — Lindsay ..	{ Israel England .. John McFarlane.
	{ Rev. — Stenning ..	
	{ L. M. Knowlton ..	
Lachine	{ Rev. — Simpson ..	{ Miss Dawes .. Miss J. Wilgress.
Lachute	{ Rev. —, Endie ..	{ —, Orr .. John Meikle.
	{ Rev. J. Mackie ..	
Lacolle	{ Rev. —, Henderson ..	{ A. Force .. G. M. Vantlett.
	{ T. Vantlett ..	
Lancaster	{ Dr. Falkner ..	{ Hugh Munro .. John McIntosh.
	{ R. J. McDougall ..	
Lausdown	{ Thomas Richardson ..	{ Robert Wilson .. Robert Wilson.
	{ Hugh Breckenridge ..	

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

MONTREAL continued—

Lansdown Station	{ William Beatty	J. Richmond	James Richmond.
	{ John I. vis		
Laprairie	{ J. Warcup	J. Bar.	Rev. John Barr.
	{ J. Dunn		
Lawrenceville	{ Erastus Lawrence	A. C. Lawrence	Henry Lawrence.
	{ P. McKinley		
Lennoxville	{ Charles Brooks, Esq.	—, Abbott.	
Lingwick	{ Rev. —, Milloy	Don	Leod John Noble.
	{ Donald McKay		
Lochiel	{ Rev. D. Cameron	D. M. Dewar	Angus McCunig.
	{ Rev. —, Mackie		
Lower Windsor	{ Joseph Rankin	Mungo Douglas	Robert Mackie.
	{ James Kerr		
Lyn	{ Rev. W. English	—, Trickey	Dr. F. Coleman.
	{ James Cummings		
Mag	{ A. H. Moore	Alvin Moore	Jerome Webster.
	{ C. Abbott		
Mallorytown	{ Ephraim Purvis	E. S. Thomas	George L. Mallory.
	{ John Collins		
Mansouville	{ Rev. Joseph Fessenden	A. & S. Peabody	James Clark.
Maple Grove	{ —, Seal	N. Willoughby	N. Willoughby.
	{ —, Thomson		
Marbleton	{ George Addie		
Marintown	{ Rev. —, Patte-son, M. A.	D. Macallum	Rev. —, Burnett.
	{ Duncan Ross		
	{ Peter Christie		
Matilda	{ Jacob Browne	J. A. Carman	John Murray.
	{ J. S. Ross, M.P.P.		
	{ W. Elliott		
Melbourne Ladies'	{ Mrs. R. Lewis	Mrs. Foster	
	{ Mrs. Gibson		
Merrickville	{ C. Holden	H. W. Jaques	H. W. Jaques.
	{ Rev. E. Holson		
Middleville	{ Rev. J. J. McLean	W. Croft	James Stewart.
	{ Rev. J. Douglas		
Milton	{ Steven Chartier	C. Galloway	
Morrisburgh and Maris- town	{ Jacob Haines	Dr. Chamberlain	John F. Miller.
	{ Captain Furlinger		
Morton	{ John Somerville		Rev. S. P. Sitter.
	{ James Manuel		
Moulinette	{ Rev. S. Brownell	S. G. Bagg	—, Winter.
	{ John Raymond		
Newborough	{ B. Tett, M.P.P.	John Driffin	H. Kilborne.
	{ Colonel Kilborne		
New Glasgow	{ —, Kerr	John Murray	James Furze.
New London	{ Rev. F. Hunt	Lynds Smith	Albert Hungerford.
	{ A. Haykins		
North Augusta	{ A. B. Pardee	S. H. Norton	L. H. Bellamy.
	{ R. Earl		
North Ely	{ Willard Bartlett	Charles Bartlett	—, Smith.
North Matilda	{ William Ault	W. W. Wood	Alva Rose.
	{ George Browne		
North Nation Mills	{ Thomas Cole	D. A. Cameron	James Eathorne.
Ormond	{ J. Meldrum	H. McGregor	Robert McGregor.
	{ John McArthur		
Ormstown	{ Rev. —, Wilson	Simon Fox	Rev. W. C. Clark.
	{ —, Baird		
Osnabrock	{ Capt. Morgan	John McLean	

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

MONTREAL continued—

Osnabrock, East	{ J. McEwen	{ John Rombough	Jonah Coultart.
	{ F. Kirkpatrick.....		
Oxford Mills	{ Lev. is Grant, a	{ Murdoch Gair ..	Murdoch Gair.
	{ John Russell.....		
Papineauville	L. H. Hillman	S. Tucker, jun...	J. A. Burwash.
Piggon Hill	{ J. M. Sagar	{ N. M. Evans	A. Vandewater.
	{ S. Vincent.....		
Pike River.....	John Forbes	A. L. Taylor....	James Crilley.
Plantagenot	{ P. McLaren	{ C. Metcalf	Alex. McLean.
	{ J. Frith		
	{ W. Lendrum.....		
Plantagenot, North.....	Albert Tagar	Dr. Prentiss	—, Chamberlin.
Potton	{ C. Bedard	{ Samuel Penbody	F. S. Esty.
	{ M. L. Elkin		
Prescotts.....	{ William Patrick	{ C. H. Peck.....	L. Gibson.
	{ Joseph Irwin		
Rawdon	{ James Melrose	{ Rev. J. English..	John Holmes.
	{ G. Coppins		
	{ W. Smiley.....		
McQuond			Donald McClay.
Richmond & Melbourne..	{ Rev. D. Graham	{ C. Wood.....	Rev. J. Mackay.
	{ J. Hetherington		
River Laquerre	A. McGregor	John McDonald	John McDonald, jun.
Rock Spring.....	—, Powell	—, Stevenson.	
Russelltown Flats.....	Rev. —, Masson		R. Stewart.
St. Andrew's.....	{ Rev. A. Henderson...	{ C. Wales.....	Rev. D. Paterson.
	{ Rev. J. W. Manning ..		
	{ C. Benedict		
St. Asmand's	{ W. Morgan	{ T. D. R. Nye....	J. W. Eaton.
	{ S. Jameson		
St. Eustache.....	Rev. —, Allen	—, Robertson ..	D. McNaughton.
St. John's	{ Dr. Whyte.....	{	Rev. —, Darnell.
	{ W. McGinnis		
St. Laurent and Côte des Neiges	{ William Boa.....	{ John Cullen	John Mackay.
	{ John Miller		
St. Louis de Gonzague ..	{ John Gardner	{	David Benney.
	{ William Goodhall		
St. Rémi	John Dunn		W. Dunn.
St. Thérèse	D. Morris		—, Gilmour.
Sawyer'sville	{ Rev. A. Gillies.....	{ E. S. Orr	William Sawyer.
	{ Rev. C. Sawyer		
Scotch Branch.....	{ D. J. McLennan.....	{ Alex. Dickson ..	J. J. McNaughton.
	{ R. McLennan		
Scotch Corners.....	Colin King.....		
Seeley's Bay	{ —, McHutchling	{ Miss J. Anglin ..	T. Russell.
	{ Abner Brown		
Shaw Bridge.....	William Shaw		
Sherbrooke	Hon. J. S. Sanborne	J. G. Walton....	John McNicol.
South Crosby	{ J. B. Warrin, H. L. Ish-	{ P. Pinnock	Trueman Hallady.
	{ ley, and W. Topping }		
South Durham.	Asa Leighton		—, Candlish.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

MONTREAL continued—

South Elmsley	Peter Simpson	E. F. Weekes.
South Ely	Rev. F. Smith	George Dexter & Nathan Darby.
South Georgetown	Rev. J. C. Muir, D.D.	
South Gower	John Dalmage	Peter Cummings H. Hughes.
South Lake	James Macalpine	William Galway William Galway.
South Mountain	{ Joseph Smith	William Gravel, William Gravel.
	{ S. G. Blow	
Spencerville	{ Rev. — Mullan	Andrew Snyder Andrew Snyder.
	{ W. Robertson	
Stanbridge	Alva Johnson	W. Wells Asa Martindale.
Stanbridge East	{ N. M. Bilan	E. J. Briggs W. J. Briggs.
	{ F. Pierco	
Stanstead	Dr. Cowles	B. F. Hubbard B. F. Hubbard.
Stukely Mills		Avery Knowlton.
Summerstown	Archibald Murchison	James Grant W. McLean.
Sutton	{ Rev. H. Fowler	
	{ Rev. —, Smith	G. C. Dyer E. C. Dyer.
	{ W. H. Dow	
Tannery West	{ James Davidson	W. Talbot William Talbot.
	{ E. V. Mosely	
Three Rivers	{ J. K. Ward	W. Lanigan B. Lanigan.
	{ J. Broster	
Valleyfield ...	{ A. Anderson	D. B. Pense Rev. W. Colthred.
	{ Dr. Loy	
Victoria	{ J. W. Higginson	J. Boyd, M.P.P. Rev. — Ferguson.
	{ N. Stewart	J. P. Wells Rev. — McNabb.
	{ —, Tweed	
Warwick	Rev. J. W. Truesdell	George Mill.
Waterloo	Dr. Parmelee	H. L. Robinson V. Nutting.
Waterville	John McIntosh	L. W. Wyman Rev. G. Parks.
West Brome	S. L. Hungerford	—, Scott.
West Clifton	{ Edward Stevens	Justin Hanes Alonzo Martin.
	{ D. Hazeltine	
West Farnham	{ Rev. —, Mussen	—, Tabor H. Bowker.
	{ Robinson	
West Hatley		Luther Abbott
Westport	J. R. Rogison	{ E. Hastings
		{ Isaac Reed
West Roxboro'	J. McKercher	James Blair Peter Stewart.
West Sheffield	{ William Clark	—, Taft W. Whittan.
	{ Z. S. Laurence	
West Winchester	{ Samuel Frith	W. Bow J. D. Laflamme.
	{ George Annable	
Williamsburg	{ Rev. —, Davidson	W. Gordon George S. Stuart.
	{ A. Caselman	
Williamstown	{ Rev. P. Watson	W. Campbell A. J. Grant.
	{ D. Campbell	
Winchester ...	{ Revs. Armstrong, Fer-	Asa Beech William Hiller.
	{ guson, W. Munro,	
	{ and Johnston	
Windsor		J. S. Brown
Winslow	Rev. —, McDonald	Colin Noble
Wolford	{ P. Wickwire	Isaac Coolidge H. McRea.
	{ C. Foster, jun.	
Yonge, Front of ..	{ James McNish	P. C. Purvis P. C. Purvis.
	{ —, Pool	

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

OTTAWA : { His Ex. Lord, L'Esgar,
Governor-General .. } C. H. Jenkins .. Rev. D. M. Gordon,
George Hay, Esq. } Rev. Richard Gavin.

Branch Societies, viz.,

Arnprior	Thomas Elliott	R. Young	A. Garloch.
Ashlon	R. Kennedy	J. Conn	J. Conn.
Aylmer	T. B. Prentiss	J. Kenny, jun. ...	J. Kenny, jun.
Aylwin	B. McAfee	W. J. McAnn	W. J. McAnn.
Beachburg	Rev. H. Cameron	D. Fraser	F. McLaren.
Bristol	W. King .....	.....	W. H. Boyle.
Buckingham	James McLaren	T. Wright	Thomas Wright.
Carleton Place	R. Bell	Rev. J. Carswell	Rev. J. Carswell.
Chelsea	J. Mather	H. B. Prentiss .....	.....
Clarence	S. Tucker, sen.	T. Wilson	R. A. Roe.
Clarendon	Rev. J. Howes	W. Shaw, jun. ...	H. Matthewson.
Colden	J. McMillough	J. Allen	J. Allen.
Cumberland	W. Lough, sen.	J. Grier	J. Culbert, jun.
Douglas	Rev. C. Dawson	D. Ferguson	D. Ferguson.
Fitzroy and Torbolton	G. Learmonth	D. McLaren	D. S. Baird.
Huntley	H. McBride, sen.	J. Caldwell	George Ellis.
Kenmore, in Osgoode	D. Dow, jun.	A. McDiarmid	C. McNab.
Lanark	Rev. J. Wilson	R. Pollock	R. Pollock.
Lochaber	J. L. Gray	G. Edwards	Rev. J. Higgins.
Long Island	S. Collins	G. Dickinson	G. Dickinson.
McDonald's Corners and North Sherbrooke	A. McInnes	W. Brownlee	W. Smith.
Mashan	J. Leslie	J. Dunkin	J. Dunkin.
Middleville	Rev. D. J. McLean	W. Croft	J. Stewart.
New Glasgow	R. Carswell	A. Hamilton	A. Hamilton.
North Gower	Rev. W. Lochhead	H. Scott	H. Scott.
North Wakefield	A. Pritchard	W. McElroy	W. McElroy.
Onslow	J. Lough	Mrs. Lough	Rev. J. Washington.
Osgoode	Rev. J. Whyte	W. H. Docter	W. B. Docter.
Pakenham	Rev. W. Tomblin	J. Dunnett	R. Davie.
Papineauville	S. Tucker, jun.	J. McIntyre	J. McIntyre.
Pembroke	Judge Deacon	W. A. Hunter	Rev. J. McEwen.
Portage du Fort	J. Swallow	G. Stevenson	G. Stevenson.
Ramsay	Rev. W. McKenzie	J. Greig	J. Jamieson.
Renfrew	H. DeLorby	J. H. Walford	J. H. Walford.
Richmond	J. Hinton	H. McElroy	Rev. J. Mullens.
Rideau	D. Robertson	R. Gavin	R. Gavin.
Ross	J. Gilchrist	J. McLaren	J. McLaren.
Russell	M. Curry	W. Craig	E. Loucks.
Smith's Falls	Rev. D. McDowell	A. Morgan	R. Baird.
Wakefield	Rev. Joseph White	J. McLaren	Dr. J. Wright.
Watson's Corners, Dal- house	W. Boyd	D. Ward	D. Ward.
Wellington	J. Bell	J. Lindsay	J. Lindsay.
Westmeath .....	.....	W. Chamberlin	A. Mausell.
White Lake	D. Stewart	William Lindsay	W. Lindsay.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

UPPER CANADA, at Toronto	Hon. George W. Allan .. W. McMaster	Rev. J. Gemley, J. G. Hodgins, George Hague.
Branch Societies, viz.		
Acton	Rev. L. Cameron	Robert Little .. James Symon.
Alberton	George Taylor	Alex. Miller .. Alexander Miller.
Ancaster	Rev. T. S. Cartwright ..	Thomas Postans .. Thomas Postans.
Arran	John Lumsden	W. H. C. Hore .. W. H. C. Hore.
Arthur	Rev. A. T. Holmes	James Hay .. T. Martin.
Aurora	Rev. John Hunt	R. P. Irwin .. B. Pearson.
Baltimore	Charles Reynolds	T. J. Milligan .. T. J. Milligan.
Barrie	Rev. E. Morgan	A. Graham .. William Boys.
Bartonville	John Cameron	J. H. Burkholder .. M. Gage.
Bayfield	Rev. J. Tallman	John Esson .. John Esson.
Beachville	Rev. Dr. Hamilton	Dr. John Brown .. Dr. J. Brown.
Beamsville	Rev. B. B. Montgomery ..	J. B. Osborne .. A. Hodges.
Beaverton	Rev. D. Watson	Duncan Calder .. Neil Gordon.
Belleville	C. B. Bogart	F. McAnnany .. Charles Martin.
Berlin	G. Davidson	C. R. Geddes .. C. R. Geddes.
Bertie	H. C. Dickson	Dr. Brewster .. Dr. Brewster.
Bethany	W. Hunter	A. Morris .. A. Morris.
Beverley	Rev. J. Porteous	W. McMillan .. R. McQueen.
Binbrook	Rev. G. Cheyne	John Brown, jun. .. John Brown, jun.
Bluevale	T. Farrow	John Messer .. W. Leach.
Blyth	Adam Glazier	H. McQuarrie .. Dr. Sloan.
Bobcaygeon	M. Boyd	W. B. Read .. W. B. Read.
Bolton	J. F. Warbrick	J. Cardhouse .. Thomas Elliott.
Bond Head	Rev. W. Fraser	A. Gaviller .. A. Gaviller.
Bowmanville	W. McMurtry	J. Higginbotham .. J. Higginbotham.
Bracebridge	Walter Shaw	Thomas Myers .. Thomas Douglas.
Bradford	A. Campbell	J. I. Drifill .. W. M. Stevenson.
Brampton	Rev. James Pringle	W. N. Hossie .. A. Armour.
Brantford	I. Cockshutt	I. Cockshutt .. Rev. John Wood.
Brighton	W. Butler	A. C. Singleton .. A. C. Singleton.
Brooklin	Rev. T. C. Brown	Rev. R. Darlington .. Rev. R. Darlington.
Brucefield	Rev. J. Ross	George Walker .. G. Walker.
Barford	T. Lloyd Jones	Henry Coe .. W. H. Wooden.
Cesar's	Thomas Bowles	J. Alexander .. J. Alexander.
Caistorville	Rev. J. Sanderson	Adam Spears .. Adam Spears.
Caledonia	R. McKinnon	John Roper .. James Aldridge.
Cambray	John Sinclair	Robert Moffatt .. Thomas Douglas.
Campbellford	J. M. Ferris	J. M. Ferris .. William Beattie.
Campbell's Cross	J. Campbell	R. P. Campbell .. R. P. Campbell.
Campbellsville	Rev. J. Little	James Menzies .. James Menzies.
Cannington	J. H. Thompson, M.P.P. ..	George Smith .. James Currie.
Cartwright	James Ferguson	H. McPhail .. H. McPhail.
Castleton	A. L. Holmes	J. C. Pennock .. H. P. Gould.
Cavanville	W. H. Coulter	R. Staples .. John Pritchard.
Cayuga	Judge Stevenson	John Decew .. John Decew.
Cayuga, South	W. Cook	A. Nash .. A. Nash.
Cheapside	Joseph Martin	George Evered .. John Thomson.
Cheltenham	D. Henderson	Charles Haines .. C. H. King.
Chesterfield and Ratho		William Brown .. William Murray.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

UPPER CANADA continued—

Chippawa	Rev. G. A. F. McBain ..	A. Couper	Archibald Couper.
Claremont	William Bennett		Rev. W. Peattie.
Clifton	Alanson Ross	Thomas Ward ..	Rev. George Bell.
Clinton	T. Stevenson	A. S. Fisher	D. B. Strathy.
Cobourg	Rev. Professor Wilson ..	J. C. Field	Isaac Wilson.
Colborne	G. W. Webb	D. Daly	W. D. Easton.
Cold Springs	Rev. C. Pedley	D. McIntosh	Joseph Hayden.
Collingwood	W. B. Hamilton	Hall Telfer	J. H. Lawrence.
Columbus	Rev. J. B. Edmondson ..	William Beall ..	John Ratcliff.
Cookstown	John Watson	Henry Harper ..	Jacques Ross.
Cooksville	Rev. S. C. Philp, jun. ..	Thomas Golding ..	J. Galbraith.
Copetown	Rev. J. Hinton	N. Behimer	Thomas Milne.
Cornabuss	Thomas Elliott	James Waldie ..	Carey Treadgohl.
Crediton	John Parsons	M. Stevens	M. Stevens.
Culloden	William Agut	R. T. Williams ..	R. T. Williams.
Cumminsville	Robert Simpson	Charles Peor	Rev. W. H. Simpson.
Delhi	Rev. J. H. Orme	J. Whiteside	J. Whiteside.
Derry, West	W. T. Brown	W. R. Wright	W. R. Wright.
Drayton	A. Healey	S. Marshall	J. Echlin.
Drummondville	John Ker	Rev. P. Ker	S. Dickie.
Duffin's Creek	Rev. W. Ross	B. Bunting	B. Bunting.
Dunbarton	John Parker	W. Dunbar	Rev. A. Kennedy.
Dundas	J. Quarry	T. H. Mackenzie ..	Rev. J. McColl.
Dungannon	Rev. W. Barr	R. Clendenning ..	R. Clendenning.
Dunnville	Rev. T. M. Campbell ..	W. N. Moote	Adam Moote.
Durham	Rev. W. B. Evans	John Cameron ..	N. McKechnie.
Eden Mills	William Plin	James Argo	J. A. Davidson.
Egmondville	Rev. W. Graham	D. Duncan	D. Duncan.
Elmville	James Hall	John Hall	George Hind.
Elmira	S. Fear	J. Thomson	J. Y. Savage.
Elora	Rev. N. F. English	Joseph Carder ..	Joseph Carder.
Embro	Rev. D. McKenzie	D. Matheson	D. R. McPherson.
Eramosa	Rev. W. Barrie	T. Armstrong	John Peters.
Erin	Rev. J. Thompson	W. Tyler	W. Tyler.
Etobicoke, North	Rev. J. Brooks	W. A. Wallis	W. A. Wallis.
Etobicoke, South	Rev. H. C. Cooper	G. Shaver	Charles Shaver.
Engels	Rev. R. Hill	McLean Purdy ..	McLean Purdy.
Exeter and Fergus	Rev. D. C. Clappison ..	William Grigg	T. C. Boulton.
Fenella	James Yule	A. Ferguson	A. Ferguson.
Fenelon Falls	J. D. Smith	Henry Graham ..	D. C. Woodman.
Fergus	Rev. E. Barker	A. D. Fordyce	A. D. Fordyce.
Fonthill	W. Wetherald	A. K. Scholfield ..	A. K. Scholfield.
Fortwich	J. J. Swetman	J. River	A. Mitchell.
Franklin	R. Taylor	Thomas Woods ..	W. Maguire.
Fullarton	Rev. P. Robbins	John Buchan	George Rice.
Galt	Rev. Dr. Boomer	Robert Reid	Thomas Clark.
Garafraxa	Rev. W. Millican	R. Strachan	R. Strachan.
Georgetown	Rev. Thomas Ewing	Thomas Young ..	H. McKay.
Glanford	Gideon Smith	Cyrus Smith	D. O'Loane.
Glenallan	T. Holt	T. Tanner	Rev. T. McGuire.
Glenville	John Black	R. Kirtton	Richard Rogers.
Godrich	Rev. A. McKidd	H. Johnson	R. B. Smith.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

UPPER CANADA continued—

Corrie	George Strong	R. Robinson	R. Robinson.
Grafton	Asa Hoyt	Thomas Lawless	Rev. J. W. Smith.
Greenbank	Thomas Ganton	George Flint	George Flint.
Grimsbv	Rev. J. G. Murray	D. Palmer	D. Palmer.
Guelph	James Hough	E. Newton	T. McCrie.
Hagersville and Ballsville	C. Hager	W. Harrison	W. Harrison.
Hamilton	T. Bickle	John W. Bickle	Rev. A. B. Simpson, James Walker.
Hampton	Rev. J. Hoidge	H. Elliott	James Cyderman.
Hanover	E. A. Goddard	R. McDonald	A. Z. Cottwall.
Harriston	Rev. G. McLennan	A. McReady	E. Colclough.
Hastings	James Fowlds	John Blacklock	D. Morrison.
Hawksville	W. R. Boomer	Richard Thomson	J. M. Muir.
Hillsburg	Rev. D. Strachan	John Byrne	John Byrne.
Hollin	W. Reid	D. Halliday	D. Halliday.
Hope	William Moon	N. Peters	N. Peters.
Hornby	T. H. Harrison	J. W. Lindsay	J. McMillan.
Ingersoll	D. M. Robertson	E. Barker	R. Kneeshaw.
Innerkip	C. Vincent	D. McBeath	D. McBeath.
Innisfil	Rev. J. Holmes	R. Boyes	R. G. McCraw.
Janetville	J. Burns	T. Timmins	Dr. J. Wood.
Jarvis	John Gowan, jun.	Robert Sill	Robert Sill.
Jerseyville	G. M. Howell	J. R. Howell	J. R. Howell.
Keene	James Anderson	George Read	George Read.
Kendal	William Jackson	J. R. Anderson	J. R. Anderson.
Keswick and Medina	Rev. J. Vickers	J. Marritt	W. Collins.
Kincardine	M. McPherson	P. McInnes	D. Cameron.
Kirkton	Rev. S. L. Smith	C. Switzer	W. H. Paisey.
Kleinburg and Nobleton	J. Armstead	A. B. Wallis	A. McFaul.
Lakelet	Phraim Briggs	W. C. Hazlewood	W. C. Hazlewood.
Lakeside	C. McPherson	R. Armstrong	R. Armstrong.
Laskey	James Jenkins	Rev. J. Carmichael	Rev. George Haigh.
Laurel	Joseph Banks	F. Ridley	F. Ridley.
Lindsay	Sheriff McDougall	James Dundas	Henry Gregory.
Listowell	Rev. L. Kribbs	Rev. J. W. Bell	Rev. J. W. Bell.
Lloydtown	Dr. Schofield	John Smith	George Edwards.
Londesborough	John Dickson	John Neelands	W. Brunson.
Lucknow	A. McIntyre	W. Armstrong	D. A. McCrinnon.
Lynden	W. Montgomery	W. E. Orr	D. Bladell.
Lynedoch	Rev. P. M. Lawtin	G. G. Charlton	G. G. Charlton.
Malton	J. McMullen	T. B. Allen	T. B. Allen.
Manchester	Rev. S. Young	J. Scott	J. Scott.
Manilla	Rev. D. McGregor	John Clarke	George Douglas.
Markham	Hon. D. Reesor	S. Holden	James H. Hughes.
Maxwell	Rev. R. Knowles	J. Sutherland	G. S. Bowes.
Mcford	George Robinson	R. McKnight	A. Burrett.
Millbank	Rev. J. E. Croly	W. Alexander	W. Alexander.
Millbrook	William Taylor	W. H. Russell	W. H. Russell.
Milton	D. D. Christie	Socrates Centre	J. Dewar, jun.
Minden	S. S. Peck	George Andrews	Francis Mason.
Minesing	John Standen	John Morron	John Morron.
Mitchell	Rev. J. W. Mitchell	H. Flagg	W. Colwell.
Mono Centre	Rev. W. M. Christie	A. Laidlaw	A. Laidlaw.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

UPPER CANADA continued—

Mono Mills	W. Henderson	J. Richardson ..	J. Richardson.
Mount Albert	Rev. W. Irvin	N. O'Brien	E. Shuttleworth.
Mount Fort	D. Yeomans	L. M. Yeomans ..	C. Crichton.
Mount Pleasant (Cavan) ..	John Best	A. Best	James McLean.
Mount Pleasant (Mohawc) ..	Rev. A. Andrews	J. B. Ellis	Dr. Marquis.
Nairn	Archibald Stewart	Angus Fraser ..	Angus Fraser.
Nanticoke	John W. Mencke	J. W. Husband ..	J. W. Husband.
Nassagaweya	Rev. J. Little	E. R. Lister	S. R. Lister.
Nelson, Middle Road	T. Blanchard	Edward Ballton ..	John Fothergill.
Newbridge	Rev. G. Watson	Robert McDonald ..	Dr. Harvey.
Newcastle	George McCaule	Dr. McNaughten ..	Dr. McNaughten.
New Durham	P. Kelly	J. B. Henry	John W. Oles.
Newmarket	Rev. A. A. Smith	R. Alexander	J. C. Robertson.
Newton	Rev. A. Cross	James Lockhart ..	Robert Lockhart.
Niagara	R. N. Ball	Rev. C. Campbell ..	Rev. C. Campbell.
North Dover	Isaac Garbutt	John C. Sherin ..	G. J. Galvin.
North Pelham	W. Wetzel	R. G. Killman	R. G. Killman.
Norval	James Menzies	William Clay	Rev. J. Alexander.
Norwich	John McKee	John A. Tidey	Joseph A. Tidey.
Norwood	Thomas Buck	J. E. Butterfield ..	J. E. Butterfield.
Oakville	G. K. Chisholm	John Barclay	Rev. W. Meikle.
Oakwood	Jesse Weldon	R. P. Butler	R. P. Butler.
Onimce	William Curry	T. Matchett	T. Matchett.
Oneida	A. Dunnett	Peter Elder	Peter Elder.
Orangeville	John Green	T. Stevenson	F. Monro.
Orillia	James Dallas	Thomas Dallas	John Burkitt.
Orono	J. L. Tucker	D. B. Ley	D. B. Ley.
Oshawa	Rev. Dr. Thomson	B. Wellington	W. J. Ritson.
Otterville	E. M. Schotley	John Cooper	J. Cooper.
Owen Sound	W. Kenney	James C. Miller ..	W. F. Adam.
Oxford, East	R. Chambers	A. M. Whitfield ..	S. R. Wallace.
Paisley	Rev. M. W. Mackan	John Kelso	John Kelso.
Paris	Henry Moyle	H. Finlayson	M. P. E. Fudger.
Parry Sound	William Beatty, M.P.P. ..	George Slade	Rev. S. Tucker.
Penetanguishene	Rev. Peter Ker	Miss Black	John Irving.
Percy	John Cumming	R. P. Hurlburt	R. P. Hurlburt.
Peterborough	A. H. Campbell	William Hall	J. A. Hall.
Pickering Centre	William Gibson	S. Somerville	Clarkson Rogers.
Port Colborne	Rev. H. Marcus	James Thom	James Thom.
Port Dalhousie	N. Pawling	A. Abbey	A. M. Millard.
Port Dover	Rev. Dr. Tibbets	T. B. Barrett	David Abel.
Port Elgin	John C. Kennedy	H. A. Havill	William Wallace.
Port Hope	H. H. Meredith	W. Leelan	Rev. W. Donald.
Port Perry	Charles Paxton	John Shaw	A. N. Sexton.
Port Robinson	Robert Elliott	Robert Elliott	Robert Elliott.
Port Rowan	Rev. Anthony Scott	J. L. Dedrick	S. B. Mabce.
Priceville	Rev. D. Fraser	J. Cameron	J. Robertson.
Prince Albert	George Bates	Thomas Courtice ..	Thomas Courtice.
Princeton	W. Dickson	C. Forsyth	Dr. Clark.
Psalinch, East	Rev. K. McDonald	R. B. Morison	R. B. Morison.
Psalinch, West	Rev. A. McLean	J. McDonald	H. Stewart.
Queenston	James Durham	Dr. Thorburn	Dr. Thorburn.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

UPPER CANADA continued—

Richmond Hill.....	Robert Marsh	Abraham Law	Rev. James Dick.
Rockwood and Everton....	A. McNab	B. Pasmore	J. R. Harris.
Rosemont	W. Wright	J. Combett.	
Rothsay	R. Fair	K. McKenzie	W. H. Lowes.
Rugby	G. Tudhope	James Ball	Rev. J. G. Sanderson.
St. Ann's	G. Secord, M.P.P.	Jacob Upper	Isaac W. Snider.
St. Catherine's	W. J. McCalla	A. S. St. John	J. Mills, junr.
St. George	Benjamin Bell	J. N. Keefer	Dr. Stimson.
St. Helen's	John Gordon	W. Gordon	N. McHardy.
St. Mary's	Rev. Dr. Waters	W. Brown	W. Brown.
St. Thomas	Judge Hughes	H. Caldwell	John Farley.
St. William's	Rev. J. F. German	F. E. McCall	F. E. McCall.
Sault Ste. Marie	Sheriff Carney	Peter Brown	W. H. Carney.
Scarborough	Rev. James Bain	J. A. Thomson	Rev. D. H. Fletcher.
Schomberg	Rev. H. Wilkinson	W. Hollinshead	J. P. Foucar.
Scotland	J. B. Merritt	A. Malcolm	A. Malcolm.
Seaforth	Rev. M. Price	R. Lumsden	R. Lumsden.
Selkirk	Rev. T. Amy	George Clark	Dr. Fry.
Shakespeare	James Crerar	Thomas Holwell	E. A. Cairncross.
Simcoe	Rev. S. Harris	G. Jackson	R. Thoroughgood.
Smithville	John P. Bridgeman	A. Middleton	A. Middleton.
Sonya	Rev. A. Currie	Charles E. Black	Duncan Ferguson.
Southampton	Thomas Lee	E. A. Slee	E. A. Slee.
South Monaghan	D. Gilander	R. Waddell	A. Turnbull.
Stouffville	Rev. B. W. Day	C. D. Mertens	James O'Brien.
Stratford	S. R. Hesson	A. L. Argo	A. L. Argo.
Streetsville	Rev. E. Clement	J. Spence	G. Macaulay.
Sunderland	Thomas Holmes	R. E. Porritt	R. E. Porritt.
Teeswater	Thomas Fairbairn	John Oliver	John Oliver.
Thornbury	J. Campbell	W. Hunter	W. Hunter.
Thornhill	R. J. Arnold	J. Purkiss	Thomas Carr.
Thornton	T. W. Lennox	T. M. Banting	James Boke.
Thorold	Jacob Keefer	W. J. Keefer	James Munro.
Tilsonburg	P. Younie	Dr. Tweeddale	J. Garnett.
Tiverton	J. McEwen	N. McInnes	John Dewar.
Tottenham	Rev. R. Moodie	J. Totten	Rev. R. Moodie.
Trowbridge	Rev. M. Smith	John Frier	John Large.
Uxbridge	J. Bascom	Dr. Bascom	A. D. Williams.
Victoria	Rev. J. W. Holmes	James Cross	David Hunter.
Vittoria	Rev. R. V. Rogers	Archibald Reid	John Hackett.
Walkerton	E. Savage	William Wilson	William Wilson.
Warsaw	R. Lukay	Thomas Choate	Dr. Bigham.
Washington	Arthur Tew	William Dunn	William Dunn.
Waterdown	Rev. R. N. Grant	John Graham	J. B. Thompson.
Waterford	Rev. G. Buggin	W. McMichael	J. W. Green.
Welland	Rev. J. Creighton	J. Griffith	R. Morwood.
Wellington Square	William Bunt	Thomas Graham	John Laing.
West Brock	John Humphrey	James Lindsay	James Lindsay.
West Darlington	Thomas Harris	Jas. Rundle, junr.	Laurence Curtis.
West Essex	G. Fletcher	T. A. Gordon	T. A. Gordon.
Weston	Henry Dennis	William Nason	W. Nason.
Whitby	Rev. W. D. Ballantyne	Ross Johnston	Ross Johnston.

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

Whittington.....	D. Spence	T. Whitten	Thomas Whitten.
Wingham	William Langdale ..	W. Bowers.....	William Bowers.
Winona	Levi Lewis	M. Pettit.....	M. Pettit.
Winterbourne	Rev. G. A. Yeomans ..	J. M. Woodward ..	James Law.
Woodbridge & Pine Grove ..	Rev. W. W. Smith	Francis Bunt ..	N. C. Wallace.
Woodstock	Rev. John Bates	G. Nasmyth	G. Nasmyth.
Woodville	Rev. N. McDougall ..	J. C. Gilchrist ..	J. C. Gilchrist.
York Church	J. P. Bull	I. McGee	Ignatius McGee.
York Grand River	Adam Davis	W. Parker	W. Parker.
Zion	A. Washington	S. Washington ..	W. W. Harry, jun.

KINGSTON

Rev. F. W. Dobbs

Dr. Skinner

R. V. Rogers, jun.

Branch Societies, viz.

Ameliasburgh	Owen Roblin.....	J. C. Richards ..	J. C. Richards.
Amherst Isl.	W. H. Mowbray	Thomas Polley ..	John Weller.
Bath	Rev. — Chalmers	Dr. Price	Dr. Kennedy.
Big Creek	Ebenezer Hahn	James Close	James Close.
Blairton	Rev. W. Halstead	T. Turner	James Mickle.
Bloomfield.....	W. C. Williams	Levi Varney	Charles Bowberman.
Bridgewater	Dr. Higginbottom	James Harrison ..	Samuel Crawford.
Canifton	J. Caniff, jun.	T. Farnham	F. Brenton.
Cutaraqui	Rev. R. Wilson	Thomas Clyde ..	Thomas Clyde.
Centreville.....	J. F. Lapum	Dayman Vager ..	Dayman Vager.
Cherry Valley	W. B. Blakeley	Samuel Yarwood ..	J. T. Cairnduff.
Consecon	A. Marsh	A. G. Whittier ..	A. G. Whittier.
Demorestville	Rev. T. Culich	J. H. Roblin	David Smith.
Gannanogue	Rev. H. Gordon	E. K. Abbott	J. Ormiston.
Garden Island	J. A. Breck	H. Dugdale	H. Dugdale.
Glenvale	J. Davidson	J. Carruthers ..	J. Carruthers.
Lonsdale	J. Lazier	W. Tullock	William Tullock.
Maddox	A. F. Wood	E. D. O. Flynn ..	E. D. O. Flynn.
Marmora	Rev. J. C. Osborna. ..	B. Beddome	B. Beddome.
Melrose	Rev. J. Turnbull	George Duncan ..	George Duncan.
Milford	Rev. F. E. Nugent	Lewis Hicks	J. F. McQuoid.
Millpoint .....	.....	.....	Rev. John Scott.
Moir	H. Ostrom	E. Hatcheson ..	J. G. Foster.
Napanee	John Gibbard	J. P. Huffman ..	Charles James.
Napanee Mills	H. M. Wright	Peter Miller	Peter Miller.
Nowburgh	George Eakins	A. Caton	A. Caton.
Odessa	R. Aylesworth	John Jones	Silas Vroman.
Picton	J. P. Roblin	J. Clute	J. Twigg.
Roblin	E. A. Spencer	J. McConnell	John Hughes.
Roslin	Dr. Hamilton	William Hudson ..	Peter Duncan.
Selby	J. McLeod	Dr. Cowan	W. Beeman.
Shannonville	C. E. Clarke	R. Holden	Df. Rednor.
Stirling	Dr. Boulter, M.P.P.	Dr. Boulter	D. McDougall.
Sydenham	L. Chown	L. Chown	W. Caldwell.
Tamworth	R. N. Neeley	J. Aylesworth ..	James Aylesworth.
Thurlow	George Easton	James Huffman ..	James Huffman.
Trenton	W. H. Austin	Dr. Williams	Dr. Williams.
Tweed	James Reid	W. Williams	W. Williams.
Wellington	Rev. S. Bond	Thomas Howard ..	Samuel Flagler.
Wolfe Island.....	Rev. William Short ..	.....	.....

Places. Patrons and Presidents. Treasurers. Secretaries.

CANADA continued—

LONDON	James Cowan	Rev. J. Nattrass.
Branch Societies, viz.		
Adelaide	William Millar	George Bishop James Abernethy.
Alisa Craig	Rev. W. Davis	W. K. Atkinson E. A. Mumford.
Aldborough	Rev. P. Currie	D. Campbell L. Carpenter.
Amherstburg	A. Callam	A. Botsford C. H. Ashdown.
Appin	William Black	C. McFie John McIntyre.
Arkona	Rev. J. Whiting	N. Eastman G. B. Stevenson.
Aylmer	Rev. D. J. Davidson	J. N. Nairne T. McDonald.
Belmont	Rev. J. W. P. Smith	R. Creamer William Yrenx.
Birkhall	Rev. P. McDermid	Peter McBean R. E. Whittel.
Bothwell	Captain J. Taylor	Capt. J. Taylor A. Pennycook.
Brooke	John C. Ross	George Murray John McLachlan.
Buxton	Rev. William King	R. Vanvrankin W. A. McDonald.
Chatham	A. McKellar, M.P.	K. Urquhart H. J. Eberts.
Chatham Township	D. McNaughton	Duncan McVicar Henry Robinson.
Corunna	John Wheatley	H. J. Miller Capt. C. McGlashan.
Crinan	D. Stewart	D. Stalker D. McColl.
Colchester	William Duff	William Duff A. L. Farris.
Dawn Mills	James Smith	W. A. Ward Daniel Wallace.
Delaware	Rev. G. Grant	A. Scobrooke Dr. Francis.
Dorchester Station	E. M. Currie	F. Chittick A. Fauquier.
Dover	Murdoch McKenzie	Robert Angus J. Donovan.
Dresden	Rev. T. Hughes	Alex. Terlice Alex. Terlice.
East Westminster	Thomas Fleming	A. Nichol Rev. G. Simpson.
Euphemia	John Sinclair	James McGready William Gunn.
Fingal	D. McPherson	Levi Fowler Levi Fowler.
Florence	Samuel Fordom	R. Gunne W. Webster.
Forest	Dr. James Hutton	Robert Dier Robert Dier.
Gladstone		W. Marsh J. Hodgins.
Harriestville	R. Tooley	C. Barr R. Farcey.
Harwich	Rev. A. W. Waddell	Joseph Laird W. G. McGeorge.
Iona	A. Brown	J. Liddell J. Liddell.
Kingsville	J. Golden	Dr. W. H. Drake H. J. Iler.
Kintyre	Rev. P. Currie	A. Pursett H. Patterson.
Komoka		A. Dewar.
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The letters R. and S. denote the Versions of the Russian Bible Society and of the Serampore Mission respectively, both of which have been aided in former years by large grants from the Society.

The Versions marked † have not been reprinted since the suspension of the Russian Bible Society.

Those marked o have never been reprinted.

Versions.	What Printed.	Where circulated, or for whom designed.
Europe.		
BRITISH ISLES.		
1 English; Authorised version	The entire Bible	British Empire, &c.
2 Welsh	Ditto	Wales.
3 Gaelic	Ditto	Highlands of Scotland.
4 Irish; in native characters	Ditto	Various parts of Ireland, particularly the Provinces of Munster and Connaught.
Ditto; in Roman ditto	Ditto	
5 Manks.	Ditto	Isle of Man.
FRANCE.		
6 French; the three versions of Martin, Ostervald, and De Sacy	The entire Bible	France, Channel Islands, Switzerland, Belgium, and French Colonies.
7 Breton or Armorican (Old Test. translated)		
8 Ditto (Jenkins's revised version)	New Testament	Province of Brittany.
9 French Basque (<i>Labourdine</i>)	Ditto	Departments of the Pyrenees, and Province of Navarre.
SPAIN & PORTUGAL.		
10 Spanish; Valera's and Scio's versions	The entire Bible	Spain generally, and Spanish Colonies.
Ditto; Ezquina's version		
11 Catalan (Pentateuch & Psalms translated)	Ditto	Provinces of Catalonia and Valencia.
12 Spanish Basque, or <i>Eskuara</i>	Gospel of St. Luke	Provinces of Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Alava.
Ditto, new version, Guipuscoa	Ditto	Spanish Jews in Turkey, &c.
13 Judæo-Spanish	New Testament	
* Ditto, with Hebrew in par. col. (by American Bible Soc.)	Old Testament	Ditto.
14 Gilano (Borrow's version)	St. Luke	Spanish Gipsies.
15 Portuguese; the two versions of Almeida and Pereira	The entire Bible	Portugal & Portuguese Colonies.
Ditto, Almeida (<i>revised</i> version)		
	New Test., Genesis, and Psalms	

Versions.	What Printed.	Where circulated, or for whom designed.
Europe—continued.		
NORTHERN EUROPE.		
16 Icelandic	The entire Bible	Iceland.
<i>Ditto</i> (revised version)	<i>Ditto</i>	
17 Swedish	<i>Ditto</i>	Sweden.
<i>Ditto</i> (in Roman type)	<i>Ditto</i>	
18 Lapponee	<i>Ditto</i>	Russian and Swedish Lapland.
* Norwegian Lapponee (by Norwegian Bible Society)	New Testament and Psalms	Norwegian Lapland.
19 Finnish	The entire Bible	Finland.
20 Norwegian	<i>Ditto</i>	
<i>Ditto</i> (in Roman type)	<i>Ditto</i>	Norway.
* <i>Ditto</i> (new version by Norwegian Bible Society)	The Old Testament	
21 Danish	The entire Bible	
<i>Ditto</i> (in Roman type)	<i>Ditto</i>	Denmark.
<i>Ditto</i> (revised version)	<i>Ditto</i>	
* <i>Faroese</i> (by Danish Bible Society)	St. Matthew	Faro Islands.
CENTRAL EUROPE.		
22 Dutch; States General version	The entire Bible	Holland and Dutch Colonies.
<i>Ditto</i> ; Luther's and Schurin's versions	<i>Ditto</i>	Holland and Dutch Colonies.
23 Flemish	<i>Ditto</i>	Belgium. [&c.
24 German; Luther's version	<i>Ditto</i>	Protestant Germany, Prussia,
<i>Ditto</i> ; Van Ess's version	<i>Ditto</i>	
<i>Ditto</i> ; Gosner's and Kistemaker's versions	New Testament	For Rom. Catholics in Germany.
25 <i>Judeo-German</i> (with Hebrew, in par. cols.)	Old Testament	For Jews in Germany, &c.
<i>Ditto</i> (revised version)	Psalms	
26 Lithuanian	The entire Bible	Province of Lithuania.
27 Polish, Dantzig ver., Rom. char.	<i>Ditto</i>	Poland, Posen, Silesia, &c.
<i>Ditto</i> , Gothic characters	<i>Ditto</i>	For Polish Germans.
<i>Ditto</i> , Wuyk's version	New Testament	Roman Catholics in Poland.
28 <i>Judeo-Polish</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	For Polish Jews.
29 Wendish, Upper	The entire Bible	Saxon Lusatia.
30 Wendish, Lower	<i>Ditto</i>	Prussian Lusatia.
31 Bohemian, Rom. characters	<i>Ditto</i>	For Tschaks of Bohemia, and Slovaks of Hungary.
<i>Ditto</i> , Gothic characters	<i>Ditto</i>	Magyars of Hungary and Transylvania.
32 Hungarian	<i>Ditto</i>	For the Protestant Vandals in Hungary and Carniola.
33 <i>Hungarian-Wendish</i>	New Test. & Psalms	Slovenia.
34 Slovenian	Four Gospels & Acts	
ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.		
35 Italian; Diodati's and Martini's versions	The entire Bible	Italy.
36 Latin; Vulgate version	<i>Ditto</i>	Chiefly for Ecclesiastics.
<i>Ditto</i> , Beza's version	New Testament	For Students.
<i>Ditto</i> , Junius and Tremellius	Psalms	For Students.
37 Romanese, Oberland dialect	The entire Bible	In the Grisons of Switzerland.
38 <i>Ditto</i> Lower Enghadine dialect	<i>Ditto</i>	Enghadine, ditto.
39 <i>Piedmontese</i>	New Testament	
<i>Ditto</i> (with Italian)	Psalms	Piedmont.
<i>Ditto</i> (with French)	Gospels	

	Versions.	What Printed.	Where circulated, or for whom designed.
Europe—continued.			
ITALY, SWITZERLAND, &c.—cont.			
40	<i>Vaudois</i> (with French)	St. Luke and St. John	For the Vaudois, or Waldenses.
41	<i>Maltese</i>	St. Matthew and Acts	For the Maltese.
GREECE & TURKEY, &c.			
†§ 42	<i>Greek, Ancient</i>	The entire Bible	For the Greek Churches.
	<i>Ditto</i>	New Testament	For Stylites.
43	<i>Greek, Modern</i>	The entire Bible	For the Greek people in general.
	<i>Ditto</i> , in Roman type	Luke and Acts	For Greeks belonging to the Roman Catholic Church.
44	<i>Gheg</i> or <i>N. Albanian</i> , Rom. char.	New Testament and Psalms	Northern Albania.
45	<i>Tsk</i> or <i>S. Albanian</i> with Modern Greek	New Testament	Southern Albania.
	<i>Ditto</i> (Mr. Christoforides)	Psalms	
46	<i>Turkish</i>	The entire Bible	
	<i>Ditto</i> (Rev. Dr. Schauffler)	New Test., Genesis, and Psalms	Turkey in general.
47	<i>Græco-Turkish</i>	The entire Bible	For Greek Christians, using the Turkish language with Greek characters.
48	<i>Armeno-Turkish</i> (Dr. Goodall's version)	<i>Ditto</i>	For Armenian Christians, using the Turkish language with Armenian characters.
†§ 49	<i>Rouman</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	Moldavia, Wallachia, and part of Transylvania.
	<i>Ditto</i> (new trans.)	<i>Ditto</i>	
50	<i>Servian</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	Servia, and some bordering Austrian States.
	<i>Croatian</i> (or Servian in Rom. characters)	<i>Ditto</i>	
51	<i>Bulgarian</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	Turkish provinces, E. and S. of Hungary.
RUSSIAN EMPIRE.			
†§ 52	<i>Slavonic</i>	The entire Bible	For the purposes of the Russian Church.
53	<i>Modern Russ</i> (the whole trans- lated)	New Testament and greater part of Old Testament	Russia generally.
54	<i>Dorpat Esthonian</i>	New Test. and Psalms	Southern part of Esthonia.
55	<i>Reval Esthonian</i>	The entire Bible	Northern do, on Gulf of Finland.
56	<i>Lettish</i> , or <i>Livonian</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	
	<i>Ditto</i>	New Test. & Psalms	Provinces of Livonia & Courland.
†§ 57	<i>Karelian</i>	St. Matthew	For a Finnish Tribe in the go- vernment of Tver.
†§ 58	<i>Zirian</i> or <i>Sirenian</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Ditto</i> , in government of Vologda.
†§ 59	<i>Samogitian</i>	New Testament	
	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	In three districts of Wilna.
†§ 60	<i>Salinic</i> , or <i>Western Mongo- lian</i>	St. Matthew, St. John, and Acts	For Calmucs of the Don & Volga in Russia; & Eleuths, Calmucs and Soungars, of Mongolia.
†§ 61	<i>Mordvinian</i> or <i>Morduin</i>	New Testament	For a Finnish Tribe on the banks of the Oka and Volga, in the governments of Nische- Novogorod and Kasan.
†§ 62	<i>Tscheremissian</i>	<i>Ditto</i>	For a Finnish Tribe on the Volga and Kama, in the governments of Kasan and Simbersk.

Versions.		What Printed.	Where circulated, or for whom designed.
RUSSIAN EMPIRE—cont.		Europe—continued.	
†§ 63	<i>Tschuwasschian</i> R.	The Four Gospels . .	For a Finnish Tribe of the mountains in Kazan, Nische-Novogorod and Orenburg.
†§ 64	<i>Orenburg Tartar</i> R.	New Testament and part of Old . .	For Tartars in the vicinity of Orenburg.
† 65	<i>Karass</i> , or <i>Turkish Tartar</i> (several other books of the Old Testament translated) . .	Ditto and Psalms . .	For Tartars in the government of Astrachan.
†§ 66	<i>Crimean Tartar</i> R.	Genesis	For the Caraito Jews of the Crimea, by way of trial.
Asia.			
GEORGIA, &c.			
†§ 67	<i>Ossitinian</i> (in the Russian Depôt) R.	Gospels and Psalms . .	Central Regions of the Caucasus.
†§ 68	<i>Georgian</i> , in <i>Kuturi</i> , or ecclesiastical characters . . R.	New Testament . .	Georgia, S. W. of the Caucasus.
†§ 69	Do., in <i>Mkedvuli</i> , or com. do. R.	Ditto	
†§ 69	<i>Armenian</i> , Ancient . . . R.	The entire Bible . .	Armenia Proper; but also prepared for the Armenians of Constantinople, Calcutta, &c.
70	Ditto	New Test. and Psalms . .	
71	<i>Ararat-Armenian</i>	The entire Bible . .	Around Mount Ararat, S. of Grusinia. [Georgia.
72	<i>Trans-Caucasian Tartar</i> (the Acts to Revelation translated)	New Test. and Psalms . .	
73	<i>Kurdish</i> (Armenian char.) . .	St. Matthew	Kurdistan.
SYRIA, &c.			
74	<i>Hebrew</i>	The Four Gospels . .	For Jews and Students.
	Ditto (Greenfield's version)	Old Testament . .	
	Ditto (London Jews' Society)	New Testament . .	For Jews.
		Ditto	
75	<i>Arabic</i>	The entire Bible . .	For Egypt, Syria, &c.
	Ditto (Beyrout version)	Ditto	
	<i>Judeo-Arabic</i> (Arabic in Hebrew characters)	Four Books of New Testament . .	For Jews in Yemen, Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia.
		Testament	
76	<i>Syriac</i>	The entire Bible . .	For the Syrian Church in Travancore, and parts of Syria.
	Syriac & Carshun, in par. cols. Carshun (Arabic in Syriac characters)	Ditto	
	Syro-Chaldaic (Syriac in Nestorian characters)	New Testament . .	Mesopotamia, Aleppo, & other parts of Syria.
		Gospels	
PERSIA, &c.			
77	<i>Persic</i> (Henry Martyn) . .	The entire Bible . .	For the Mohammedans, Persia, and Persians of India.
	Ditto (Archdeacon Robinson) .	Ditto	
	Ditto (Dr. Glen)	Old Testament . .	Persia Proper.
	Ditto (Mirza Ibrahim) . . .	Ditto	
	Ditto (Mirza Jaffier)	Isaiah	For Jews in Persia.
	<i>Judeo-Persic</i> (Persic in Hebrew characters)	Genesis	
		Four Gospels	Affenhanistan.
§ 78	<i>Pushtoo</i> or <i>Affghan</i> S.	Hist. Books and N. T. .	
	Ditto (Rev. I. Loewenthal) . .	New Testament . .	Belochistan, South of the Indus, on the Arabian Sea.
o§ 79	<i>Beloches</i> S.	Three Gospels	

Versions.	What Printed.	Where circulated, or for whom designed.
INDIA.		
Asia—continued.		
§ 80 Sanskrit S.	The entire Bible	The sacred & learned language of the Brahmins throughout India.
81 Hindustani or Urdu (H. Martyn)	New Testament	For the Mohammedans of India and others; the language being generally understood in all the larger towns.
Ditto (Mr. Thomson, and others)	The entire Bible	
Ditto (Yates' version) S.	Ditto	
Ditto (Benares version)	Ditto	
Ditto (in Roman characters)	Ditto	
BENGAL PRESIDENCY, &c.		
§ 82 Bengali S.	The entire Bible	Province of Bengal.
Ditto, two versions (Ellerton; and Yates and Wenger)	New Testament	
Ditto (in Roman characters)	Ditto	
Ditto (Groves' version)	St. Matthew	
83 Santali (Psalms translated)	St. Matthew	Aborigines of N.W. Bengal.
84 Lepcha	(Gen., part of Exodus, St. Matt., and St. John)	The neighbourhood of Darjeeling.
§ 85 Maghadha S.	St. Matthew	Province of S. Behar, now part of the province of Bengal.
86 Uriya or Orissa	The entire Bible	Province of Orissa, the greater part attached to Bengal.
87 Hindui (Boyley)	Ditto	For Hindustan, or the upper provinces of the Bengal Presidency.
Ditto (called Haidar by Sir Trans.) both in the Nagree and Kythee characters S.	Ditto	
Dialects of the Hindui.		
§ 88 Bughelcunli S.	New Testament	A district between the province of Bundelcund, and the sources of the Nerbudda River.
§ 89 Brug or Brij-bhasa S.	Ditto	Province of Agra.
§ 90 Canaj or Canyagubja S.	Ditto	In the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna.
§ 91 Kousulu or Koshala S.	St. Matthew	Western part of Oude.
Central Indian Dialects.		
§ 92 Harroti S.	New Testament	A province W. of Bundelcund.
§ 93 Oujein or Ojjuyuni S.	Ditto	Province of Malwah.
§ 94 Oodeypoor S.	St. Matthew	Province of Mewar, or Oodeypoor.
§ 95 Marwar S.	New Testament	Province of Joipoor, or Marwar, North of Mewar.
Ditto (by Bombay Auxiliary)	St. Luke	Rajpootana generally.
§ 96 Juyapoor S.	St. Matthew	Province of Joipoor, E. of Marwar, and W. of Agra.
§ 97 Bikanera S.	New Testament	Province of Bikaner, North of Marwar.
§ 98 Buttaneer, or Virat S.	Ditto	Prov. of Buttaneer, W. of Delhi.
99 Sindhi (other Books translated)	Four Gospels & Acts	Prov. of Sindh, E. of the Indus.
100 Sindhi-Gerumukhi	Gospels preparing	
§ 101 Moultan, or Wuch, or Ooch S.	New Testament	N. of Sindh, between the Indus, Chenaub, and Gharra Rivers.
§ 102 Punjabi or Sikh S.	The entire Bible	Province of Lahore.
Ditto	(Gen., Psalms, and New Testament)	
§ 103 Dogura, or Jumbou (Mountain Punjabi) S.	New Testament	Mountainous, or Northern districts of Lahore.

	Versions.	What Printed.	Where circulated, or for whom designed.
Asia—continued.			
o§ 104	<i>Cashmerian</i> S.	{ Pent., Hist. Books, and New Test. }	Cashmere, North of Lahore.
Gorkha Dialects.			
o§ 105	<i>Nepalrese, Khaspoora, or Par- butti</i> S.	{ New Testament . St. Luke, and Acts of the Apostles }	Kingdom of Nepaul, about Katmandha.
	<i>Ditto</i> (Rev. W. Start) . . .		
o§ 106	<i>Palpa</i> S.	New Testament .	Small States N. of Oude, below the Himalayas.
o§ 107	<i>Kumaon</i> S.	• Ditto	Prov. of Kumaon, W. of Palpa.
o§ 108	<i>Gurwhal, or Schreemagur</i> . S.	Ditto	Province of Gurwhal, West of Kumaon.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.			
109	<i>Telinga, or Telugu</i>	Pent. and New Test.	Northern Circars, Cuddapah, Nellore, and greater part of
§	<i>Ditto</i> (Vizagapatam version) .	The entire Bible .	Hydrabad, or Telingana.
Throughout the Mysore, also in the province of Canara, and as far north as the Kistna River.			
110	<i>Karnata, or Canarese</i>	New Testament .	The Carnatic, and N. part of Ceylon.
§	<i>Ditto</i> (Bellary version)	The entire Bible .	For Mohamimedans in the Ma- dras Presidency.
111	<i>Tamil</i>	Ditto	Travancore and Malabar.
	<i>Ditto</i> (revised version)	Ditto	Canara, westward of the Mysore.
112	<i>Dakhani</i> (Madras Hindustani) .	{ Genesis and New Testament . . .	
113	<i>Malayalim</i>	The entire Bible .	
*	<i>Tulu</i> (by Basle Bible Society) .	New Testament .	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.			
o§ 114	<i>Kunkuna</i> S.	Pent. and New Test.	The Concan, chiefly the S. part, among the common people.
§ 115	<i>Mahratta</i> S.	The entire Bible .	The Concan, and throughout the Mahratta territory.
	<i>Ditto</i> (Bombay version)	Ditto	
	<i>Ditto</i> in the <i>Modhi</i> character . .	Gospels and Acts .	
§ 116	<i>Gujarati</i> S.	New Testament .	Surat, and province of Guja- rat.
	<i>Ditto</i> (Surat version)	The entire Bible .	For the Parsis in the Bombay Presidency.
117	<i>Parsi-Gujarati</i>	New Testament .	Prov. of Cutch, between the Gulf of Cutch and the Indus.
o§ 118	<i>Cutchi, or Catchi</i> S.	St. Matthew . .	
CEYLON.			
119	<i>Pali</i> (in Burmese characters) .	New Testament .	Sacred and learned language of Ceylon and Indo-Chinese nations.
120	<i>Singhalese</i>	The entire Bible .	S. part of Ceylon, from Battic- cola on the E. to the River Chilaw on the W., and in the interior.
121	<i>Indo-Portuguese</i>	{ Pent., Psalms, and New Testament }	For Portuguese settlers and their descendants in Ceylon and various parts of the In- dian Seas.
INDO-CHINESE COUNTRIES.			
o§ 122	<i>Assamese</i> S.	The entire Bible . .	Assam, subject to Beng. Presid.
o§ 123	<i>Munipoora</i> S.	New Testament . .	Munipoor, or South of Assam.
§ 124	<i>Tibetan</i> (other parts translated)	Parts of New Test. .	Tibet.

Versions.	What Printed.	Where circulated, or for whom designed.
INDO-CHINESE COUNTRIES—cont.		
Asia—continued.		
125. <i>Khassi</i>	New Testament .	Khassu country, E. of Garrow Hills.
126. <i>Burmese</i>	Genesis and Exodus	Burmese Empire & Arracan.
* <i>Ditto</i> (by Dr. Judson, for Am. Bible Society)	The entire Bible .	
127. <i>Bghai-Karen</i>	Genesis and xx ch. of Ex., Ps., St. Jns. & St. Jhn's Epstls	For the Bghai-Karens in Burmah.
128. <i>Sgau-Kar'n</i>	The Pentateuch .	For the Sgau-Karens in Burmah.
129. <i>Pwo-Kar'n</i>	Psalms, Isaiah, Daniel, & Jonah	For the Pwo-Karens in Burmah.
§ 130. <i>Siamese, or Thay</i> (New Test. translated)	St. Luke and St. John	Kingdom of Siam.
CHINA AND JAPAN.		
131. <i>Chinese</i> (Morrison's version) .	The entire Bible .	China Proper, and numerous Chinese in the Indian Archipelago.
§ 132. <i>Ditto</i> (Marsman's ditto) . . .	Ditto	
<i>Ditto</i> (Board of Revisers) . . .	Ditto	
132. <i>Peking Mandarin Colloquial</i> .	New Testament .	Ningpo and its neighbourhood.
133. <i>Nanking Mandarin Colloquial</i> .	Ditto	
134. <i>Ningpo Colloquial</i> (in Rom. char.)	Ditto	Neighbourhood of Canton.
135. <i>Canton Colloquial</i> of <i>Punti</i> .	St. Mark, St. Luke, & Ep. Colossians .	Hong Kong & neighbourhood.
136. <i>Hakka Colloquial</i> (in Rom. char.)	St. Matt. and St. Luke	Manchuria; it is also the Court language of Pekin.
137. <i>Manchuo</i>	New Testament .	For the Buriats about Lake Baikal in Siberia, and for the Kalka Tribes of Mongolia.
138. <i>Buriat, or Eastern Mongolian</i> .	The entire Bible .	Southern Mongolia.
139. <i>Southern Mongolian Colloquial</i> .	St. Matthew . . .	Japan.
140. <i>Japanese, Gutzlaff's version</i> .	St. John	
<i>Ditto</i> , Bettelheim's version . . .	St. Luke	
141. <i>Loochooan</i>	Luke to Romans .	Loochoo.
MALAYSIA.		
142. <i>Malay, in Roman characters</i> .	The entire Bible .	For the Moluccas, and Eastern part of the Archipelago.
<i>Ditto</i> , in Arabic characters . . .	Ditto	Malay Peninsula; sea-ports and coasts of Sumatra, Java, and other Islands.
<i>Ditto</i> (Keasberry's Version) . . .	New Test. & parts of Old Test. .	
§ 143. <i>Low Malay, or Soerabaya'n</i> .	New Testament .	Batavia and its neighbourhood.
§ 144. <i>Javanese</i> (entire Bible printed by the Netherlands Society)	Ditto	Island of Java.
§ 145. <i>Sundanese</i>	St. Luke	Western part of Java.
§ 146. <i>Djak or Dyak</i> (other Gosp. trans.)	Ditto	Borneo.
147. <i>Niasian</i>	Genesis preparing	Island near Sumatra.
Islands of the Pacific.		
148. <i>Malagasy</i>	The entire Bible .	Madagascar.
<i>Ditto</i> (revised version)	New Testament .	
149. <i>Narrinyeri</i>	Exts. from O. & N.T.	Aborigines of S. Australia.
150. <i>Moori, or New Zealand</i>	The entire Bible .	New Zealand.
<i>Ditto</i> (revised version)	Ditto	
§ 151. <i>New Caledonian</i>	Some Chapters .	New Caledonia.
152. <i>Nengonese, or Maré</i>	Genesis, Exodus, & New Testament	Loyalty Islands.
153. <i>Lifu</i>	New Test. & Psalms	

Versions.	What Printed.	Where circulated, or for whom designed.
Islands of the Pacific—continued.		
§ 154 <i>Iaian</i> (New Test. translating).	St. John	Uea, Loyalty Islands.
155 <i>Aneityum</i> (Old Test. printing).	{ Gen. to Esth., Psal. Jonah, & New Test.	New Hebrides.
156 <i>Eromangan</i>	{ Genesis, St. Matthew, and St. Luke	Island of Eromanga.
157 <i>Faté</i> or <i>Efatese</i>	St. Mark and St. John	Island of Faté.
* <i>Hawaiian</i> (American B. Soc.)	The entire Bible	Sandwich Islands.
158 <i>Feejean</i>	Ditto	Feejee Islands.
159 <i>Rotuman</i>	New Testament	Rotumah.
160 <i>Tongan</i>	The entire Bible	Friendly Islands.
161 <i>Niue</i> (Old Test. being prepared)	New Testament & Ps.	Savage Island.
162 <i>Samoa</i>	The entire Bible	Navigators' Islands.
163 <i>Rarotongan</i>	Ditto	Hervey or Cook's Islands.
164 <i>Ditto</i> (revised version)	Bible printing	Quahcite, Society Islands.
165 <i>Tahitian</i>	The entire Bible	The Marquesas.
166 <i>Marquesan</i>	St. John	Strong Island, Micronesia.
* <i>Kusien</i> (American Bible Soc.)	Ditto	Marshall Islands, Micronesia.
* <i>Ebon</i> (American Bible Society)	{ St. Matthew, St. Mark, & Acts	Gilbert Islands, Micronesia.
* <i>Gilbert Island</i> (American Bible Society)	{ St. Matthew, St. John, & Ephesians	
Africa.		
EAST AFRICA.		
167 Coptic (with Arabic)	Psalms and Gospels	For the Copts in Egypt.
168 Ethiopic	N. Test. and Psalms	For the Church in Abyssinia.
169 <i>Amharic</i> (Vernacular)	The entire Bible	Abyssinia.
170 <i>Tigré</i>	Four Gospels	Eastern Abyssinia.
171 <i>Galla</i>	Part of Bible	Galla country.
172 <i>Kinika</i> (St. John, Romans, and Ephesians translated)	Gospel of St. Luke	Wanika Tribes.
173 <i>Swahili</i>	St. Matthew & Psalms	Swahili Tribe.
WEST AFRICA.		
174 <i>Berber</i> (Four Gospels & Genesis translated)	{ Part of St. Luke	The Oases of the African Sahara, from Mount Atlas to Egypt.
175 <i>Mandingo</i> (Four Gospels trans.)	St. Matthew	Mandingo country, S. of Gambia River.
176 <i>Temne</i>	Genesis, Ps. & N. T.	Quiah country, nr. Sierra Leone.
177 <i>Mende</i> (Acts in the press)	Four Gospels	Mende tribe, nr. Sierra Leone.
178 <i>Bullom</i> (with English)	St. Matthew	About Sierra Leone, on the Western Coast.
* <i>Grebo</i> (by American Bible Soc.)	{ Gen., St. Matthew, St. Luke, Acts, Rom., and 1 Cor.	For the Grebos, Liberia.
179 <i>Accra</i> , or <i>Gá</i>	The entire Bible	Eastern part of Gold Coast, Gold Coast and Ashantee Country.
180 <i>Otji</i> , <i>Tschí</i> , or <i>Twi</i>	Ditto	Yoruba Tribe, Slave Coast.
181 <i>Yoruba</i>	{ Genesis to Ruth, Daniel & New Test. Genesis, Exodus, St. Matthew, St. John, and the Acts	For the Hausa Tribe, and each side of the Rivers Niger and Tschadda.
182 <i>Hausa</i>	Eight Books of the New Testament.	For the Ibos on the Banks of the Niger, &c.
183 <i>Ibo</i>	Ch. i.-vii. of St. Matthew	For the Nupé Tribe, on the Niger.
184 <i>Nupé</i>		

Versions.	What Printed.	Where circulated, or for whom designed.
Africa—continued.		
WEST AFRICA—cont.		
* <i>Mpongwe</i> (American Bib. Soc.)	Parts of O. & N. T.	A West African Tribe.
* <i>Efik</i> (Nat. Bib. Soc. of Scotland)	The entire Bible	Calabar.
185 <i>Duala</i>	Parts of Old Test.	Cameroons.
SOUTH AFRICA.		
* <i>Benga</i> (American Bible Society)	Genesis, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John, and Acts	South of the Congo River.
186 <i>Namacqua</i> (Palmis in the press)	New Testament	N. of Orange River.
187 <i>Sechuana</i>	The entire Bible	Bechuana and Matabele tribes.
188 <i>Sesuto</i> (other books translated)	New Test. and Psalms	For the Basutos.
§ 189 <i>Zulu</i>	New Testament	Caffraria.
190 <i>Kafir</i>	The entire Bible	
America.		
191 <i>Greenlandish</i> (Bible trans.)	N. T. & large por- tion of O. T.	Greenland, for the Moravian Missions.
192 <i>Esquimaux</i>	The entire Bible	Labrador, ditto.
193 <i>Mohawk</i> (Pent. & Psal. trans.)	Isaiah, St. Luke, and St. John	Indian Nations, West of the Falls of Niagara.
194 <i>Mic-Mac</i>	Portions of Old and New Test.	For the Mic-Mac Indians in Nova Scotia.
195 <i>Maliseet</i>	St. John	Indian tribe in New Bruns- wick.
196 <i>Cree</i>	The entire Bible	For the Cree Indians, Hudson's Bay Territories.
197 <i>Tinné or Chippewyan</i>	St. Mark & St. John	A tribe in Hudson's Bay Terri- tory.
198 <i>Ojibwa</i>	St. John	For the Chippeway or Dela- ware Indians.
* <i>Ditto</i> (by American Soc.)	New Testament.	
* <i>Delaware</i> (ditto)	Epistles of St. John	
* <i>Choctaw</i> (ditto)	New Testament and Pentateuch	For Choctaw Indians.
* <i>Dakota</i> (ditto)	New Test. and por- tions of Old	For Dakota Indians.
* <i>Cherokee</i> (ditto)	New Testament	Cherokee Indians.
* <i>Muskokee or Creek</i> (ditto)	St. Matthew	Creek Indians.
* <i>Seneca</i> (ditto)	St. Matthew & St. Mark	Iroquis.
199 <i>Mayan</i>	St. Luke and St. John.	Yucatan.
200 <i>Mexican</i>	St. Luke	Mexico.
* <i>Creolese</i> (by Danish Society)	New Testament	Danish West Indian Islands.
* <i>Negro Dialect of Curaçao</i> (by Netherlands Bible Society)	St. Matthew	Island of Curaçao.
* <i>Ditto</i> (by American Bible Soc.)	St. Mark	
* <i>Arrawack</i> (ditto)	Acts	Dutch Guiana.
201 <i>Negro Dialect of Surinam</i>	New Test. and Psalms	Surinam, Dutch Guiana.
202 <i>Aimara</i> (New Testament trans- lated), with Spanish	St. Luke	Bolivia.

RECAPITULATION.

The Translation, Printing, or Distribution of the whole or part of the Bible has been pro-
moted by the Society,

Directly . . .	in 151 Languages or Dialects	} Total, 202.
Indirectly . . .	51 ditto	

The number of *Versions* mentioned in this list, including the chief *revisions*, but omitting the
reprints in various characters, is 255, to which may be added 25 versions prepared by other
kindred societies, marked *, making a total of 280. More than four-fifths of this number have
been prepared since the establishment of the Society in 1804.

COMPENDIUM.

BIBLE SOCIETIES connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Auxiliaries . . . 824 | Branches . . . 386 | Associations . . . 3,150 | Total . . . 4,360

. These numbers are exclusive of the Auxiliaries and Branches of the Hibernian Bible Society, which are 528 in number.

EUROPE AND THE COLONIES.

Auxiliaries . . . 97 | Branches . . . 983 | Total . . . 1,080

THE SOCIETY'S FOREIGN AGENCIES,

with the chief Depôts in connection with them.

FRANCE—Paris, Marseilles, &c.

BELGIUM—Brussels.

HOLLAND—Amsterdam.

GERMANY—Berlin, Cologne, Frankfort, &c.

AUSTRIA with HUNGARY—Vienna, Trieste, Bel-

grade, Klausenburg, Prague, Warsaw, Pesth,

SWEDEN—Stockholm. [Lemberg, &c.

NORWAY—Christiania, Bergen, Christianssand,

Drontheim, Stavanger, Tromsø.

DENMARK—Copenhagen.

RUSSIA—St. Petersburg, Odessa.

ITALY, &c.—Leghorn, Florence, Rome, Genoa,
Milan, Naples, Turin, Malta, &c.SPAIN—Madrid, Barcelona, Malaga, Saragossa,
Seville, Valencia, Gibraltar, &c.

PORTUGAL—Lisbon.

TURKISH EMPIRE and GREECE—Constanti-
nople, Alexandria, Athens, Bucharest, Corfu,
Jassy, Jannina, Rustchuk, Salonica, Scutari,
Smyrna, Volo, &c.

MEXICO—Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA—Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres.

THE SOCIETY'S AGENCIES,

With the amount of their Issues.

Name of Agency.	Date of Formation.	Copies issued.	Name of Agency.	Date of Formation.	Copies issued.
Depôt in Paris . . .	1820	5,479,420	Brought forward . . .		17,601,292
Agency in Brussels . . .	1835	395,155	Agencies in Norway . . .	1832	387,116
„ Amsterdam . . .	1843	805,071	Agency in Copenhagen . . .	1855	244,756
„ Berlin . . .	1853	2,495,029	„ St. Petersburg . . .	1828	1,010,447
„ Cologne . . .	1847	2,199,898	„ Odessa . . .	1868	52,307
„ Frankfort . . .	1830	3,488,533	„ Leghorn . . .	1860	382,961
„ Vienna . . .		834,583	„ Madrid . . .	1868	308,413
„ Lisbon . . .	1864	50,597	To Prussian Troops since . . .	1830	643,935
„ Stockholm . . .	1832	1,943,006			20,631,227
Carried forward . . .		17,601,292			

SOCIETIES IN BRITISH INDIA

in direct connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Name of Bible Society.	Date of Formation.	Copies issued.	Name of Bible Society.	Date of Formation.	Copies issued.
Calcutta Bible Society . . .	1811	1,344,477	Brought forward . . .		4,149,078
North India Bible Society at Allahabad . . .	1845	265,914	Colombo Bible Society . . .	1812	116,249
Madras Bible Society . . .	1820	2,180,078	Jaffna Bible Society . . .	1835	132,134
Bombay Bible Society . . .	1813	358,609	By Serampore Mission . . .		200,000
Carried forward . . .		4,149,078			4,597,461

FOREIGN SOCIETIES

Formerly or at present assisted by the British and Foreign Bible Society, with the amount of their Issues.

EUROPE.

Name of Bible Society.	Date of Formation.	Copies Issued.	Name of Bible Society.	Date of Formation.	Copies Issued.
Protestant B. S. at Paris .	1818	514,518	Brought forward .		4,954,611
French and Foreign Bible Society at Paris .	1833	750,000	Baden Bible Society .	1820	48,000
Bible Society of France .	1864	59,994	Württemberg Bible Soc. .	1812	1,163,026
Strasbourg Bible Society .	1815	99,689	Bavarian Prot. Bible Institution at Nuremberg .	1821	296,692
Icelandic Bible Society .	1815	10,446	Saxon Bible Society .	1814	438,640
Swedish Bible Society .	1809	845,190	Leipzig Bible Society .	1840	34,942
Norwegian Bible Society .	1816	154,058	Anhalt-Bernburg B. Soc. .	1821	4,786
Stavanger Bible Society .	1828	7,017	Anhalt-Dessau Bible Soc. .	1836	21,549
Finnish Bible Soc., at Abo .	1812	210,524	Weimar Bible Society .	1821	5,894
Danish Bible Society .	1814	321,692	Eisenach Bible Society .	1818	12,797
Netherlands Bible Society .	1815	1,160,475	Brunswick Bible Society .	1815	700
Belgian and For. Bible Soc. .	1834	7,623	Berg B. Soc., at Elberfeld .	1813	577,381
Belgian Bible Associations .	1839	14,909	Prussian B. Soc., at Berlin .	1805	2,053,174
Antwerp Bible Society .	1834	439	Basle Bible Society .	1804	598,285
Ghent Bible Society .	1834	8,980	Schaffhausen Bible Society .	1813	25,849
Sleswick-Holstein B. Soc. .	1815	162,000	Zurich Bible Society .	1812	68,201
Eutin Bible Society .	1817	15,000	St. Gall Bible Society .	1813	48,975
Lübeck Bible Society .	1824	23,828	Argovian Bible Society .	1815	48,229
Hamburg-Altona B. Soc. .	1814	162,332	Berne Bible Society .		127,249
Bremen Bible Society .	1815	67,515	Neuchâtel Bible Society .	1816	19,016
Lauburg-Ratzeburg B.S. .	1816	27,240	Lausanne Bible Society .	1814	47,692
Rostock Bible Society .	1816	19,154	Geneva Bible Society .	1814	68,527
Hanover Bible Society .	1814	130,900	Coire Bible Society .	1813	12,267
Lippe-Detmold B. Society .	1816	24,389	Glarus Bible Society .	1819	5,000
Waldeck and Pyrmont Bible Society .	1817	2,800	Waldensian Bible Society, at La Tour .	1816	4,238
Hesse-Cassel Bible Soc. .	1818	30,000	Russian Bible Society at St. Petersburg .	1812	861,105
Hannau Bible Society .	1818	3,316	Russian Protestant Bible Society .	1826	752,533
Marburg Bible Society .	1825	15,000	Ionian Bible Society .	1819	7,377
Frankfort Bible Society .	1816	75,000			12,306,825
Hesse-Darmstadt B. Soc. .	1817	31,484			
Carried forward .		4,954,611			

AMERICA

American Bible Society .	1817	27,680,698	Brought forward .		28,466,794
American and Foreign Bible Society .		786,696	American Bible Union Bible Association of Friends in America .	1830	603,184
Carried forward .		28,466,794			127,470
					29,197,448

SUMMARY OF THE CIRCULATION BY KINDRED SOCIETIES.

In British India	4,597,461	Copies.
In Europe	12,306,825	"
In America	29,197,448	"
Total	46,101,734	"

Issues by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

	FROM LONDON.		ON THE CONTINENT, &		Total.
	Bibles and Parts of Old Test.	New Test. and Parts, and New Test. with Psalms.	Bibles and Parts of Old Test.	New Test. and Parts, and New Test. with Psalms.	
March 7, 1804, to Sept. 17, 1806 (None issued, the Universities not having completed their Stereotype Editions.)					
Sept. 17, 1806, to March 31, 1808	16,544	64,618	....	....	81,157
March 31, 1808, to March 25, 1809	35,980	41,362	....	....	77,272
March 25, 1809, to Feb. 16, 1810	18,662	45,806	....	....	64,468
Feb. 16, 1810, to March 25, 1811	33,609	69,009	....	....	102,618
March 25, 1811, to Feb. 21, 1812	35,690	70,733	....	....	106,423
Feb. 21, 1812, to Dec. 31, 1812	81,319	121,261	....	....	202,580
Dec. 31, 1812, to March 31, 1814	167,320	185,249	....	....	352,569
Year ending..... March 31, 1815	126,156	123,746	....	....	249,882
..... March 31, 1816	138,168	110,068	....	....	248,236
..... March 31, 1817	98,229	108,782	....	....	199,021
..... March 31, 1818	80,795	104,806	....	....	184,101
..... March 31, 1819	123,247	136,784	....	....	260,031
..... March 31, 1820	115,775	143,108	....	....	258,883
..... March 31, 1821	104,828	142,229	....	....	246,957
..... March 31, 1822	118,766	156,973	....	....	255,739
..... March 31, 1823	123,127	126,723	....	....	249,850
..... March 31, 1824	123,197	167,298	....	....	290,496
..... March 31, 1825	116,539	164,116	....	....	280,655
..... March 31, 1826	110,363	175,439	....	....	285,402
..... March 31, 1827	127,142	166,864	....	....	294,006
..... March 31, 1828	137,162	199,108	....	....	336,270
..... March 31, 1829	164,193	201,231	....	....	365,424
..... March 31, 1829	....	....	221,039	893,228	1,114,267
Issued previous to	140,593	184,860	21,706	87,263	432,422
Year ending..... March 31, 1830	157,556	191,729	15,991	105,653	470,929
..... March 31, 1831	160,701	182,444	32,954	207,789	583,888
..... March 31, 1832	140,295	168,362	28,977	199,207	536,841
..... March 31, 1833	122,764	155,427	13,498	92,219	393,900
..... March 31, 1834	240,634	284,888	20,609	107,573	653,604
..... March 31, 1835	221,642	1,1,229	21,888	124,083	558,842
..... March 31, 1836	195,820	182,977	23,740	139,306	541,843
..... March 31, 1837	188,255	181,509	37,650	186,984	594,398
..... March 31, 1838	205,357	211,940	37,773	203,019	658,068
..... March 31, 1839	272,577	265,882	38,714	199,187	776,380
..... March 31, 1840	288,091	349,764	39,720	223,337	900,012
..... March 31, 1841	285,096	299,448	34,659	196,348	815,551
..... March 31, 1842	293,123	434,707	39,776	214,454	982,060
..... March 31, 1843	298,293	378,331	37,301	230,106	946,031
..... March 31, 1844	273,609	331,991	44,225	265,986	915,811
..... March 31, 1845	492,693	612,094	60,894	285,970	1,441,651
..... March 31, 1846	515,638	593,586	42,935	267,121	1,419,283
..... March 31, 1847	373,893	463,468	51,640	235,066	1,124,067
..... March 31, 1848	403,107	399,026	55,124	250,267	1,107,518
..... March 31, 1849	373,358	409,845	76,712	276,680	1,186,695
..... March 31, 1850	401,303	386,770	73,310	276,234	1,137,617
..... March 31, 1851	414,529	390,652	76,061	273,400	1,154,642
..... March 31, 1852	458,348	382,204	59,734	268,503	1,168,794
..... March 31, 1853	518,047	497,916	99,606	261,039	1,367,598
..... March 31, 1854	563,951	514,961	107,741	324,253	1,450,876
..... March 31, 1855	488,667	463,475	126,968	395,281	1,474,394
..... March 31, 1856	531,946	469,979	144,907	370,986	1,517,858
..... March 31, 1857	511,609	464,951	201,696	423,028	1,602,187
..... March 31, 1858	533,485	455,802	190,249	446,449	1,625,985
..... March 31, 1859	639,214	602,465	205,170	471,048	1,917,897
..... March 31, 1860	591,651	544,901	185,670	462,176	1,783,398
..... March 31, 1861	538,820	461,137	146,619	448,672	1,595,248
..... March 31, 1862	694,019	924,420	158,084	477,397	2,139,860
..... March 31, 1863	733,228	1,116,539	133,708	511,643	2,495,118
..... March 31, 1864	676,672	1,008,898	144,706	559,573	2,490,127
..... March 31, 1865	628,093	842,011	170,154	654,932	2,296,830
..... March 31, 1866	613,342	780,634	191,693	797,711	2,383,380
..... March 31, 1867	594,363	757,626	218,079	830,708	2,400,776
..... March 31, 1868	555,193	674,425	239,056	771,946	2,140,620
..... March 31, 1869	672,298	699,604	234,005	680,279	2,186,186
..... March 31, 1870	607,336	1,537,265	231,602	1,529,964	3,903,067
..... March 31, 1871	688,470	796,980	255,156	944,351	2,684,357
..... March 31, 1872	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL.....	20,161,010	24,012,315	4,561,419	17,169,321	65,884,095

EDITIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES

AND INTEGRAL PORTIONS THEREOF,

Printed or Purchased for the British and Foreign Bible Society, inclusive of the copies printed for the Auxiliary Societies in the East Indies.

(Made up to March 30, 1872.)

	Bibles and Old Test.	New Test. and New Test. with the Psalms.	Portions of Old Test.	Portions of New Test.	
Accra or Ga		1,250	36,899	4,220	42,369
Aimapa with Spanish				1,104	1,104
Albanian (Tosk), with Mod. Greek		4,000			4,000
Albanian (Tosk)			2,000		2,000
Albanian (Gheg)		2,000	2,000	6,000	5,000
Amharic	1,996	11,010	4,030	24,000	41,036
Aneityum		4,040	2,000	7,040	13,080
Arabic	34,769	55,753	47,382	57,440	195,344
— with English				2,020	2,020
— with French				3,030	3,030
— (in Hebrew characters)				2,020	2,020
— for the blind			90	320	410
Armenian (Ancient)	2,000	10,010	5,050	200	17,260
— (Modern)	3,000	37,960	8,050	2,000	51,010
— (Ancient and Modern)		3,000			3,000
— (Ararat)		3,000	5,000		8,000
— with Ancient in par. cols.		9,000			9,000
Assamese					300
Basque (French)		2,000		4,023	6,023
— Spanish				2,541	2,541
Bengali	6,300	23,500	129,000	332,500	491,300
— (Roma type)		3,026			3,026
— with English		2,018			2,018
— (Mussulman)			17,000	53,000	70,000
Berber				250	250
Bohemian	85,500	154,056	10,000	10,000	259,556
Breton		17,000		2,020	19,020
Bulgarian	5,000	51,918	35,962		92,880
Bullom with English				1,500	1,500
Burmese			8,000		8,000
Canarese	10,	10,000	136,500	137,000	293,500
— with English				2,500	2,500
Carshun		4,000			4,000
Catalan		9,030			9,030
Chaldaic				2,000	2,000
Chinese	80,000	906,166	52,400	12,966	1,131,532
Chippeway				1,000	1,000
Coptic with Arabic			2,014	2,000	4,014
Cree	5,050	10,100		2,030	17,180
Croutian	5,025	5,000	10,000		20,025
Dajack		1,500			1,500
Danish	10,000	272,000	15,000	16,000	313,000
Dutch	346,395	726,329	33,500	50,640	1,156,864
— with English		5,000			5,000
Engbadine		2,000			2,000
English	16,464,710	15,812,777	1,380,683	1,754,167	35,442,387
— for the blind			6,868	1,876	12,738
Eromangan			500	507	1,007
Eskimo		4,000	8,025		12,025
Estonian, Reval		13,781			13,781
— Dorpat		25,000			25,000
Ethiopic		2,020	2,100		4,120
Faté				625	625
Fijian	51,150	29,758			34,308
Finnish	16,130	250,643		1,000	267,743
Flemish	2,425	94,500	8,400	39,900	150,425
French	1,042,955	4,221,577	134,721	2,139,748	7,539,001
— with English		20,110			20,110
— with German		18,070			18,070
Gaelic	72,747	84,009			157,756
Galla				1,000	1,000

Language.	Bibles and Old Test.	New Test. and New Test. with the Psalms.	Portions of Old Test.	Portions of New Test.	Total.
German	2,184,614.	5,682,865	222,698	546,184	8,636,561
— with English		5,000			5,000
Greek (Ancient)		93,997			93,997
— with English		8,400			8,400
— with French		8,000			8,000
— with German		6,000			6,000
— with Latin		3,250			3,250
— with Modern Greek		45,294		2,030	47,324
— Modern	21,220	196,556	132,033	34,502	324,371
Greenland		2,000	1,200		3,200
Gujerathi	5,500	15,500	25,500	78,030	124,530
— and English				2,000	2,000
— (Persi characters)		1,751		498	2,249
Hakka				2,000	2,000
Hebrew	229,128	28,017	253,911	10,050	520,736
— with English	8,000		332		3,332
— with French	5,035				5,035
— with German	23,263		81,331		104,594
— with Hungarian			5,030		5,030
— with Italian			10,000		10,000
— with Polish	5,000				5,000
— with Turkish			25,000		2,500
Hindui (Kalthi)		2,500	42,000	253,260	297,760
— (Nagri)	15,000	28,020	60,000	227,370	330,390
Hindustani (Roman)	11,020	15,202	7,012	21,000	54,235
— with English	3,000	13,002	16,500	1,000	33,502
— (Nagri)		2,000	4,000	1,000	7,000
— (Arabic)	3,000	50,000	33,729	81,000	167,729
— (Persian)		4,000	34,000	88,000	126,000
— with English				4,000	4,000
— (Madras)		2,000	14,030	78,000	94,030
Hungarian	155,300	183,000		20,000	358,300
Ibo				4,044	4,044
Icelandic	9,561	20,551			30,112
Indo-Portuguese		11,000	6,000	1,000	18,000
Irish (Roman)	10,000	1,050	5,000	10,000	30,050
— (in Native characters)	5,000	80,483		8,300	89,413
Italian	234,749	593,012	20,150	44,745	1,211,366
— with Latin			2,030		2,000
Javanese		1,000			1,000
Judeo-German		1,700			1,700
— with Hebrew	5,000		5,000		10,000
Judeo-Persic				1,000	1,000
Judeo-Spanish		1,000			1,000
Kafir	5,049	12,056		1,400	18,505
Karen-Bghai			5,000	6,000	11,000
Karen-Pwo				2,000	2,000
Karen-Sgan			10,000		10,000
Khasi				6,953	6,953
Kinika				500	500
Kurdish				4,000	4,000
Kutchi				500	500
Latin		10,550			10,550
Lepcha			1,000	2,000	3,000
Letlish		83,653			83,653
Lithuanian	13,000	42,613			55,613
Malagasy	5,000	86,814	56,710	169,496	318,020
Malay (Arabic)	7,000	16,000		3,000	26,000
— (Roman)	11,000	17,000	1,000	3,000	32,000
Malayalin	6,000	32,000	74,000	97,065	209,065
— and English				2,000	2,000
Maliseet Indian				1,520	1,520
Maltese				2,020	2,020
Mandingo				500	500
Manchoo				1,000	1,000
Manks	5,000	2,230			7,230
Marathi	8,500	27,152	72,500	131,375	239,507
— (in Modi characters)				41,000	41,000
— and English				2,500	2,500
Maré		4,041			4,041
Marwari				1,000	1,000
Mayan				1,519	1,519
Mendé				1,010	1,010
Mexican				250	250
Mic-Mac			4,028	3,283	7,311

Language.	Bibles and Old Test.	New Tests. and New Tests. with the Psalms.	Portions of Old Test.	Portions New Test.	Total.
Mohawk .....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000
Mongolian .....	.....	2,015	.....	.....	2,015
Namaqua .....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	4,000
Negro Dialect of Surinam .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
Nepalese .....	.....	.....	.....	28,000	28,000
New Zealand (or Maori)	5,050	81,070	42,910	.....	129,030
Niue .....	.....	3,500	3,000	3,000	9,500
Ningpo-Colloquial .....	.....	2,009	.....	1,002	3,011
Norwegian	145,998	452,368	15,000	.....	613,366
Nupe .....	.....	.....	.....	506	506
Oriya	2,000	.....	28,000	2,000	32,000
Oti	2,475	500	8,000	10,118	21,093
Pali .....	.....	500	.....	.....	500
Persian	9,040	19,850	30,297	21,500	80,687
Piedmontese .....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
— with Italian .....	.....	.....	1,010	.....	1,010
— with French .....	.....	.....	.....	2,030	2,030
Polish	80,527	227,705	.....	10,000	318,232
Portuguese	67,401	155,432	6,506	34,570	314,909
Punjabi .....	.....	3,000	16,000	46,000	65,000
Pushtoo (or Afghan) .....	.....	1,000	.....	500	1,500
Rarotongan	10,295	10,100	.....	.....	20,395
Romanse (Lower Dialect)	3,000	5,000	.....	.....	8,000
— (Oberland Dialect) .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
Romman .....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Roman .....	.....	61,000	53,500	.....	114,500
Russ .....	.....	346,670	86,767	267,718	701,155
— with Slavonic .....	.....	33,760	.....	18,037	51,797
Saroun	10,000	20,279	.....	.....	30,319
Samogitian .....	.....	5,200	.....	.....	5,200
Sanscrit-Benwall .....	.....	.....	11,000	2,000	13,000
Sanscrit-Oriya .....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Santali .....	.....	.....	500	1,000	1,500
Sechuana .....	.....	6,061	.....	.....	6,061
Serbian	15,083	22,000	35,020	9,000	81,109
Sesuto .....	.....	5,031	4,000	.....	9,031
Sindhi .....	.....	600	.....	23,334	24,534
Singhalese	19,000	40,500	30,500	36,000	121,000
Slavonic .....	.....	32,833	3,350	6,435	42,618
— with Bulgarian .....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Slovenian .....	.....	.....	.....	8,500	8,500
Spanish	240,395	425,751	73,750	612,936	1,352,832
— for the blind .....	.....	.....	.....	75	75
— with Latin	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Spanish-Ghies .....	.....	.....	.....	500	500
Sundanese .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Swahili .....	.....	.....	501	506	1,010
Swedish	353,737	1,567,182	204,150	9,950	2,135,019
Syriac	4,000	14,126	.....	.....	18,126
— with Chaldean .....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Tahitian	13,071	13,114	3,030	3,020	32,235
Tamil	42,500	121,000	455,350	9,980	1,538,950
— with English .....	.....	.....	5,000	27,000	32,000
Tartar (Trans-Caspian) .....	.....	.....	.....	1,014	1,014
Tigre .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Telugu	7,300	14,900	126,700	327,000	475,000
— with English .....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000
Temne .....	.....	.....	500	5,000	5,500
Thine .....	.....	.....	.....	1,012	1,012
Tongan	8,080	20,100	.....	.....	28,180
Turkish	5,000	16,100	8,050	11,100	40,300
— with English .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
— with French .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
— with Italian .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
— (in Greek characters)	8,000	13,842	6,000	1,000	28,842
— (in Armenian characters) .....	.....	16,287	5,012	.....	21,299
Vandois with French .....	.....	.....	.....	3,020	3,020
Welsh	691,579	841,230	28,420	25,900	1,592,029
— with English .....	.....	69,536	.....	.....	69,536
— for the blind .....	.....	.....	.....	50	50
Wendish	10,000	8,000	.....	.....	18,000
— Lower Dialect .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
— Hungarian .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
Yoruba .....	.....	602	10,976	15,657	27,235

ISSUES

FROM THE CONTINENTAL DEPÔTS OF THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY
DURING THE PAST YEAR;

AND

G R A N T S

VOTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Between April 1, 1871, and March 30, 1872.

EUROPE.

	£.	s.	d.
Issued from the Depôt in Paris, for distribution in France, 13,764 Bibles, 80,112 Testaments, and 116,544 Portions .	4,061	9	5
Issued from the Depôt in Brussels, for distribution in Belgium, 1,055 Bibles, 5,456 Testaments, and 9,599 Portions .	361	17	8
Issued from the Depôt in Amsterdam, for distribution in Holland, 9,499 Bibles, 11,084 Testaments, and 2,920 Portions .	1,632	17	6
Issued from the Depôts in Frankfort and Cologne, for distribution in Germany, Switzerland, &c., 51,065 Bibles, 217,672 Testaments, with and without Psalms, and 77,464 Portions .	11,839	15	10
Issued from the Depôt in Berlin, for distribution in the Prussian dominions, among the soldiers in the Prussian Army, &c., 27,518 Bibles, 97,949 Testaments, with and without Psalms, and 19,003 Portions .	6,140	8	11
Issued from the Depôts in Vienna, Warsaw, &c., for distribution in Austria, Poland, &c., 40,742 Bibles, 59,282 Testaments, and 20,106 Portions .	8,242	4	5
Issued from the Depôt in Madrid, for distribution in Spain, 11,092 Bibles, 9,727 Testaments, 67,877 Portions in Spanish, and 150 copies in other languages .	2,057	15	0
Issued from the Depôt in Stockholm, for distribution in Sweden, &c., 10,227 Bibles, 55,413 Testaments, and 2,104 Portions .	3,580	14	10
Issued from the Depôt in Christiania, 1,223 Bibles and 5,282 Testaments .	253	14	0
Issued from the Depôt in Copenhagen, 1,865 Bibles, 15,391 Testaments, and 1,694 Portions .	1,037	18	4
Issued from the Depôt in St. Petersburg, 3,025 Bibles, 40,484 Testaments, and 39,377 Portions .	3,374	4	2
Carried forward	£42,583	0	10

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	42,583	0	10
To the Dépôt in Constantinople, 20,239 copies in Amharic, Ancient Armenian, Ancient Greek, Arabic and English, Arabic and French, English, French, German, Galla, Greek, Hebrew, Hebrew and French, Italian, Judæo-German, Modern Greek, Persian, Russ, Slavic, Slavic and Bulgarian, Tigre, and Turkish	1,275	6	8
A Supply of Binding Materials	238	15	6
To the Dépôts in Bucharest and Galatz, 386 copies in French, Hebrew, Hebrew and German, Judæo- German, Modern Greek, Russ, and Slavic,	26	13	10
To the Dépôt in Athens, 2,655 copies in English, French, Greek, Latin, Modern Greek, Russ, and Spanish	179	19	0
To the Dépôt in Malta, 986 copies in English, Italian, Latin, Maltese, and Syriac	50	19	5
To the Dépôt in Boulogne, 62 copies in English, French and English, and Norwegian	7	11	10
To the Dépôts in Italy, 39,833 copies in Ancient Greek, Ancient Greek and French, Arabic, Arabic and French, Bikaneera, Cashmerian, Chinese, English, French, Greek, German, Harrotee, Hebrew, Hebrew and English, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Maltese, Marathi, Modern Greek, Mooltan, Nepalese, Polish, Portuguese, Russ, Sanscrit, Santali, Spanish, Swedish, Syriac, Tigre, and Turkish, including copies in Italian for the Blind	1,372	3	4
To the Basle Missionary Society, 1,728 copies in English, German and English, Greek, Greek and English, Hebrew, and Otji	220	15	2
To the Library of Strasburg University, 78 copies in various languages.	16	18	9
To the Paris Missionary Society, A Supply of Printing Paper	20	7	9
To a Correspondent in Quimper, Towards Colportage in Brittany	20	0	0
To the Dépôt in Madrid, A Supply of Materials for Printing and Binding	143	6	0
To a Correspondent in Gibraltar, 1,175 copies in Chinese, Dutch, English, French, German, German and English, Greek, Hebrew, Hebrew and Eng- lish, Italian, Latin, Portuguese, and Welsh	101	5	2
Towards a year's Colportage	100	0	0
To the Lisbon Dépôt, 310 copies in French and Spanish	42	7	1
To the St. Petersburg Dépôt, Expenses of Binding 1,000 Russ Testament in London	40	12	0
A collection of versions of the Scriptures	9	15	0
To the Odessa Dépôt, 46,978 copies in Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, English, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Persian, Russ, Russ and Slavonic, Slavonic, Syriac, Syro-Chaldean and Turkish, " including copies in German for the Blind	2,299	14	3
To the Christians and Agency, 45 copies in Ancient Greek, Dutch, English, French, Ger- man, Italian, Polish, Spanish, Swedish, and Syriac	4	2	10
To the Christiania Dépôt, 50 copies in English	1	14	4
Carried forward	£48,755	8	9

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	48,755	8	9
To the Stockholm Depot, A Supply of Printing Ink	35	13	11
To the Moravian Missionary Society, Towards printing Eskimo Old Testament Portions	86	0	8
undry Correspondents on the Continent, 31,443 copies in English, French, French and English, French and Greek, German, German and English, Nor- wegian, Otji, and Portuguese	215	5	6
* DOMESTIC.			
To Day and Sunday Schools, 6,247 copies in English, and Welsh	186	2	5
19,380 copies in English, and Welsh, at half-price	528	0	0
To Correspondents and Institutions for use in Bible Classes, 357 copies in English, and French, including 92 at half-price	18	12	3
To Sundry Theological and Literary Institutions, 1,062 copies in Ancient Greek, English, French, Hebrew, Latin, Syriac, and Welsh	79	4	0
To Sundry Charitable Institutions, 3,282 copies in English, Hebrew, Hindustani, Portuguese, Russ, and Turkish, including 22 copies in English for the Blind	145	8	8
To the London City Mission, 1,873 copies in English, French, German and Italian, Italian, Russ, and Welsh	49	10	5
To the Home and Colonial School Society,	26	5	0
100 copies in English	32	14	3
To the London and the British Jews' Society, 680 copies in English, French, and German	19	15	9
To the Church Missionary Society, 321 copies in Arabic, English, and Hebrew	27	15	4
To the Thames Church Mission, 2,200 copies in English	92	16	2
To Correspondents for Distribution among Emigrants, Seamen, Soldiers, and others,	120	18	2
11,884 copies in Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Swedish, including 1,152 at half- price	1	8	8
To Correspondents for use in Hospitals,	18	0	1
3,230 copies in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish, including 259 at half-price	30	0	7
To Correspondents for use in Prisons, 153 copies in Danish, Finnish, German, and Swedish	24	12	7
To Correspondents for use in Workhouses, 1,704 copies in English, including 4 copies for the Blind	8	1	0
To Correspondents for use in Hotels, Railway Stations, &c., 569 copies in English, French, French and English, German and German and English, including 38 at half-price			
To Correspondents and Institutions for the Blind, 91 copies in English, and Welsh			
To the London Bible and Domestic Female Mission, 93 copies in English			
Carried forward	£50,492	3	2

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	50,492	3	2
To Sundry Correspondents in Great Britain, 15,718 copies in Arabic, English, French, German, Hebrew, Hebrew and English, Italian, Russ, Syriac, and Welsh, including 72 copies in English, for the Blind, 1,350 at a reduction, and 1,052 at half-price	204	3	2
MONEY GRANTS.			
To the London Bible and Domestic Female Mission, for Bible women	582	8	0
To Mrs. Colonel Bell, commission on sales of Scriptures	13	18	1
To the Charles Church Mission and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, in aid of River Colportage	160	0	0
To Mr. G. T. Edwards, for local agency and Colportage in his District	115	0	0
To Rev. J. A. Page, for Colportage in his District	60	0	0
To Mr. C. Swallow, for Colportage in his District	116	9	2
To Rev. G. T. Birch, for Colportage at Nottingham	15	0	0
To Rev. W. J. Edmunds, for Colportage in his District	18	6	8
To Rev. W. D. Lewis, for Colportage and Deputational Aid	90	0	0
To Rev. Carr J. Glyn, for Colportage in Dorsetshire	10	0	0
To the Northampton Auxiliary, in aid of Colportage	39	9	10
To the Southampton Auxiliary, for Colportage among Seamen	20	0	0
To Elyttworth Branch Bible Society, for Colportage	25	0	0
To Worcester Branch Bible Society, for Colportage	12	0	0
To Mr. McB. Alexander, for Colportage on the Tyne	10	0	0
ASIA.			
To the Calcutta Auxiliary, 5,560 copies in English and Italian	451	14	3
Towards Expenses of Journeys for Sale of the Scriptures	70	0	0
1,532 reams of Printing Paper	519	5	7
To the North India Auxiliary, at Aylahabad, 400 copies in English	21	8	0
Towards Expenses of Journeys for Sale of the Scriptures	120	0	0
Towards Colportage operations	270	12	2
To the Madras Auxiliary, 10,662 copies in English, French, French and English, Hebrew, Italian, and Latin, with a supply of Stationery	475	3	10
Towards Colportage operations	1,500	0	0
For Salary of Secretary	360	0	0
To the Bombay Auxiliary, 2,023 copies in Arabic, English, French, French and Eng- lish, German, German and English, Greek and English, Hebrew, Italian, Latin, Portuguese, and Spanish	234	17	0
300 reams of Printing Paper for Marathi Scriptures	285	5	7
Towards Expenses of Depository and Salary of Assistant- Secretary	390	0	0
To the Punjab Auxiliary, 66 copies in Persian, at half-price	9	7	6
Towards Expenses of Depository	350	0	0
Towards Preparation of Urdu-Persian Old Testament	500	0	0
Towards Colportage operations	50	0	0
To the Jaffna Auxiliary, Towards General Purposes	50	0	0
Towards Colportage operations	33	6	8
Carried forward	£57,674	18	8

	Brought forward	£	s.	d.
To the Colombo Auxiliary, A Supply of Printing Paper and Binding Materials		57,674	18	8
Towards Colportage operations		136	5	7
To the American Mission Bible and Book Depôt at Beyrout, 380 copies in Arabic, English, and French		60	0	0
To Schools in Beyrout, 110 copies in Arabic, English, Galla, Italian, and Russ		69	5	3
To the Depôt in Jerusalem, 735 copies in Arabic, French, German, and Italian		17	15	5
To the British Burmah Bible and Tract Society, 103 copies in English		45	3	8
To the Rev. R. Bruce, Teheran, In aid of Printing Persian Gospels		18	17	0
To the London Missionary Society, 50 copies in Hindi		25	0	0
To Sandry Correspondents in Asia, 379 copies in Chinese, English, Hebrew and English, Hindustani, Malay, Swedish, Tamil, and Telugu		2	6	3
		21	17	1

AFRICA.

To Correspondents in Algiers, 1,306 copies in French, Hebrew, and Spanish		81	6	11
To the Depôt in Alexandria, 2,867 copies in Arabic, English, French, French and English, Hebrew, Hebrew and English, Hebrew and French, Italian, and Modern Greek, including 140 copies in Arabic for the Blind		364	14	10
To the Church Missionary and the Baptist Missionary Societies, 510 copies in Kiswaheli and Yoruba, with a Supply of Printing Paper		52	17	4
To the London Missionary Society, 19,800 copies in Malagasy		639	3	10
To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 8 copies in Persian, Sanscrit, and Tamil, with Binding Materials for Kafir Scriptures		13	11	4
To the Norwegian Missionary Society, 306 copies in Malagasy		4	14	10
To the Central African Mission, 400 copies in Kiswaheli		28	8	8
To Correspondents in Abyssinia, 1,700 copies in Amharic and Galla		126	11	9
To the Graham's Town Auxiliary, Towards Colportage operations		50	0	0
To the Mauritius Auxiliary, 1,835 copies in Amharic, Arabic, Dutch, and English, including 3 copies in Arabic for the Blind		101	5	9
Towards Colportage operations		60	0	0

AMERICA.

To the Depôt in Buenos Ayres,				
1,792 copies in Aymara and Spanish, Bengali, English, French, French-Basque, Gaelic, Hindustani, Irish, Italian, Mayan, Mexican, Sanscrit, Spanish, and Spanish-Basque		254	14	9

Carried forward £59,748 18 11

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	59,748	18	1
To the Depôt in Mexico, 8,317 copies in Arabic and French, Catalanian, Chinese, English, Eskimo, Fijian, Flemish, Hebrew, Hindustani, Italian, Japanese, Micmac, Samoan, Spanish, and Turk- ish, with 3 copies in Spanish for the Blind	1,039	9	9
To the Depôt in Rio de Janeiro, 1,707 copies in Dutch, English, French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Syro-Chaldaic	101	18	3
To the Depôt in Pernambuco, 300 copies in Portuguese	22	15	0
To the Upper Canada Auxiliary, Towards expenses of Travelling Agent	200	0	0
To the Ottawa Auxiliary, Towards salary and expenses of Travelling Agent	50	0	0
To the New Brunswick Auxiliary, Towards expenses of Colportage and Travelling Agent	68	12	6
To the South American Missionary Society, 517 copies in English, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese	38	8	4
To the Valparaiso Bible Society, 1,523 copies in German, Latin, Norwegian, Spanish, and Swedish	219	7	2
To the Freedmen's Mission's Committee, 190 copies in English	2	18	4
To Sundry Correspondents in America, 1,675 copies in Cree, English, French, German, Hindui- Nagri, Italian, and Spanish	74	6	5

WEST INDIES.

To the Baptist, Moravian, and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, 3,012 copies in English, and French	61	19	5
To Sundry Correspondents in the West Indies, 984 copies in English, and Spanish	41	12	10

AUSTRALASIA.

To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 1,310 copies in English and Fijian	160	19	9
To the Sydney Auxiliary, A Selection of Versions for the Public Library In aid of printing Niue Psalms	5	19	5
To the Queensland Auxiliary, 200 copies in English Towards Colportage operations	114	8	9
To the Auckland Auxiliary, In aid of printing Efate St. John	6	2	8
To the Tasmania Auxiliary, 5,000 copies in English	13	17	0
To Sundry Correspondents in Australia, &c. 1,318 copies in English, and Maori	87	15	5
	20	8	3

Total £62,089 0 11

REMITTANCES

FROM

AUXILIARIES, BRANCH SOCIETIES, & ASSOCIATIONS.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
County Society	86 7 8	
Bedford Ladies' Ju- venile Association ..	4 6 0	
Bedford Juvenile Asso- ciation	19 4 2	
Harrold	6 5 6	
Marston	4 16 9	
Pavenham	27 2 1	
Willington & Cople ..	11 8 4	
Carlton	2 19 5	
Kempston	1 7 0	
Oakley	0 10 8	
Ridgmount	1 14 8	
Stagsden	12 11 9	237 11 9
Stevington	3 9 4	
Thurleigh	3 16 5	
Wootton	1 2 7	
Amphill Branch	10 11 8	
Barford and Moxton do.	15 4 6	
Biggleswade Branch ..	16 17 0	
Sandy & Girtford ..	25 15 4	
Dunstable Branch	8 0 0	
Pottou Branch	8 0 0	
Turvey, Newton, and Lavendon Branch ..	19 13 10	
Woburn Branch	37 14 0	
Leighton Buzzard	43 4 7	31 13 5
Luton Ladies	22 9 9	
Markgate Street	2 10 3	46 7 3
	389 3 8	315 12 5

BERKSHIRE.

Abingdon* .....	.....	.....
Faringdon	147 0 0	9 10 1
Maidenhead	51 13 3	21 0 1
Cookham Branch	7 7 5	
Carried forward ..	206 0 8	30 10 2

* The sum of £59 19s. 4d. has been received from Abingdon too late for the year's account.

BERKSHIRE continued.	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	206 0 8	30 10 2
Newbury	76 7 6	
Coll. after lecture by Rev. G. Robbins ..	1 4 0	
Hungerford Branch ..	60 13 0	41 1 6
Ladies' Association ..	19 5 0	
Juvenile Association ..	1 2 0	
Fosbury	2 14 0	
Weston	1 7 0	
Reading	35 5 10	
Ladies' Association ..	127 5 7	
Ditto (for Spain) ..	0 5 0	113 3 7
Donation:—M. H. Sut- ton, Esq.	50 0 0	
Wallingford	38 18 2	
Legacy of the late Mr. B. Button	5 0 0	3 16 4
Wantage	14 0 0	
Letcombe Regis.	4 0 3	12 10 0
Windsor	84 11 4	
Donation:—Her Ma- jesty the Queen	10 0 0	47 13 1
Wokingham	16 1 1	.. .. .
	744 1 1	248 14 8

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Aylesbury	24 0 0	16 16 7
Hartwell and Stone ..	11 6 8	
Chesham Ladies	20 0 0	18 5 4
Great Missenden	5 0 0	11 19 5
Marlow	5 0 0	2 11 5
North Bucks	25 0 0	
East Claydon	10 7 7	
Steeple Claydon	4 16 7	32 13 3
Newport Pagnell Br. ..	40 0 0	
Olney Branch	17 17 3	
Slough	44 0 0	
Wton Wick	2 12 6	33 2 6
Mr. Lillywhite's Box. ..	2 7 6	
Stoney Stratford, &c. ..	23 1 7	14 17 17
Carried forward ..	235 9 8	130 6 5

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE continued	Free Contributions.		Purchase Account.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward	235	4 8	30	6 5
Wendover	11	6 0		
Wing	8	14 8		
Donation:—Mr. Trueman for brickmakers in Spain	6	1 6 1		
Wingrave	7	10 0	3	4 2
Winslow	15	5 8	7	17 8
Wycombe	48	0 0	62	16 1
Ladies' Association	18	0 0		
	345	12 1	204	4 4

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

County Society	229	4 6	67	1 7
Burwell	0	0		
Ely, City of			3	11 0
Ely, Isle of	170	0 0	120	0 0
Newmarket	25	11 0	14	2 1
Forlham	12	0 0		
	456	15 6	204	17 8

CHESHIRE.

County Society	206	19 6		
Chester Ladies' Branch	143	16 7		
Donation:—Mr. Robert Williams	100	0 0		
Lead Works Branch	23	2 2		
Ashton Hayes	6	0 0		
Neston, Parkgate, & Heswall	56	12 5	172	1 3
Rossett and Grosford	13	5 8		
Sutton, Hooton, and Rastham	20	12 7		
Tattenhall	24	6 3		
Davenham Branch	18	7 2		
F. W.'s Missionary Basket	5	0 0		
Birkenhead	160	0 0	92	10 4
Bowdon and Altrincham	156	16 3		
Congleton			30	0 0
Crewe and Coppinham (two years)	9	19 0	68	2 8
Knutsford	35	0 0	9	13 2
Longendale				
Christ Church Juvenile Association	8	0 0		
Macclesfield	45	0 0	88	19 1
Middlewich	11	18 8		
Ladies' Association	7	14 0		
Nantwich	56	18 9		
Audlem	2	0 0		
Bunbury	27	2 6	70	4 10
Tarporley	18	12 6		
Santwich Branch	30	0 0		
Northwich	53	12 2	47	0 2
Runcorn	70	0 0	8	13 10
Stockport	100	0 0	51	13 1
	1,410	16 2	634	4 5

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL.	Free Contributions.		Purchase Account.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
County Society	10	0 0		
Truro Ladies	10	10 0		
Bolingey	2	10 0		
Devoran	2	0 0		
Gerrans	1	1 0		
Grampound				
St. Mawes Ladies	3	10 0		
Lanteglos	3	11 8		
Mevagissey	7	0 0		
Mitchell	0	11 0		
Newlyn East	1	3 5		
Newquay	9	9 11		
Perian Wharf	2	19 3		
Ponsanooth	1	1 9		
Preze	2	10 0		
Probus	7	6 0		
St. Agnes	7	4 6		
St. Stephens	3	12 0		
St. Wenn	12	17 4		
Stithians	2	10 0		
Tuckingmill	11	3 6		
Bodmin Branch	60	0 0		
Boscote ditto	3	4 5	462	6 8
Fowey ditto	10	0 0		
Launceston Branch	80	0 0		
Liskeard ditto	15	0 0		
Ladies' Association	11	0 0		
Dobwalls	1	5 4		
Lankinhorne	11	8 6		
Polperro	3	1 0		
St. Cleer	3	10 0		
St. Germans	6	0 1		
Loe Branch	5	0 0		
Lostwithel ditto	9	10 0		
Padstow ditto	12	9 11		
Ladies' Association	4	0 0		
St. Issey and Little Petherick	4	0 0		
Donation:—Mrs. Paynter, Denmark Hill, Surrey	5	0 0		
Penryn Branch	9	9 0		
Redruth ditto	25	0 0		
Roseland ditto	5	0 0		
St. Austell ditto	25	0 0		
St. Ives ditto	10	17 0		
Callington			18	19 3
Penzance	100	0 0		
Marazion Ladies	12	1 2	28	1 7
Wadebridge	14	11 9		
Ladies' Association	12	10 0		
St. Endelion	4	3 8		
St. Kew	2	13 2	20	18 1
St. Malyn	9	6 5		
St. Minver	5	19 1		
St. Tudy	9	1 1		
	591	2 5	530	5 7

CUMBERLAND.

County Society	39	11 7		
Carlisle Ladies	24	16 0		
Donation:—G. Head			101	1 5
Head, Esq.	50	0 0		
Burgh-by-Sands	7	17 4		
Caldbeck	1	0 0		
Carried forward	123	4 11	101	1 5

CUMBERLAND continued.	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	123	4	11	101	1	5
County Society contd.						
Castle Carrock	4	3	0			
Croftin & Newbiggin	1	11	8			
Cunrew	1	12	6			
Dalston	6	19	4			
Dearham	3	16	7			
Gilcrux	0	7	7			
Hayton	14	2	6			
Holme Cultram	9	0	1			
Holme Eden, Warwick and Wetheral.....	5	15	1			
Holme St. Cuthbert's	15	7	1			
Houghton	16	6	7			
Ivegill	4	7	6			
Longtown	4	6	4			
Newton Arlosh	3	8	8			
Raughton Head.....	4	10	0			
Rickerby & Stanwix	35	4	3			
Sealeby	0	12	0			
Scotby	7	15	3			
Thursby	5	0	0			
Todhills	5	14	0			
West Newton.....	5	4	0			
Aspatia & Brayton Br.	27	15	0			
Kewick Branch	55	13	8			
Maryport ditto	6	6	5			
Cockermouth	53	7	1	9	19	11
Penrith	43	0	0			
Bampton	2	9	7	51	13	1
Greystoke	1	0	0			
Wigton	16	16	4			
Allhallows	8	16	3			
Blencogo	11	1	5			
Bolton	12	0	3			
Torpenhow	8	11	6			
West Ward	8	15	3			
Workington	20	0	0	6	10	1
	554	1	8	169	4	6

DERBYSHIRE.

County Society	40	0	0			
Derby Ladies	53	12	6			
Derby Railway	37	1	0			
Legacy of the late Mrs. Mary Hussey	100	0	0			
Do. Henry Winter, Esq.	25	0	0			
Do. Miss F. E. Clarke	19	19	0			
Do. Mr. George Smith	10	0	0			
An Expression of Grati- tude to God from BtoI	5	0	0			
Thank-offering from a Derbyshire Farmer.....	5	0	0	430	12	9
Alfreton	3	6	1			
Alkmonton & Bentley	13	15	9			
Allestree	22	1	5			
Alvaston & Boulton	6	17	10			
Ashover	20	9	6			
Barrow	5	19	7			
Burnaston	1	3	3			
Church Broughton	12	18	0			
Cadnor & Loscoe	4	11	8			
Cromford	5	3	10			
Carried forward.....	392	5	5	430	12	9

* The sum of 85*l*. 10*s*. 0*d*. additional has been received from Penrith too late for the year's account.

DERBYSHIRE continued.	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	392	5	5	430	12	9
County Society contd.						
Darley Abbey	27	8	0			
Darley Dale	22	8	6			
Denby	7	19	10			
Draycott	9	13	11			
Duffield	23	16	3			
Eckington	2	0	4			
Eggington	7	9	2			
Eyam	7	10	6			
Hazelwood	11	14	0			
Heage	13	11	2			
Heanor	19	3	6			
Hedbrook	7	7	0			
Ingleby	0	15	8			
Kilburn	5	0	0			
Kirk Langley	18	7	6			
Little Eaton	12	13	6			
Matlock	2	13	8			
Marston and Hinton	4	7	11			
Matlock Bath	11	13	0			
Matlock Village	17	6	0			
Mickleover	15	6	0			
Ockbrook & Borrowash	39	9	4			
Quintdon	26	8	0			
Riddings	34	2	6			
Ripley	9	7	2			
Rowley & Stanton	5	10	3			
Sandiacre	10	4	9			
Sawley	9	17	2			
Shardlow	31	16	10			
Spondon	47	8	0			
Stony Middleton	7	4	9			
Swanwick	13	8	0			
Tansley	6	8	10			
Tickenhall	4	17	6			
Twynford & Stenson	4	9	9			
Winstanley	14	2	5			
Wirksworth	15	16	7			
Friends at New Jeru- salem Church, Ba- ngton Lane	2	3	6			
Ditto, Melbourne	1	3	3			
Helpier Branch	52	13	0			
Castle Donington Br.	48	0	7			
Ashbourn	27	8	2			
Ladies' Association	21	13	4			
Juvenile ditto	9	0	0			
Alstonfield	2	10	6			
Bradbourne	8	2	0			
Brailsford	20	1	0			
Brassington	6	6	1			
Cauldon	11	12	4			
Cubley	5	0	2			
Doveridge	10	2	0			
Ellastone	3	2	3			
Ellastone	14	3	10			
Hartington	7	14	10			
Holland	22	12	10			
Marston Montgomery	12	18	0			
Mayfield	35	13	3			
Norbury	30	0	0			
Osmaston	55	4	0			
Parwich	15	5	9			
Rooster	11	3	8			
Shirley	9	4	4			
Somershall	3	10	0			
Wetton	4	10	0			
Carried forward	1,423	8	1	449	15	0

DERBYSHIRE continued.	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward..1,423	8 1	444 15 0
Bakewell	22 0 0	0 12 6
Buxton	54 17 11	20 8 6
Victoria and Quadrant Juvenile Associations	25 2 1	
Chapel-en-le-frith.....	80 0 0	20 0 0
Chesterfield	25 0 0	
Baslow	3 6 0	
Curbar	1 10 0	48 5 8
Hasland	20 0 6	
Holmsfield	1 10 2	
	1,656 14 9	599 1 7

DEVONSHIRE.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Axminster	11 0 11	2 17 7
Ladies' Association	3 10 5	
Barnstaple	25 0 0	
Braunton	6 0 0	50 15 6
Landkey	3 18 4	
Swinbridge	4 15 0	
Bideford		
Hartland	7 3 0	78 8 9
Monkleigh	2 0 8	
Northam	14 0 0	
Brixham	12 0 0	7 10 1
Budleigh Salterton	10 0 0	0 2 3
Crediton	7 1 8	10 2 4
Dartmouth	10 6 0	10 0 8
Dawlish	6 4 3	1 1 0
Devonport & Stonehouse	80 0 0	57 15 2
Exeter	183 7 0	
Chudleigh Ladies	5 5 0	
Colyton	1 0 0	
Kingsteigton	7 6 0	
Ottery St. Mary	6 15 1	146 15 6
Seaton & Beer	2 5 0	
Wt.acrudge (two years)	11 5 6	
Collumpton Branch	7 5 6	
Ladies' Association	16 0 0	
Exmouth	30 0 0	6 8 4
Hatherleigh	16 7 5	4 19 10
Holsworthy	20 16 0	
Honiton		23 18 10
Ilfracombe	21 13 3	22 0 10
Kingsbridge	7 0 0	10 8 9
Newton	22 14 10	14 18 8
Okehampton	13 8 5	3 9 10
Plymouth	40 0 0	
Ladies' Association	40 0 0	325 8 8
Capt. Stoll (for Spain)	1 0 0	
Sidmouth	18 4 10	9 0 0 8
South Molton	15 0 0	8 7 2
Tavistock	32 0 0	40 0 0
Teignmouth Ladies	46 16 1	25 4 8
Tiverton	50 0 0	27 3 2
Bradninch	5 10 0	
Torquay	2 8 0	
Legacy of the late Mr. A. Tower	20 13 3	0 6 0
King's Cresswell	2 12 0	
Marjdon	3 17 0	
Torquay Ladies	114 0 0	
Falmpton	14 0 0	77 7 6
St. Mary Church	5 18 9	
Torrington	10 0 0	6 1 1
Totnes	15 0 0	19 9 6
Ippelepen	4 4 8	
	1,669 8 10	1,011 1 11

DORSETSHIRE.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Beaminster	8 6 8	8 2 0
Blandford	28 14 0	
Ladies' Association ..	21 14 9	
Young Men's ditto ..	14 15 6	
Bere Regis	15 19 8	
Child Okeford	1 9 6	32 15 7
Houghton	2 10 7	
Milton Abbas	9 8 3	
Pimperno	6 18 0	
Sturminster Newton ..	13 11 5	
Winterborne Kingston	0 16 0	
Bournemouth	67 19 2	
Bridport	34 12 5	
Burton Bradstock	4 5 0	13 6 1
Loders	3 5 5	
Morcombe Lake	1 9 1	
Cerne	11 19 7	
Bingham's Melcombe	10 16 6	0 12 0
Sydling	11 13 9	
Dorchester	158 2 8	37 5 0
Broadmayne	1 9 6	
Lyme & Charmouth	20 0 0	
Milborne Port, &c.	37 10 11	2 17 3
Poole	21 9 0	
Coll. at St. James's Church	4 13 6	
Do. St. Paul's Church	5 10 3	
Do. Independt. Chapel	2 17 6	24 9 2
Do. Baptist ditto	1 3 9	
Do. Wesleyan ditto	1 5 10	
Do. Prim. Meth. ditto	0 7 0	
Shaftesbury & Gilling- ham	95 4 10	42 7 6
Sherborne	70 0 0	71 19 1
Thornford	6 15 0	
Swanage	17 0 0	5 4 8
Wareham Ladies	59 4 9	17 16 11
Weymouth	144 16 0	77 15 5
Upwey and Broadway	20 0 0	
Wimborne	124 3 3	
Sturminster	28 11 8	21 3 7
Witchampton	87 7 11	
	1,142 18 2	350 14 3

DURHAM.

Durham, City of	80 0 0	64 10 3
Bishop Wearmouth	100 0 0	
Sunderland Ladies' Br.	65 0 0	195 6 10
Houghton-le-Spring Br.	15 0 0	
Donnington	70 0 0	
Ladies' Association ..	65 0 0	
Twig Society	16 16 0	
Crook	52 11 3	
East Cowton	2 8 2	
Etherley	12 0 0	
Gainsford	7 13 0	
Hurworth	14 18 5	
Marske	8 2 3	
Melsonby	1 0 0	255 1 6
Middleton Tysa	20 0 0	
Redcar	1 18 6	
Saltburn	4 6 4	
Shildon	15 5 4	
Barnard Castle Branch	26 18 9	
Bedale Branch	9 10 11	
Middleton-in-Teesdale	21 0 0	
Yarm Branch	22 6 6	

Carried forward ..628 19 5 514 18 7

	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DURHAM continued.		
Brought forward.....	028 19 5	514 18 7
Gateshead	70 0 0	55 3 9
Hartlepool	38 6 0	29 18 8
West Hartlepool Br.	30 0 0	
Middlesborough	75 0 0	12 14 10
Easton Mines	12 0 0	16 4 8
South Shields	40 0 0	57 9 9
Stockton-upon-Tees.....	40 0 0	
Norton	28 0 0	
	957 5 5	688 10 3

ESSEX.

Chelmsford and West		
Essex	149 4 4	
Brentwood Branch	23 1 9	
Maldon, &c., ditto		132 10 7
Ongar ditto	24 18 8	
Rawreth ditto	2 1 0	
Rochford ditto		
Colchester and East		
Essex	375 0 0	121 16 6
Harwich		
Braintree	14 16 1	30 12 5
Wethersfield	6 10 9	
Canning Town		17 10 0
Coggeshall	39 16 10	12 4 5
Dunmow	38 15 0	
Ladies' Association	27 0 0	2 4 8
Twig Society	3 2 3	
Hulstead	51 7 4	13 0 6
Romford, &c.		
Havering	13 10 7	
Saffron Walden	142 16 11	20 19 5
Southend Ladies	10 0 0	
Waltham Abbey	24 1 10	5 15 2
Theydon Bois	4 3 8	
Walthamstow, &c., La- dies	92 0 3	20 5 9
Wanstead & Leyton- stone	1 9 4	
West Ham		5 15 3
Witham	80 15 8	5 8 8
Ladies' Association	2 17 1	
	1,077 10	388 3 4

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Gloucester, City of	45 0 0	
Juvenile Society	27 0 0	60 17 4
Newnham	5 1 21	
Bourton-on-the-Water	2 18 11	
Cheltenham	180 0 0	
Ditto (for India)	0 7 6	
Ditto (for Madagascar)	1 0 0	
Ditto (for Rome)	5 0 0	
Ditto (for Spain)	1 9 0	222 16 2
Ditto (for War Fund)	4 10 0	
Ladies' Association	145 0 0	
Charlton Kings Ladies	31 0 0	
Ditto (for China)	0 10 0	
Chepstow	6 19 2	
Ladies' Association	2 1 8	
Donation :- Rev. W. Ferguson, Llandovery	10 10 0	
Gloucester	25 0 0	0 12 0
Dursley	14 0 0	9 11 5
Carried forward.....	457 8 8	293 16 11

	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE continued.		
Brought forward.....	457 8 8	293 16 11
Fairford	5 0 0	
Hatherop	2 0 11	
Lechlade Branch	2 5 2	
Forest of Dean		12 16 4
Blakeney	6 6 2	
Kingswood	12 19 2	
Sydney & Aylburton	14 2 6	2 7 9
Nailsworth	48 5 5	13 19 0
Stroud	190 0 0	116 8 8
Tewkesbury	30 0 0	
Ditto (for Spain)	4 0 9	
Wotton-under-Edge	20 0 0	3 7 0
	792 8 9	442 15

GUERNSEY.

Island of Guernsey	84 8 0	
Ladies' Branch	80 0 0	165 0
Legacy of the late Mr. John Collas	25 0 0	
	189 8 0	165 0 0

HAMPSHIRE.

Aldershot Town	8 11 4	15 7 1
Alresford	53 3 4	
Ropley	4 11 4	
Titchborne	0 15 0	
Alton	37 11 9	
Ladies' Association	11 0 0	25 1 6
Lady Popham's Box	0 16 0	
Old Friends	1 10 0	
Andover	30 0 0	6 0 6
Bishop's Waltham	12 2 5	
Botley	9 14 4	
Coyham	9 3 3	
Droxford	8 19 6	
Solerton	2 7 11	32 10 6
Swanmore	3 0 0	
West Meon	4 12 0	
Wickham	15 0 0	
Christchurch	46 0 0	17 16 10
Cowes Ladies	33 3 6	
Coll. by Young People at East & West Cowes	1 12 0	6 8 6
Fareham	2 11 10	
Ladies' Association	53 0 0	27 0 6
Titchfield	43 12 6	
Forcingbridge	9 3 6	11 14 7
Ladies' Association	15 16 6	
Gosport Ladies	15 0 0	22 10 10
Lymington	28 12 0	5 0 0
Newport Ladies	40 0 0	20 17 4
North East Hants	75 0 0	
Odham	20 0 0	
Collected by Young Ladies at Miss Howitt's School	1 13 0	34 8 1
Portsmouth	20 0 0	26 35 2
Wansworth	25 7 11	
Ramsay	12 0 0	8 4 4
Rye	50 0 0	70 0 0
Southdown	15 0 0	7 3 2
Carried forward.....	694 10 11	236 13 11

HAMPSHIRE continued.	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	694 10 11	836 13 11
Southampton	40 0 0	
Ditto (for Spain)	0 0 0	
Ladies' Association	100 0 0	53 4 10
Bitterne	72 10 0	
Freemantle	6 2 1	
Southsea	15 0 0	7 12 0
Stockbridge	10 10 0	0 19 0
Ventnor and Church	30 0 0	22 4 16
Waterloo, &c.	1 8 6	
Winchester	103 0 0	
Petersfield	0 0 0	27 9 3
East Meon	1 8 7	
	1,034 9 7	448 3 10

HEREFORDSHIRE.

County Society	6 17 6	
Hereford Ladies' Asso.	90 0 8	
St. Martin's Offertory		
Hereford	4 0 0	
Coll. at St. Peter's	22 6 0	39 10 6
Bodenham	14 12 6	
Kenchester	14 12 10	
King's Pier & Biley	27 14 6	
Peterchurch	4 9 2	
Preston & Blakeney	1 0 4	
Kington	25 0 0	
Ladies' Association	15 0 0	
Mrs. Culshaw (for home)	0 5 0	
Legacy of the late Mr. John Hughes	15 0 0	15 17 9
Kardisley	9 10 0	
Huntington	10 0 0	
New Radnor	11 0 0	
Leadbury	30 0 0	9 18 2
Leominster		52 59 11
Ladies' Association	24 0 0	
Ross		10 11 10
Ladies' Association	10 0 0	
Whitchurch	33 3 9	5 0 9
	368 12 3	133 18 11

HERTFORDSHIRE.

County Society	250 0 0	
Collection at Meeting at Bedwell Park	129 13 6	70 0 9
Royston, &c. Branch	16 6 4	
Bishop Stortford	45 0 0	19 7 7
Cheshunt	23 3 2	
East and New River	24 11 6	
Hadley, Barnet, &c.	64 10 0	47 0 0
Hemel Hempstead	5 13 2	10 0 6
Hitchin and Baldock	37 18 5	
Hitchin Ladies' Assn.	26 0 0	
Ditto Juvenile ditto	9 8 6	
Arley	1 0 6	
Ashwell Ladies	10 7 3	
Baldock Ladies	9 6 4	
Barton-le-Clay, 1870	2 7 0	30 15 5
Ditto 1871	3 7 2	
Broughwood Green	0 19 6	
Ikkeford	2 17 6	
Pilton	4 18 0	
Shillington	2 11 0	
Whitwell	2 6 6	
Hoddesdon, &c.	70 0 0	8 5 9
Carried forward	742 5 4	185 10 0

HERTFORDSHIRE continued.	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward	742 5 4	185 10 0
St. Albans	47 4 7	
Harpden	7 10 0	6 5 5
Redbourne	7 12 3	
Totteridge, &c.	22 9 11	7 9 11
Trent	19 14 4	
Coll. after Sermons by Rev. J. P. Hewlett	7 18 3	
Tring & Berkhamstead	27 18 0	22 4 7
Berkhamstead Ladies	7 10 0	
Waltham Cross		25 0 0
Ware		0 3 0
Watford	20 6 8	6 19 0
	910 9 3	253 11 11

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

County Society	155 5 5	46 18 6
St. Neots		
Elton	5 18 6	
Ramsay	3 17 6	
Ladies' Association	11 8 8	
	176 10 1	46 18 6

KENT.

Beckenham	120 0 0	12 19 0
Belvidere	35 0 0	9 14 4
Blackheath Ladies	118 0 0	
Coll. at St. James's Church, Kidbrooke	58 8 7	2 12 6
Bromley		10 10 6
Brompton	1 0 0	4 16 8
Canterbury	25 0 0	
Ladies' Association	26 11 2	
Barham	24 9 1	
Charling	7 16 0	
Chilham	12 8 6	
Eastry	1 15 10	
Hardres	7 1 8	
Patricbourne & Bridge	17 11 11	89 9 11
Petham	2 14 7	
Woodnesborough	48 0 0	
Worth	4 12 2	
Ashford Branch	13 1 7	
Ladies' Association	16 0 0	
Whitstable Branch	26 0 0	
Wingham ditto	11 6 4	
Witlebourne	25 18 0	
Norwington	63 13 0	
Preston	9 19 9	
Cantham	15 0 0	22 8 7
Canterbury	6 0 0	11 1 10
Ladies' Association	5 5 0	
Deal Ladies	40 0 0	
St. George's, Deal	2 10 9	17 8 9
Kingsdown	7 10 0	
Deptford	17 0 3	32 3 11
Ladies' Branch	28 17 6	
Dover	30 0 0	35 1 0
Ladies' Association	20 0 0	
Erith		12 8 10
Faversham	25 0 0	22 13 4
Folkestone	34 8 3	
Grove House Juvenile	1 12 0	
Rok Hill House	5 15 8	10 0 0
Sandgate	6 17 6	
Upbill	5 18 2	
Carried forward	916 3 3	293 9 2

KENT continued.	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
Brought forward	916 3 3	293 9 2
Gravesend	18 0 0	38 5 1
Ladies' Branch	50 0 0	
Greenwich Ladies	30 0 0	
Donation:—A Friend, per Mrs. Ritchie	5 0 0	87 3 5
Herne Bay	10 0 0	4 6 7
Lee Ladies	110 0 0	28 12 0
Lewisham	30 2 3	2 0 11
Maidstone	64 11 0	57 2 6
Rainham	20 4 7	
Donation:—Harvest Thank-offering	50 0 0	5 10 3
Rochester	40 0 0	19 6 0
Sevenoaks & Westerham	12 10 0	
Sevenoaks Ladies' Asso.	10 0 0	
Rivulet Society of Young Ladies at Miss Martin's School	7 8 0	15 17 0
Ditto, Sale of Work	7 12 0	
Igham	1 4 6	
Sundridge	2 19 6	
Westerham	13 11 6	
Sheppey, Isle of		
Sheerness Ladies	9 1 0	18 2 11
Queensborough Ladies	1 9 4	
Sittingbourne, &c.	19 7 7	
St. Mary Cray	18 8 6	
Staplehurst	15 0 0	30 0 0
Sydenham & Forest Hill	40 0 0	
St. Saviour's, Brockley, Juvenile Association	4 4 0	5 14 0
Sydenham, Holy Trinity	95 3 1	49 10 5
Thanet, Isle of	35 17 1	
Margate Ladies	35 0 0	
Minster	12 14 6	
Ramsgate Ladies' B.	60 0 0	69 12 3
Legacy of the late Miss Clark	10 0 0	
Ditto Miss Pilcher	5 0 0	
Tunbridge & Tunbridge Wells	17 10 9	
Tunbridge, Town Ladies	48 4 7	
Tunbridge, Wells Ladies	168 5 8	
Do. (for War Fund)	0 3 0	
Coll. at Trinity Church Tunbridge Wells	16 1 7	
Bitborough	2 12 8	
Brenchley	22 12 0	
Five Oak Green	0 10 7	
Frant	16 19 3	
Hadlow	6 11 4	141 11 1
Hawkenbury	3 17 3	
Horsmonden	7 0 6	
Lamberhurst	7 4 2	
Pembury	30 19 0	
Rotherfield	4 6 3	
Southborough	47 0 6	
Coll. at St. Peter's Ch.	28 11 8	
Do. at St. Thos's Ch.	7 4 11	
Ticehurst	4 5 4	
Tidebrook	9 18 3	
Wadhurst	12 15 8	
Wald of Kent	40 0 0	
Cranbrook Ladies	15 10 0	24 19 6
Sissinghurst Ladies	6 10 0	
Tenterden Branch	12 4 8	
Woolwich	20 0 0	51 5 9
Woolwich Ladies' As.	13 5 0	
	2,370 19 6	925 8 10

LANCASHIRE.	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
Ashton-under-Lyne	113 0 2	32 11 10
Bacup	105 0 0	99 18 11
Tunstead Branch	10 0 0	
Barrow-in-Furness	18 0 0	7 19 11
Barrowford	18 14 9	
Blackburn	45 0 0	352 15 5
Bolton-le-Moors	126 18 6	209 19 5
Burnley	20 0 0	
Ladies' Branch	67 19 3	100 11 5
Fence ditto	3 10 0	
Nelson ditto	6 0 0	
Bury	25 0 0	
Ladies' Association	22 0 0	
Radcliffe, &c., Branch (1870)	20 0 0	
Ditto (1871)	20 0 0	
Cartmel	20 0 0	1 4 0
Clitheroe		
Coll. at Low Moor Ch., per Rev. J. In Wul- dington	13 0 0	
Chatburn Branch	4 9 0	
Colne	40 0 0	0 17 11
Darwen	15 0 0	
Grange	26 0 0	11 15 7
Haslingden	40 0 0	25 19 9
Heywood	30 0 0	
Lancaster	92 10 2	
Ladies' Association	61 10 0	
Legacy of the late Mrs. Betsey Tillotson	60 0 0	112 8 4
Eller	3 7 3	
Garstang	0 0 0	
Yea and	5 15 0	
Liverpool	547 0 0	
Ditto (for China)	0 17 4	
Ditto (for Spain)	21 2 6	
Legacy of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Myers	270 0 0	
Boole Ladies	8 0 8	
Boole New Branch	21 5 10	
Cloughton & Oxtou	29 16 10	
Seaforth	28 10 6	
Wallasey, &c.	93 11 4	
Wavertree	43 9 0	
Liverpool Welsh Br.	435 0 8	
Chorley Branch	16 6 0	
Ormskirk ditto	44 15 5	1,297 15 0
Prescot ditto	3 6 0	
Rock Ferry ditto	106 19 1	
St. Helen's ditto	70 16 0	
Southport ditto	136 9 0	
Donation:—In lov- ing remembrance of our revered Pa- rents, Charles and Sarah B. A. Pur- nell, of Liverpool	21 0 0	
Donation:—H. Men- zies, Esq. (for Spain), per Mr. Charles Swallow	10 0 0	
Manchester	280 0 0	
Ditto (for War Fund)	2 6 0	2,052 0 8
Ladies' Branch	53 4 2	
Cambridge ditto	120 0 0	
Carried forward	3,386 9 1	4,362 7 7

	Free Contributions.	Contributions.	Purchase Account.		Free Contributions.	Contributions.	Purchase Account.
LANCASHIRE continued.				LANCASHIRE continued.			
Brought forward	3,386	9 1	4,362 7 7	Brought forward	1,425	14 11	4,524 9 11
Manchester continued.				Preston continued.			
Miss A. Marcroft, per				Poulton-la-fylde	8	8	0
Mr. Charles Swallow	1	0	0	Tarleton	5	18	10
Chorlton Road Youth's				Withnell	8	6	6
Association	4	10	0	Preston Church of Eng-			
Christ Church Sunday				land Branch	89		
Schools, Moss Side	1	10	0	Blackpool ditto	5		
Grosvenor-st. Youths'				Fleetwood Ladies	20		
Association	4	0	0	Rawtenstall	60		0 12
Presbyterians Church,				Rochdale	70	0	
Brunswick-st.	1	6	0	Ladies' Association	26	0	43 3
St. Paul's Brunswick-st.	12	18	0	Ulverston	60	0	
St. Paul's, Turner-st.	15	5	6	Ladies' Association	18	0	39 14
Ardwick Ladies	1	0	0	Warrington	50	0	30 15
Broughton Ladies	22	4	6	Widnes Ladies	10	0	
Cheetham Hill Ladies	35	16	0	Wigan	10	0	
Edale	6	5	4				
Glossop Dale	20	3	0		4,887	0	6 4,638 14 10
Harpurhey	1	14	6				
Hazelgrove	10	10	10				
Hulme, SW., Ladies'				LEICESTERSHIRE.			
Association	2	5	0	Leicester	60	0	
Kersall	1	8	6	Ditto (for Spain)	0	17	
Longsight and St. Ste-				Coll. at St. Nicholas			
phens	2	10	3	Church	6	19	
Mellor	1	17	0	Ditto at Victoria			
Coll. after Lecture				Road Chapel	6	5	
by Rev. J. A. Page	1	10	0	Galby	4	10	
Rusholme Ladies	1	6		Hoby	1	16	
St. Mark's, Quinfield	1	1		Queniborough	17	2	
St. Paul's, Staley	9	12		Thrumington	6	14	501 8 5
Accrington Branch	80	0		Wigston	1	0	
Bollington ditto	10	0		Ashby-de-la-Zouch Br.	20	0	
Cheadle ditto	15	19		Hinckley Branch	56	15	
Denton ditto	8	7		Loughborough ditto	102	0	
Didsbury ditto	20	19		Ratcliffe	1	18	
Eccles ditto	48	7		Lutterworth Branch	26	4	
Fairfield & Droylsden				Market Bosworth Br.	35	2	
Branch	21	6		Market Harboro' ditto	50	0	
Flixton ditto	6	8		Rothley Branch	5	8	
Hindley ditto	8	10		Mount Sorrel	14	15	
Hollinwood ditto	4	9		Pottersford	12	12	10 1 18 1
Hyde ditto	22	2		Melton Mowbray	45	11	9
Lees & Hay ditto	16	0		Great Dalby	7	17	4 32
Lymington ditto	33	2		Harby	6	1	2
Mossley ditto	18	19		Old Dalby	21	14	0
New Mills ditto	0	8	6				
Patricroft & Barton do.	22	10			519	7	4 535 11 9
Sale & Ashton Branch	84	18					
Stalybridge ditto	28	0					
Stretford ditto	--	--					
Tyldesley & Astley do.				LINCOLNSHIRE.			
Watfoot Branch				Alford	72	2	3 29 13 0
Whaley Bridge ditto	19	3		Barton-on-Humber	131	11	
Wilmslow & Alderley				Donation :—Thomas			
Edge Branch	92	13	3	Tombleson, Esq. (for			
Cannock				Spain)	6	10	0 0 1
Oldham	70	0	0	Barton-on-Humber :			
Preston	31	18	5	Legacy of the late			
Ladies' Association	50	0	0	Miss Margaret			
Bretherton	5	2	5	Wilkin	85	0	0
Hoole	2	19	0	Horkstow	2	0	0
Kirkham	21	13	11	South Ferryby	11	0	4
Longton	1	10	0	Duston	154	8	8
Leyland	16	7	5	Legacy of the late Ro-			
Lytham Ladies	45	15	0	bert Cook, Esq., 50s.			
				less duty	45	0	0
Carried forward	4,425	14 11	4,524 9 11	Carried forward	511	2 10	137 8 9

	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LINCOLNSHIRE continued.						
Brought forward....	511	2	10	157	8	9
Bourn	20	0	0			
Village Associations..	5	3	3	16	4	1
Brigg	73	0	0			
Legacy of the late Mrs. Mason	5	0	0	11	12	7
Deeping St. James	10	0	0	5	15	6
Gainsborough	10	0	0			
Ladies' Association ..	10	0	0			
Beckingham	1	11	0			
Blyton	0	18	0	56	10	2
Cabourne	4	10	0			
Marion	5	5	5			
Wakeringham	3	1	6			
Grantham	13	19	0	20	12	0
Grimby	60	0	0	36	7	5
Holbeach & Fleet	40	0	0	14	12	5
Horncastle	4	17	10			
Ladies' Association ..	9	0	0	46	2	9
Country Associations..	14	0	3			
Kirton-in-Lindsey						
Ladies' Association ..	5	2	1			
Ashby and Bottesford	4	1	0			
Burrougham	3	13	3			
East Butterwick	1	6	4			
Frederingham	9	4	3			
Grimby	1	15	0	17	11	0
Crosby	2	2	6			
Scunthorpe	8	3	0			
Messingham	7	17	8			
Helbourn	1	10	0			
Scotter, 1870	4	15	0			
Ditto, 1871	5	14	0			
Lincoln						
Ladies' Association ..	44	9	4			
Bardney	7	5	1			
Bassingham	9	0	2			
Bransdon	27	13	8			
Canwick	1	13	0			
Dunston	4	10	7			
Fuller, Leadenham and Welbourn	21	2	11	124	17	2
Navenby, Boothby, Coleby & Wellington	23	19	8			
Nocton	6	16	9			
Normanby	2	14	1			
Ownby & Cammeringham	16	2	11			
Waddington & Harroston	1	19	10			
Wragby	4	9	0			
Louth	120	1	7			
Ladies' Association ..	20	0	0	69	17	0
North Somercotes	6	13	11			
Market Rasen	10	6	3			
Faldingworth	1	0	0	17	15	4
Lea-by	4	6	5			
Spelthorpe						
Ladies' Association ..	5	0	0			
Ancaster	6	8	10			
Anwick	1	9	4			
Billingham and Horbling	5	5	0	30	0	0
Billingham	1	10	0			
Dorrington	2	10	0			
Ewerby and Ewerby Thorpe	6	5	0			
Carried forward....	1,222	0	6	625	6	2

	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LINCOLNSHIRE continued.						
Brought forward....	1,222	0	6	625	6	2
Leasingham	7	0	0			
Leasingham	1	8	0			
Martin	2	10	0			
Metheringham and Blankney	20	0	0			
North Kyme	2	6	4			
Osbournby	3	0	0			
Rowston and Kirkby Green	1	9	0			
Rusington	10	0	0			
Silk Willoughby	2	2	0			
Swaby	2	2	2			
Spalding	13	16	9			
Donington	1	11	0	41	4	0
Moulton Chapel	1	13	6			
Spilsby	50	0	0			
Ladies' Association ..	19	7	3			
Burgh	7	16	0	27	18	3
East Kirkby	1	5	0			
Wainfleet Ladies	15	15	8			
Stamford	24	14	5			
Ditto (for Spain)	5	0	0			
Barnack, Banton, Ufford, &c.	8	3	6			
Castle Bytham	1	10	6			
Duddington	1	3	0	55	11	11
Easton	1	11	6			
King's Cliffe	6	7	0			
Tinwell	2	4	6			
Wausford	7	13	8			
Wittering	0	16	8			
Carried forward....	9,444	16	11	750	0	4

LONDON.

All Souls, Langham Place: Coll. at Devotional Meeting, Oct. 27, 1871.	7	1	0			
Baywater	157	3	1	30	0	0
Bethnal Green	7	11	7	77	0	0
Bloomsbury, &c.	19	9	0	415	4	2
Bow & Bromley						
Bow & Bromley Ladies	21	19	1	56	6	10
Tredegar Sq. Ladies	16	4	2			
Chelsea	55	3	0	77	12	10
Christchurch and St. Andrew's				25	14	6
Clapton	81	0	0	15	0	10
Clerkenwell				20	4	8
Cripplegate				13	0	0
Episcopal Jews Chapel	14	6	1			
Hammersmith	36	2	3	21	6	10
Homerton & S. Hackney				27	15	1
Hoxton Ladies				60	0	6
Islington	230	0	0	241	7	5
Kensington	125	12	6	15	17	7
Kent Road Ladies	8	2	1	13	10	7
Kentish Town	17	19	5	16	8	10
Trinity Ladies	2	12	0			
Kingsland				14	18	11
Lambeth	116	9	5			
Ditto (for Spain) Mr. Carter	1	0	0	130	11	0
St. Thomas's Asson...	4	11	5			
Carried forward	912	3	7	1,212	0	7

	Free Contributions.		Purchase Account.			Free Contributions.		Purchase Account.	
LONDON continued.					MIDDLESEX.				
Brought forward ..	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Acton	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Lock Chapel	2	11 0	1,212	0 7	Brentford	18	0 0	8	15 3
London, City of, Ladies ..	8	1 6	..	..	Ladies' Association ..	20	0 0	..	..
Ditto (for Spain) Mrs. Pryor	1	1 0	..	..	Ealing	95	0 0	14	5 11
London, Central City of Ladies	1	19 4	..	..	Edmonton Ladies	31	14 8	3	9 1
London, Eastern Central City of .....	..	..	36	18 0	Finchley Ladies	39	6 8	9	8 7
London, North West .....	..	..	116	11 9	Hampstead	80	0 0	..	..
London, Tower of & East City .....	..	..	4	0 0	Harrow	70	12 10	1	16 0
London, Welsh	62	0 0	..	..	Highgate	29	4 10	9	18 1
London, West City	17	0 0	13	6 0	Hornsey	6	0 0	..	..
Metropolitan Tabernacle ..	..	..	35	4 2	Coll. after Sermon by Rev. J. Moorhouse ..	19	1 6	..	..
Newington	53	18 6	43	1 6	Hounslow, &c.	20	0 0	15	0 0
North Pancras .....	..	..	29	18 10	Isleworth	24	0 0	8	6 0
Notting Hill, &c.	37	18 8	1	4 0	Kilburn	24	0 0	45	9 2
Paddington .....	..	..	15	17 5	Mill Hill	3	0 6	..	..
Pentonville	2	1 6	..	..	Southgate	24	12 0	..	..
Pimlico	23	0 0	22	1 16	Ditto (for Bibles for Widows of French & German Soldiers) ..	0	15 0	..	..
Eaton Chapel	8	0 0	..	..	Staines	34	0 0	6	13 4
Poplar	13	12 7	42	18 0	Teddington Ladies ..	27	6 11	1	19 5
Queen Square	20	0 0	11	0 5	Tottenham Ladies ..	30	0 0	19	8 6
Regent's Park .....	..	..	55	0 0	Twickenham Ladies ..	18	0 0	..	..
Rotherhithe .....	..	..	56	0 0	Coll. after Sermon at Montpelier Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Jacob ..	8	1 0	1	2 0
Sloane St., &c., Ladies ..	34	0 0	93	16 8	Uxbridge	15	6 4	..	..
South Kensington, &c. ..	100	1 0	..	..	Ladies' Association ..	12	0 0	26	13 8
Donation :- Mrs. C. Wright	50	0 0	18	13 7	Hayes	9	14 0	..	..
Southwark	35	0 0	30	0 11		659	16 3	172	5 0
St. George's East .....	..	..	10	16 3	MONMOUTHSHIRE.				
St. Matthew's Asch ..	2	7 2	..	..	Abercarne .....	..	..	4	4 2
St. George's Ladies, Southwark ..	..	..	171	9 3	Abergavenny Ladies ..	24	10 0	14	14 1
St. James's & Soho ..	..	..	..	..	Aberystwyth	9	3 6	..	..
St. James's & Charing Cross Ladies	1	1 0	2	9 1	Beaufort	9	0 0	6	0 0
St. John's Wood	98	9 10	52	11 8	Bedwellty, &c. (2 years) ..	30	0 0	4	18 6
St. Mary's (Hymanston-Square), St. Luke's & Quebec Chapel Missionary Association ..	140	..	..	..	Blackau	20	0 0	10	10 5
St. Peter's (Northampton Square) .....	..	..	2	0 2	Blaenavon (two years) ..	37	0 0	41	4 1
Stepney .....	..	..	85	0 0	Ebbw Vale	15	0 0	22	6 8
Stoke Newington	31	16 10	36	7 4	Machen	3	0 0	8	1 10
Surrey Chapel	31	10 0	5	1 4	Monmouth	22	0 0	8	13 2
Trinity Ground	17	15 1	..	..	Ladies' Association ..	22	0 0	..	..
Upper Holloway	48	10 4	58	7 8	Mynyddyslwyn	5	0 0	..	..
Welbeck St. Ladies ..	3	0 0	..	..	Nantyglo	10	0 0	..	..
Westminster, City of Ladies ..	25	6 6	1	9 2	Newport	30	0 0	46	5 8
Whitechapel .....	..	..	146	1 8	New Tredegar	2	10 0	..	..
	1,777	5 5	2,473	18 3	Pontypool	25	0 0	35	19 8
					Risca .....	..	..	2	2 0
					Rugby	30	0 0	23	0 0
					Sirhowy	5	10 5	3	10 7
					St. Melou's	4	0 0	..	..
					Tredegar	31	3 11	31	3 2
					Trelyn .....	..	..	5	2 0
						354	17 10	267	16 0

MAN, Isle of.

Auxiliary	0	0 0
Castletown Branch ..	..	..
	170	0 0
	84	11 6

NORFOLK.

Norfolk & Norwich ..	1,159	19 5
Stoke Ferry	5	0 0
Wiggenhall	2	4 0
Yarmouth .....	..	..
	1,167	3 5
	482	6 5

	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
County Society		
Ladies' Association ..	26 7 9	
Brampton	4 18 7	
Cold Ashby	8 5 6	
Denton	1 8 9	
Ecton	5 12 0	
Long Buckby: Box by Miss Perkins	0 10 0	268 18 11
Towcester Ladies	18 16 5	
Welford	2 14 0	
Creton Branch	1 14 8	
Spratton	15 10 0	
Daventry Branch		
Kettering ditto	25 0 0	
Thrapston ditto	33 0 0	
Wellington ditto	43 0 0	
Brackley Ladies	12 0 0	2 9 9
Oundle	26 1 8	
Achurch & Filton	20 9 9	10 7 7
Fotheringhay	2 10 0	
Peterborough	71 18 2	90 17 7
Paston & Werrington ..	31 15 0	
Rothwell	5 0 0	
	356 12 3	372 13 10

NORTHUMBERLAND.		
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	90 0 5	
Ditto (for China) Mr. W. Parrott	0 5 0	
Ladies' Branch	80 0 0	
Donation:—R.S.P. for mercies received ..	20 0 0	
Juvenile Association ..	42 5 2	
Acomb	0 10 3	
Allendale Town	11 16 6	
Alnwick	31 8 6	
Alston	16 17 9	
Amble	1 8 5	
Bardon Mill	0 11 10	
Barrasford	0 17 0	
Belford	1 14 0	
Bellingham	0 10 6	
Belsay	1 8 8	
Birtley-on-Tyne	0 9 10	
Blaydon	8 9 1	
Blyth	11 17 11	545 0 0
Branton	6 13 0	
Bulman's Village	2 18 2	
Cambo	0 11 1	
Capheaton	1 9 6	
Castle Eden Colliery ..	1 9 7	
Chester-le-Street	3 11 9	
Consett	5 1 6	
Dinnington	3 18 0	
Earsdon	6 5 5	
Easington Lane	0 13 0	
Felton	3 10 6	
Ganton	9 0 0	
Haltwhistle	2 7 9	
Haydon Bridge	0 13 6	
Heddon-on-the-Wall ..	7 17 2	
Henshaw	0 8 4	
High House	4 18 6	
Howdon	0 11 2	
Hunshayugh	0 13 6	
Jarrow	0 9 0	
Kenton	3 18 10	

Carried forward....386 16 1 545 0 0

	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
NORTHUMBERLAND continued.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	386 16 1	545 0 0
Newcastle continued.		
Kirkcubbin	1 0 5	
Kirkcubbin	0 10 7	
Milburn	0 10 0	
Morpeth	15 2 4	
Nenthead	11 1 5	
Newbiggin-by-the-Sea ..	1 17 0	
Newbrough	0 10 9	
North Sunderland	7 0 0	
Ponteland	8 3 8	
Riding Mill	2 8 0	
Rothbury	1 15 0	
Rydon & Crawcrook	76 3 7	
Shiney Row	0 15 0	
Shotley Bridge	20 4 6	
South Hetton	1 13 0	
Swalwell	0 10 0	
Throckley	2 6 4	
Tall	0 11 0	
Wallsend	11 8 3	
Wark	0 11 4	
Warkworth	1 14 3	
Washington	0 15 0	
Wearhead	0 20 2	
West Allen	1 13 7	
West Cramlington	2 7 1	
Westgate	2 10 0	
Westmoor	1 18 10	
Whalton	2 9 0	
Whickham	4 3 8	
Widdrington	7 3 0	
Winton	0 19 11	
Woodburn & Ridsdale ..	1 4 0	
Wooler	3 11 0	
Sums under 5s.	1 7 5	
North Shields	50 0 0	
Ladies' Branch	3 12 6	
Legacy of the late Solo- mon Mense, Esq.	50 0 0	
Mrs. Morrison's Coll. Box	3 16 2	
Tynemouth Village Ladies' Association ..	4 16 6	
Whitley	3 10 6	
Tindale Ward	21 10 2	
Hexham Juvenile Asso. ..	1 10 0	
Prospect House: Miss King, for 1871 & 1872 ..	40 0 0	
Berwick-upon-Tweed ..	38 18 3	26 0 9
	795 19 3	582 8 20

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.		
County Society	41 7 6	
Ditto (for Spain) Miss Knott	0 10 0	
Nottingham Ladies' Br. ..	74 10 2	
All Saints' Ch., Nottm. ..	14 14 0	
St. Nicholas's Ch. do. ..	5 17 9	
St. Paul's Church do. ..	3 5 9	
Park House School	1 11 6	386 16 6
Aslockton	2 15 7	
Beeston & Chilwell	12 0 0	
Bramcote	16 4 0	
Bulwell	4 10 0	
Burton Joyce & Bulcote ..	8 12 0	
Carrington & Sherwood ..	10 9 6	
Cinder Hill	5 14 6	

Carried forward202 2 3 386 16 6

	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE continued.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	202	2	8	384	16	6
County Society continued						
Eastwood	47	0	0			
Granby & Sutton	4	8	0			
Greasley	45	2	0			
Gunthorpe	0	18	0			
Kimberley	2	12	9			
Lenton	46	0	0			
Lowdham	2	5	0			
New Basford	4	12	6			
New Radford	4	0	0			
Nuttall	59	4	0			
Old Basford	0	18	10			
Ruddington	11	16	4			
Selston	7	2	8			
St. Saviour's	5	5	2			
Strelley, 'First Fruits'	2	10	0			
Tollerton	3	6	6			
Wilford	22	14	1			
Bingham Branch	5	5	0			
Snenton, &c., ditto	11	10	9			
Southwell ditto	56	14	3			
Haliam	3	18	3			
Upton	3	1	1			
Winkburn	3	0	0			
East Retford	57	9	10			
Ditto Jubilee Contributions	101	11	1			
Clarbrough	11	17	8			
Ditto (for War Fund)	0	11	9			
Misterton & West						
Stockwith	10	0	0			
Mansfield	15	0	0			
Blidworth	1	15	7			
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	4	19	9			
Mansfield Woodhouse	2	7	11			
Norton Cuckney	2	15	6			
Shirebrook	3	18	0			
Tiversal	2	0	0			
Tibshelf	3	16	1			
Newark						
Donations:— Duke of						
Portland	5	5	0			
Mr. W. Hall, Kneeshal	0	10	6			
Mrs. Gilbert	1	0	0			
Thank-offering for good health	1	1	0			
Ladies' Association	34	13	2			
Twig Society	1	1	0			
Balderton	2	3	9			
Barnby	2	3	1			
Brandon	1	6	0			
Brant Broughton	8	0	0			
Claypole	5	10	9			
Coddington	3	0	0			
Cromwell	3	16	6			
Farndon	1	1	9			
Hawton	24	6	2			
Muskham	1	0	9			
Sutton-on-Trent	2	3	0			
Collingham & Langford Branch	22	7	8			
Worksop	7	0	0			
Donation:— F. J. S.						
Foljambe, Esq.	5	5	0			
Anston	13	18	0			
Carlton	35	0	0			
Harworth	4	7	8			
Ollerton	5	13	2			
Worksop	23	0	0			
	987	6	0	525	0	0

OXFORDSHIRE.	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
County Society	64	4	4			
Ditto (for China) ..	2	14	0			
Ladies' Association ..	33	4	2			
University Junior Members' Association ..	53	7	6			
Banbury	20	0	0			
Donation:— 'First-Fruits'	10	0	0			
Ladies' Association ..	20	0	0			
Woodford	11	0	9			
Brilles Branch	11	19	3			
Chipping Norton	17	0	0			
Deddington	42	0	0			
Henley	60	0	0			
Thame	15	0	0			
Watlington	4	2	0			
Witney						
Ladies' Association ..	1	19	4			
Woodstock	10	0	0			
Sandford	15	0	0			
	391	11	4	191	16	4

RUTLANDSHIRE.

County Society	100	0	0	8	2	8
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SHROPSHIRE.

Bridgenorth				4	4	2
Ladies' Association ..	26	3	4			
Ludlow	32	18	8			
Madeley, Coalbrookdale, and Ironbridge	63	10	9			
Broseley	10	14	6			
Market Drayton	25	0	0			
Newport	28	10	3			
Hinckley, &c., Branch ..	25	12	6			
Oswestry	48	0	0			
Knockin	4	8	6			
Llanymedwyl	15	0	8			
Oswestry Welsh Br.	25	0	0			
Lodge Branch	30	0	0			
Shifnal	43	3	6			
Sheriff Hales with Woodcote	17	0	7			
Shrewsbury	234	15	4			
Grinshill	10	0	6			
Hawkestone Juvenile Association	3	11	7			
Hodnet	30	0	0			
Pres: Coll. at Pres. Church	5	0	10			
Coll. at Congl. Ch.	2	15	0			
Bishop's Castle Branch ..						
Wellington	50	0	0			
Went	27	7	0			
Whitchurch	24	16	11			
Legacy of the late Mr. John Brooks	5	0	0			
	783	10	5	240	3	8

SOMERSETSHIRE.	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
Bath.....	207 8 7	
Ladies' Branch	108 15 2	
Bathampton	2 8 0	
Bathaston	11 18 10	
Bathford	3 17 7	
Box	6 7 6	
Combey	2 15 0	
Englishcombe	0 19 0	221 13 5
Freshford & Lympsey		
Stoke	3 13 0	
Monkton Combe	9 10 8	
Weston	2 6 8	
Corsham Branch	21 1 1	
Midsomer Norton do.	15 13 1	
Bridgewater	10 0 0	
Ladies' Association	12 0 0	
Cannington	5 10 6	
Mark	2 19 3	51 1 9
Nether Stowey	5 12 11	
North Petherton	10 0 0	
Polden Hill	6 15 0	
Bristol	483 3 10	
Ditto (for Rome)	0 15 0	1531 13 5
Ditto (for Spain) Miss Marriott	4 10 0	
Bruton	8 0 7	2 13 5
Burnham	18 19 0	11 4 5
Chard	2 0 6	11 1 7
Cheddar	10 18 0	
Crewkerne	16 17 9	
Frome	28 3 7	40 9 10
Glastonbury and Street	50 0 0	19 6 7
Shepton Mallet	20 2 0	11 13 6
South Petherton	10 0 0	7 6 10
Taunton	110 0 0	
Langport	7 0 3	154 18 3
Wellington	25 0 0	
Ladies' Association	25 0 0	27 10 10
Wells	37 6 7	11 8 1
Weston-super-Mare		
Ladies' Association	53 8 7	
Axbridge	10 5 9	37 16 10
Banwell	20 1 3	
Lynpsham	17 19 8	
Worle	10 16 7	
Wincanton		
Castle Cary	4 0 6	
Wrlington	5 5 0	
Yeovil	8 5 0	
Ladies' Association	26 15 0	36 0 1
	1,159 7 8	2,175 18 10

STAFFORDSHIRE.

County Society	55 0 0	
Stafford Ladies' Assn.	35 0 0	
Colwich	3 2 0	
Sandon	11 9 0	
Rugeley Ladies	16 15 10	
Stone and Barnston		
Ladies	7 3 1	42 0 10
Witton Hall Juvenile	2 15 0	
Tamworth Branch	7 2 0	
Uttoxeter Ladies	4 6 7	
Bloxwich		8 11 6
Burslem	55 0 0	36 10 2
Carried forward.....	197 13 6	87 2 6

STAFFORDSHIRE continued.	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
Brought forward.....	197 13 6	87 2 6
Burton-upon-Trent	35 16 4	
North Ladies' Association, including Winstan huff and Horninglow	20 4 2	
South Ladies' Association, including Winstan huff	36 17 11	90 4 6
Barton-under-Need- wood	27 3 7	
Croxall	4 13 9	
Newton Solney	5 7 8	
Stapenhill	12 2 0	
Busbury	4 2 6	
Chendale	20 0 0	43 13 1
Chorlton	6 0 0	
Darlaston	17 0 0	5 16 0
Hanley	16 3 0	57 9 9
Hill Top	14 9 9	140 19 7
Leek and Moorlands	80 0 0	51 0 11
Lichfield	27 6 7	
Ladies' Association	11 0 0	17 18 5
Armitage & Breerton	22 0 0	
Newcastle-under-Lyme		
Ladies' Association	25 3 0	55 19 3
Stoke-upon-Trent	16 15 4	
Fenton	2 2 0	
Tunstall	4 0 0	1 4 0
Tutbury	16 2 6	
Walsall	40 0 0	150 0 0
Wednesbury	38 1 5	34 10 10
West Bromwich		104 18 9
Weston, Betley, &c.		
Betley	10 1 9	
Weston	4 16 9	
West Smethwick and Spion Lane	45 0 0	
Willenhall	11 10 5	34 10 5
Wolverhampton	92 0 2	
St. Paul's Church	5 16 10	74 16 10
Brewood Branch	5 3 8	
Wordsley	26 0 0	
	850 11 2	950 4 10

SUFFOLK.

East Suffolk	294 6 11	
Ditto (for Spain)	0 10 3	
Kirton	1 9 5	
Lowestoft Branch	5 0 0	
Do., St. John's	14 11 10	152 3 5
Herringfleet	4 14 1	
Kessingland	3 18 3	
Pakefield	2 10 0	
Woodbridge Branch	60 0 0	
West Suffolk	70 0 0	
Clare Branch	7 0 0	
Sudbury ditto	4 6 7	
Ladies' Association	5 1 8	
Acton	6 15 3	185 11 1
Haverhill	4 0 0	
Lavenham	7 14 0	
Milford	9 12 0	
Thetford Branch		
	501 10 3	287 14 6

SURREY.	Free Contributions.	Purchase Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anerley	13 3 0	
Angell Town	37 0 0	7 1 0
Barnes	1 2 0	3 13 4
Battersea Ladies	9 1 7	2 0 0
Brixton, Stockwell, &c.	131 9 7	39 12 2 6
Camberwell	103 16 0	62 15 7
Carshalton	20 10 7	
Chobham	11 7 6	
Clapham	43 2 2	
Ladies' Association	121 8 9	27 0 5
Croydon	83 7 10	44 12 10
Dorking	15 0 0	13 13 9
Egham	20 0 0	
Epsom	36 13 8	
Twig Juvenile Society	12 17 8	
Farnham	11 16 5	
Ladies' Association	35 16 8	
Bentley	16 13 4	
Binstead	5 15 7	28 8 2
Crondall	10 5 6	
Elstead	2 15 6	
Kingsley	3 7 0	
Seale	3 10 0	
Godalming	10 0 0	13 2 8
Guildford	26 5 6	28 14 6
Ladies' Association	35 3 0	
Haslemere	16 6 3	2 5 7
Herne Hill & Dulwich	10 0 0	11 19 5
Kew Ladies	16 16 6	
Kingston-on-Thames	20 6 6	
Kingston & Surbiton		81 9 3
Ladies	50 0 0	
Kingfield	25 7 2	
Mitcham	27 0 0	6 19 10
Norwood Ladies	35 1 0	35 10 0
Peckham Ladies	51 0 0	33 16 10
East Peckham		
Penge	13 10 0	
Red Hill	63 0 0	17 18 0
Reigate Ladies	61 0 0	28 0 0
Richmond		
Ladies' Association	93 0 0	36 5 2
Kew Ladies	14 0 0	
Streatham, &c., Ladies	92 15 0	10 12 3
Ditto (for Spain)	1 5 0	
Sutton	45 10 2	7 2 0
Wandsworth	80 0 0	
Coll. at Trinity Church after Sermon by Rev. R. B. Girdlestone	15 3 2	48 10 11
Wimbledon		1 5 4
Woking	5 1 11	18 5 1
	1,581 5 4	611 1 5
SUSSEX.		
East Sussex	122 19 11	
Brighton Ladies' Asso.	110 0 0	
Lewes Ladies' ditto	45 0 0	
Donation—Miss Emily Schnell, Cannes	25 0 0	
Alfriston	5 14 0	345 15 6
Crawley	20 0 0	
Laughton	3 9 6	
Newhaven	10 16 7	
Horsebridge Branch	20 0 0	
Southwick ditto (two years)	12 0 0	
Carried forward	375 0 0	345 15 6

SUSSEX continued.	Free Contributions.	Purchase Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	375 0 0	345 15 6
Central Sussex	50 7 3	21 5 0
West Sussex	39 14 6	47 5 11
Arundel Branch		
Cootham	4 15 0	15 0 0
Barn Box	3 5 0	
Eastbourne	60 0 0	26 2 1
East Grinstead	25 0 0	25 13 10
Hastings	265 19 8	100 5 11
St. Leonards	10 15 0	
Littlehampton	6 11 7	4 15 10
Petworth	16 5 7	17 6 5
Pulborough	4 10 0	
Steyning & Boeding	3 10 0	
Uckfield	27 18 10	0 16 9
Worthing	23 16 6	32 16 10
	917 16 11	637 4 1

WARWICKSHIRE.

County Society	10 0 0	
Ladies' Association	12 9 7	26 1 6
Henley-in-Arden Br.	20 0 0	
Atherstone Ladies	20 0 0	15 12 2
Birmingham	450 0 0	1031 4 5
Sheetsdale	4 16 0	
Coventry		0 3 5
Leamington	41 2 8	
Ladies' Association	123 17 4	92 0 9
Kenilworth	7 17 1	
Nuneaton	2 1 0	
Attleborough Branch	3 7 2	
Rugby	125 0 0	25 10 4
Stratford-on-Avon	23 10 8	
Alcester	14 15 0	
Exhall & Wixford	1 0 0	19 12 7
Lavington House Juv.	8 0 0	
Long Marston	8 13 6	
Temple Grafton	0 14 6	
	877 4 9	1,240 5 2

WESTMORELAND.

Kendal	40 9 1	
Donation:—In Memoriam, J. E. G.	50 0 0	
Ladies' Association	54 0 0	
Ambleside	45 5 6	
Arnscliffe	4 3 10	
Bowles	21 12 2	
Brough	2 6 16	
Burnside	8 11 11	
Burton	11 8 10	
Castertonf.	10 3 0	
Crook	1 16 6	75 7 10
Grayrigg	2 2 0	
Hawthorn	3 13 6	
Hilton & Marton	7 2 6	
Kirkby Stephenf.	27 6 5	
Levens	2 11 9	
Long Marton	3 14 6	
Moul Bank	4 7 3	
Milnthorpe	20 0 0	
Orton	13 17 3	
Do., Mrs. Moffat	1 1 0	
Carried forward	338 13 10	75 7 10

	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WESTMORELAND continued.		
Brought forward	338 13 10	75 7 10
Kendal continued.		
Ravenstonedale	5 0 0	
Sedburgh	16 0 0	
Silverdale	23 8 8	
Temple Sowerby	8 4 3	
Warcop	5 18 10	
Windermere	33 5 1	
Appleby Branch	9 17 6	
Kirkby Lonsdale Br.	12 9 4	
	452 17 6	75 7 10

WILTSHIRE.

County Society	50 0 0	
Devizes Ladies' Asso.	9 10 0	
Avebury	8 7 3	
Market Lavington	1 4 0	
Wootton Bassett	8 9 3	
Bradford-on-Avon Br. (two years)	25 11 3	81 4 1
Highworth Branch	18 14 3	
Melksham ditto	21 7 10	
Vale of Pewsey Branch	72 0 0	
Shrewton	11 10 0	
Westbury Branch	14 0 0	
Brinkworth	15 9 6	
Calne	39 0 0	10 0 0
Ladies' Association	11 0 0	14 15 10
Chippenham	24 0 0	
Corsham, See Somerset, Bath.		
Cricklade	11 5 0	7 6 6
Malmesbury	29 11 2	25 9 8
Marlborough	24 10 11	9 6 8
Mere	18 11 8	
Ladies' Association	8 0 0	20 6 7
Salisbury	51 11 2	57 18 10
Swindon	21 10 0	36 1 11
Swindon New Town	19 0 5	13 16 7
Trowbridge	30 0 0	80 2 7
Warminster	50 0 0	
	594 2 8	361 9 3

WORCESTERSHIRE.

County Society	41 5 4	
Ditto, M.R., a mite for supplying Scriptures to widows of French and German soldiers	0 10 0	
Worcester Ladies' As- sociation	17 19 5	
Do. Juvenile do.	21 12 8	
Berrow	1 7 6	
Birt's Morton	5 4 10	183 15 7
Tenbury (two years)	13 7 0	
Bewdley Branch	30 0 0	
Bromsgrove ditto	69 2 8	
Bromyard ditto	17 5 0	
Droitwich ditto	8 18 8	
Malvern ditto	85 16 8	
Malvern Wells	10 5 7	
Stourport Branch	32 0 0	
Ladies' Association	15 0 0	
Carried forward	363 19 1	183 15 7

	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WORCESTERSHIRE continued.		
Brought forward	363 19 1	183 15 7
Coolley	16 15 8	
Cradley	7 6 8	
Ladies' Association	8 13 10	87 2 11
Evesham	30 0 0	
Bidford	7 8 4	
Blockley	2 8 0	
Broadway	9 18 6	21 7 3
Evesham	30 6 0	
Pershore	1 8 8	
Salford	9 14 0	
Kidderminster		9 4 0
Redditch	32 0 4	40 3 8
Stourbridge	30 0 0	6 13 0
	522 13 8	348 6 5

YORKSHIRE.

Ladies' Association	160 13 10	
Donation:—Mrs. Jane Brooke	12 2 2	
Legacy of the late Miss Ann Wales	500 0 0	
Plantation House Ju- venile Association	1 0 0	
Elvington Church box	54 3 4	
Heslington Offertory	0 18 10	
Hutton Buscel ditto	1 14 3	
Kirby Moorside	2 7 11	279 1 1
Masham	10 0 0	
Castle Howard Branch	6 10 0	
Easingwold ditto	25 0 0	
Ladies' Association	15 3 0	
Helmsley Branch	4 15 5	
Malton ditto	12 0 0	
Ladies' Association	28 17 4	
Pocklington Branch	31 12 11	
T. d.caster ditto	20 1 6	
Scilly	13 6 5	
Barnsley	105 6 0	
Beverley	110 0 0	55 2 31
Boroughbridge	20 0 0	
Bradford	50 0 0	7 13 5
Ladies' Branch	128 13 1	
Woodhouse Grove Ju- venile Association	42 4 6	
Wyke Juvenile ditto	10 0 0	263 4 0
Rawdon & Yeadon	1 16 0	
Bridlington	17 15 6	
Ladies' Association		
Bridlington Quay	12 14 7	
Ladies	20 0 0	
Naerton	2 14 0	
Brighouse & Rustick	2 14 0	29 14 9
Castleford	46 0 0	
Coll. after Lecture by Rev. J. A. Pogo	25 12 3	5 0 4
Cleckheaton	5 8 8	
Cleveland	30 0 0	46 14 5
Guisborough Ladies' Association		
Ayton Branch	7 4 0	
Ladies' Association	8 15 3	
Hutton Rudby	7 11 3	37 1 1
Farnedale, &c., Branch	9 0 0	
Rosedale ditto (two years)	10 0 0	
	4 1 5	
Carried forward	1,578 17 7	723 12 3

	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
YORKSHIRE continued.						
Brought forward ..	1,578	17	7	722	12	8
Cottingham	81	7	6			
Proceeds of Bible Basket ..	25	0	0			
Dewsbury	46	15	6	80	9	6
Doncaster, and Ladies' Association	43	9	11			
Juvenile Association ..	17	1				
Legacy of the late Mrs. Harriett Wragg	10	0	0			
Mr. Waller's Bible Box ..	1	10	0			
Miss Shillito's Young Ladies	5	15	1			
Bentley & Arksey	4	13	0			
Colisborough	12	4	0	87	2	5
Finningley, Harveys Tea Meeting	8	3	0			
Marr	18	2	6			
Thorne	15	0	0			
Tickhill	21	6	6			
Bawtry Branch	21	11	11			
Ivy House Juvenile Association	3	0				
Blyth	21	19	5			
Gringley	13	3	3			
Driffield	20	12	6			
Goole						
Ladies' Association ..	17	0	0			
Adlingfleet & Fockerby ..	1	16	5			
Airmyn	6	19	6	16	2	0
Garthorpe	3	3	7			
Rawcliffe	7	11	0			
Swinefleet	1	2	9			
Halifax	210	0	0			
Donation to R.M.U. ..	109	0	0			
Ladies' Branch	151	11	11			
Ryebourne Juvenile Association at Miss Broadhead's	4	6	1	216	3	9
Saville Park College Juvenile Association ..	12	6	6			
Cragg Vale	8	11	3			
Thland Ladys	6	10	7			
Sowerby Bridge & Luddenden Foot	20	1	2			
New House Estate	144	2	9			
Harrogate	18	17	9			
Ladies' Association ..	11	14	13			
Pannal House Juvenile Association	5	0	6	8	15	2
Starbeck Juvenile do. ..	2	2	0			
Bishop Thornton	4	14	0			
Thorntwaite & Darley ..	6	1	0			
Hoddingley	64	5	0			
Holmfirth	11	9	4	1	0	0
Howden	16	6	0			
Ladies' Association ..	9	0	0	12	0	5
Juvenile ditto	9	0	0			
Huddersfield	44	18	9			
Ladies' Association ..	53	4	0			
Almondbury	11	16	10			
Farnley Tyas	13	5	6			
Helme	10	0	0			
Kirkburton	2	1	0	271	17	7
Lithwaite	3	13	8			
Lockwood	12	2	9			
Parsden T.	3	4	3			
Meltham Mills	6	3	0			
Mirfield Ladies	11	15	0			
Scammonden	3	7	9			
Carried forward ..	2,916	15	9	1,427	4	0

	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
YORKSHIRE continued.						
Brought forward ..	2,916	15	9	1,427	4	0
Huddersfield continued.						
Slaithwaite	6	3	0			
South Crosland	12	7	6			
Wilshaw	10	1	0			
Saddleworth Branch ..	60	0	0			
Hpl	223	14	2			
Legacy of the late Miss C. Depledge ..	10	10	0	365	7	10
North Cavo	14	0	0			
Keighley	50	0	0			
Kildwick	20	12	0	123	0	5
Oakworth	15	17	3			
Knarborough						
Ladies' Association ..	28	3	6			
Bellevue Juv. Asson., Miss Lambert's ..	7	15	0	0	13	0
Prospect House Juv. Asson., Miss Thackeray's Young Ladies ..	14	1	6			
Leeds	169	5	9			
Fulneck Day Schools Juvenile Association ..	3	14	2			
Fulneck Moravian Schools Juv. Asson., Gomersal Juvenile do., Hartwith & Dacre (2 years)	11	16	1			
Batley Ladies' Juvenile Asson.	9	16	11	747	12	9
Boston Spa Branch ..	57	10	0			
Boston Spa College Juvenile Asson.	5	15	6			
Bramham College Juvenile Asson.	25	5	0			
Wharfedale College Juvenile Asson.	16	10	0			
Ilkley College Juvenile Asson.	2	15	4			
Market Weighton	14	3	9	3	3	3
Mexborough	12	10	5	1	4	1
Normanton	10	11	0			
Sharlstone & Warmfield ..	1	13	3			
Northallerton	38	3	11			
Fateley Bridge	24	0	0	5	4	6
Pickering	27	0	11	29	13	3
Pontefract	59	17	2			
Ackworth Ladies' Association	18	0	0			
Do. School Juvenile Association	13	9	0	24	1	6
Carlton Park Juvenile Association	6	10	0			
Badsworth	12	5	6			
Hemsworth	8	6	0			
Knottingley						
Richmond	15	7	6	3	12	9
Ilipon	11	9	6			
Ladies' Association ..	40	0	0	41	0	10
Juvenile ditto	10	10	0			
Rotherham	67	15	2			
Clifton Villa Juvenile Association	1	9	0			
Moorfield Juvenile do.	8	14	6	36	16	2
Westgate Juvenile do.	6	14	4			
Greensborough	3	0	0			
Ilawmarsh	6	0	0			
Wickersley	7	6	9			
Carried forward ..	4,143	4	1	2,808	13	4

	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
YORKSHIRE continued.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..	4,145	4	1	2,808	13	4
Scarborough	50	0	0			
Filey	11	11	9	144	0	8
Selby, <i>See York.</i>						
Settle	80	0	0			
Bentham and Burton ..	20	0	0	19	19	0
Sheffield	628	8	3			
Handsworth Wood- house (two years) ..	12	0	0	570	15	8
Skipton	32	5	8			
Kirkby Malham	6	10	0	21	4	4
Snailth	20	5	1			
Drax	11	3	6	9	16	10
Stokesley	14	8	6			
Thirsk	53	0	0	21	14	11
Thorncliffe & Chapel- town	21	0	0	12	7	5
Carried forward ..	5,105	16	10	3,608	12	2

	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
YORKSHIRE continued	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..	105	16	10	3,608	12	2
Wakefield	70	0	0			
St. John's Juvenile As- sociation	7	3	0	69	8	2
Wath-upon-Deane ..	13	15	9			
Brampton Academy Juvenile Assocn. ..	3	0	0	11	17	8
Highfield House Ju- venile Association ..	9	15	0			
Wensleydale						
Askrigg Ladies	5	6	6			
Castle Bolton with Redhalp	4	12	9	15	8	11
Rilwes Branch	30	0	0			
Middleham ditto ..	8	6	2			
Whitby	33	0	11			
Ladies' Association ..	22	0	0	21	18	2
Lofthouse	2	0	0			
	5,314	16	11	3,727	5	1

WALES.

ANGLESEA.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
County Society	482	7	11	173	14	3
Holyhead Branch ..	79	5	9			
Beumaris (two years) ..	68	0	0	9	19	4
Llanerchymedd	90	0	0	10	0	0
	719	13	8	193	13	7

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brecon						
Ladies' Association (two years)	40	19	3	25	7	5
Brynmawr				7	17	8
Builth	13	1	1	7	1	7
Crickhowell	3	0	4	8	5	12
Hay						
Ladies' Association ..	11	14	0	13	13	10
Glasbury	7	0	0			
Llangamarch	39	0	6	15	9	11
Merthyr Cynog	9	15	2			
Talgarth				3	3	6
Ystradgynlais	18	5	6			
	142	15	10	80	19	10

CARDIGANSHIRE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abertyon	117	10	0	9	18	9
Abegystwith	330	0	0	79	12	4
Blaenannerch	13	0	0			
Aberporth	6	0	0			
Capel-y-wig	12	16	2	3	15	3
Cardigan	14	0	0	20	0	0
Lampeter	17	6	0	8	0	0
Llandysill	30	0	0	7	13	0
Llechryd	40	0	0	4	0	4
New Quay	34	0	0			
Pennmorfa	23	0	0	6	11	10
Tan-y-groes Branch ..	18	0	0			
Pensarn	6	0	0	3	17	8
Vale of Troed-yr-Aur ..	44	0	0	5	0	0
	705	12	2	148	9	8

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brynamman						
Gibea Congl. Church ..	4	2	0	5	0	0
Carmarthon	26	10	6			
Abell-Pensarn	0	4	4			
Cwm-dwfrwyd Methodist Chapel	1	0	0			
Llanstephan Metho- dist Chapel	1	10	7	68	19	5
Rock Independent Chapel, Trelech	5	0	0			
Llanartney Branch ..	20	0	0			
Llanagwad ditto	15	0	0			
Llangyndairne	10	0	0			
Cwmmannan	3	10	0	3	17	7
Kidwelly	12	0	0	8	7	11
Langharne				8	2	1
Llandeble and Bettws ..				2	0	6
Cross Inn and Bettws ..	12	8	8			
Llandilo	25	0	0			
Collected at Biekernant Chapel	2	16	0	18	5	5
Llandoverly	11	15	0			
Mothey	7	14	9			
Saron Cwm-twrch Cayo ..	2	0	0			
Talsarn, &c. (2 years) ..	10	19	3	3	4	9
Llanddensant Branch ..	10	0	0			
Coll. at Llanddensant Parish Church	4	11	6			
Llanelli	10	0	0	36	9	9
Welsh Branch	21	2	1			
Llangadock						
Gosen	3	0	5	4	2	6
Gwynfe	3	10	0			
Hermon	1	11	3			
Llangyndairne				7	14	5
Llansawel and Cayo				1	13	0
Ffald-y-brenin	2	11	0			
Newcastle Emlyn	10	0	0	5	0	0
Pontyberem				7	2	2
Rhydgareau	10	0	0	28	9	4
Whitland	22	0	0	11	7	7
	269	17	4	219	16	5

CARNARVONSHIRE.	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bangor.....	140	0	4	31	0	0
Beddgelert.....	14	0	0	11	0	0
Bethesda.....	100	0	0	29	16	6
Bettws-y-coed.....	20	0	0	3	0	0
Capel Curig.....	6	7	11	6	6	8
Carnarvon.....	406	4	6	129	15	6
Conway.....	23	0	0	6	17	9
Criccieth.....	13	2	5	5	15	7
Dinorwic and Deildolen	115	0	0	15	1	2
Dolyddelen.....	25	0	0	3	10	0
Dwygyfylchi.....	16	10	0	3	19	7
Llandudno.....	40	17	5	8	17	11
Llanfairfechan.....				16	8	0
Llangybi.....	50	0	0	19	10	6
Llech-wedd Isaf.....	20	0	0	10	0	0
Nanthoran.....	41	14	1	28	14	0
Nevin.....	82	13	0	20	8	0
Penmachno.....	10	0	0	9	4	6
Port Dinorwic.....	50	0	0	20	0	0
Portmadoc.....	45	0	4	24	1	0
Pwllheli.....	40	0	0	34	16	11
Trefriw.....	18	0	0	5	10	0
Tregarth.....	5	14	0	7	9	9
Tremadoc.....	47	16	7	6	8	0
Tymawr (two years)	52	0	0	14	11	7
	1,382	14	7	476	2	11

DENBIGHSHIRE.	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abergelo.....	39	9	0	15	19	10
Bettws-yn-Irhos.....	16	0	0	2	18	8
Blaenau Llangernyw.....	9	5	0	3	0	0
Brymbo and Broughton	45	0	0			
Bryn Eglwys.....	20	14	8	12	8	1
Bwlch Gwyn.....	7	0	0	7	5	6
Chirk.....	10	0	0			
Colwyn.....				5	0	0
Denbigh.....	46	13	2			
Henllan Branch.....	25	13	0			
Llanefydd ditto.....	10	11	2	28	16	?
Nantglyn ditto.....	8	3	11			
Dyffryn Llandyrnog.....	5	0	0			
Donation:—G. L. Fosbery, Esq.....	1	1	0			
Eglwys Fach.....	11	7	2	2	13	1
Gellifor.....	10	0	0	2	8	9
Gwytheria.....	6	15	7	1	19	3
Holt.....	5	2	6			
Llanarmon Dyffryn (Criccieth).....	13	0	0	9	0	0
Llanarmon-yn-Ial.....	3	0	0	0	18	0
Llandeila.....	12	1	5			
Llanfair Talhaiarn.....	4	17	0			
Donation:—B. W. Wynne, Esq.....	3	3	0	2	3	0
Llangerniew.....	20	9	7	6	0	0
Llangollen.....	20	0	0			
Llanrhafadr-yn-Mochant.....	6	0	0	22	9	10
Donation:—Rev. W. Williams.....	1	0	0			
Llanrwst.....	50	0	0	25	0	0
Llansaintffraid Glyn Ceiriog.....	0	9	11	5	5	1
Llanuallin.....	8	8	8	4	16	6
Miners, Adwyr, &c.....	25	0	0	10	10	0
Mochdre.....	10	0	0	7	0	0
Penycae.....	2	3	0	7	2	6

Carried forward.....456 8 4 183 4 3

DENBIGHSHIRE continued.	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	456	8	4	183	4	3
Pontcysyllte.....	7	0	0	8	9	3
Rhoslanerchrugog.....	15	0	0	9	12	9
Rhosymedra.....	6	18	0	3	14	10
Rhuabon.....	4	0	7			
Ruthin.....	20	0	0	12	14	2
Llanellidan.....						
Wrexham.....	80	0	9			
Ladies' Association.....	5	3	6			
Donation:—T. Irven, Esq.....	2	2	0	32	9	10
Rhostyllan & Bersham.....	6	0	0			
	602	13	2	250	5	1

FLINTSHIRE.

	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bagillt.....	19	0	0	4	8	9
Bodfari, &c.....	7	0	0	5	8	5
Caerwys.....	28	0	0	3	0	0
Dyserth.....	7	0	0	2	19	0
Flint.....	17	0	0			
Holywell (two years).....	26	15	0	51	13	0
Hope & Caergwilyr.....	6	10	0	2	5	0
Kilken.....	6	2	6			
Leaswood.....	7	9	8	8	10	0
Meliden.....	3	10	0	1	6	6
Mold.....	35	0	0			
Buckley.....				53	12	11
Llanllyfarch.....	3	14	6			
Mostyn.....	13	7	6	7	18	0
Nerquis.....	4	0	0	0	11	0
Newmarket.....	14	5	0	5	16	1
Rhosmor.....	15	0	0	8	3	0
Rhuddlan.....	10	0	0	3	0	0
Rhyl.....	50	0	0			
St. Asaph.....	50	0	0	8	16	0
Tryddyn.....	7	3	10	2	12	9
	330	18	0	170	1	0

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

	Free Contributions.			Purchase Account.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aberdare.....	34	9	11			
Aberdylais.....	7	10	0			
Bridgend.....	80	0	0	41	2	11
Briton Ferry.....	17	8	7			
Brofskin & Pendaulwyn.....	3	12	0	5	14	0
Caerphilly.....				4	19	6
Cardiff.....	9	5	10			
Welsh Branch.....	22	15	2	83	7	6
Cowbridge.....	31	15	9			
Penmark.....	3	18	8	5	10	8
Cwmaman.....	4	0	0	4	1	2
Cwmauon.....	20	8	3			
Cymmer.....				7	19	0
Dowlais.....	20	0	0	38	2	8
Ferndale.....	7	6	11	5	15	3
(Hyn Neath).....				8	17	7
Hirwaen.....				7	15	7
Lantwit Major.....	6	10	0	2	10	9
Llandilo Talybont.....	9	0	0			
Llantrissant.....	16	0	0			
Dinas.....	0	11	0	4	14	2
Glynogwr.....	1	0	6			
Tŷ-yr-efall.....	4	3	3			
Llanvabon.....	10	0	0	4	9	0
Loughor.....	2	0	4			

Carried forward.....390 19 2 227 0 9

	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
GLAMORGANSHIRE continued.		
Brought forward	£ 390 19 2	£ 227 0 9
Margam & Taibach	.. .. .	.. .. .
Margam	2 14 4	.. .. .
Taibach	0 0 0	.. .. .
Merthyr Tydvil	88 0 0	20 0 0
Coed-y-cymmer	5 11 0	.. .. .
Mill Street (Aberdare)	42 0 0	10 13 8
Morriston	5 0 0	10 2 11
Mountain Ash	12 0 0	.. .. .
Neath	.. .. .	45 3 11
Penclawdd	3 0 0	.. .. .
Pentyrch	10 0 0	.. .. .
Pontypridd	18 5 9	12 1 7
Resolven	9 0 0	.. .. .
Swansea	10 10 0	.. .. .
Kilvey	18 0 0	259 15 6
Swansea Welsh Br.	34 12 0	.. .. .
Treherbert	8 0 0	4 4 3
Troedyrhiw	.. .. .	10 0 0
Ystrad	4 10 0	5 0 0
	618 2 3	604 2 7

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Aberdovey	22 8 11	.. .. .
Bala	150 0 0	35 0 0
Barmouth	40 0 0	.. .. .
Legacy of the late Miss E. Roberts	5 0 0	12 2 0
Blaenau Ffestiniog	134 0 0	84 19 6
Corris & Aberlenni	37 0 0	10 0 0
Corwen	15 0 0	11 17 9
Gwynedd	8 0 0	2 3 0
Dinas Mowddwy	32 0 0	12 0 0
Dolgelly	129 11 10	11 14 4
Dyffryn, Gwynfryn, &c.	94 12 10	.. .. .
Ffestiniog	39 10 0	.. .. .
Gwyddelwern	14 0 0	5 3 0
Llandrillo	18 0 0	4 10 0
Llanfrothen & Croesor	12 0 0	4 12 6
Llansaintffraid, Glyn- dyfrdwy, &c.	10 0 0	14 7 4
Penrhyn	17 12 6	8 2 9
Talsarnau	24 16 5	4 14 0
Towyn	68 0 0	11 0 0
Trawsfynydd	14 10 0	4 15 0
	886 2 6	237 1 2

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

	Free Contri- butions.	Purchase Account.
Aberystwyth	7 0 0	.. .. .
Bersnew	27 3 0	1 5 10
Casno	10 5 0	13 4 8
Cemmaes	12 14 0	2 0 0
Llanbrynmair	29 10 0	3 19 11
Llandysilio	3 0 0	.. .. .
Llanfair	26 14 0	19 6 0
Llanfechan	6 12 4	.. .. .
Llangadfan, &c.	23 18 9	6 6 3
Llangynog	4 0 0	3 3 0
Llanidloes	70 0 0	22 17 9
Llansaintffraid yn Me- chain	12 0 0	1 8 11
Llanwddyn	6 0 0	6 3 2
Machynlleth	82 0 0	23 0 0
Meivod	15 0 0	.. .. .
Newtown	27 0 0	.. .. .
Bottws	10 0 0	69 19 8
Caersws	6 10 0	.. .. .
Trefynon	15 0 0	.. .. .
Welshpool	7 8 4	.. .. .
Montgomery Branch	.. .. .	.. .. .
	401 10 10	173 0 7

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Dinas	7 4 5	11 7 11
Newport Branch	20 0 0	.. .. .
Fishguard	55 0 0	10 15 5
Haverfordwest (two yrs)	75 0 0	32 17 0
Llandysilio	57 5 0	18 15 7
Milford	18 0 0	.. .. .
Narberth	15 2 9	10 7 10
Newport	13 15 8	.. .. .
Pembroke	20 0 0	24 10 5
Pembroke Dock	15 0 0	.. .. .
Neyland	4 16 0	31 4 0
St. David's, &c.	50 0 0	.. .. .
Tenby	11 8 6	8 12 6
Woodstock	30 0 0	15 0 0
	390 19 2	163 10 3

RADNORSHIRE.

Begulldy & Llanvair	.. .. .	.. .. .
Llanvair Waterline	2 9 8	.. .. .
Disserth & Llandrindod	10 0 0	2 0 0
Knighton	5 0 0	4 18 3
Llansaintffraid & Col- win	5 0 0	.. .. .
Penybont	37 0 0	5 15 4
Presteigne	25 0 0	16 0 2
	84 9 8	28 13 9

SCOTLAND.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen	70 0 0	.. .. .
Ditto (for Italy)	10 0 0	.. .. .
Ditto (for Spain)	10 0 0	.. .. .
Edinburgh Ladies	9 0 0	.. .. .
Forres	10 0 0	.. .. .
Glasgow, per Mr. J. McCallum	.. .. .	.. .. .
A Friend	5 0 0	.. .. .
A Friend	0 3 0	.. .. .
Carried forward	114 3 0	.. .. .
Brought forward	114 3 0	.. .. .
Glasgow continued.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Blyth, Mrs. J. S.	2 0 0	.. .. .
C. B. Uddingstone	7 0 0	.. .. .
Cruickshank, Mr. Jas.	0 10 6	.. .. .
Gemmell, Mrs. Inellan	2 0 0	.. .. .
Gray, Mr. James, Ayr	0 10 0	.. .. .
Speirs, Mrs., Culcreuch	3 0 0	.. .. .
Inverurie	30 0 0	.. .. .
	159 3 6	.. .. .

IRELAND.

	Free Contri- butions. £ s. d.	Purchase Account. £ s. d.
Cork .....	.. .. .	2 10 0
Tramore	10 0 0	.. .. .
	10 0 0	2 10 0

EUROPE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Constantinople	39 16 1	.. .. .
Florence	11 0 0	.. .. .
Hamburg-Altona Ladies	51 0 0	.. .. .
	101 16 1	.. .. .

COLONIES, &c.

NORTH AMERICA.	Free Contri- butions. £ s. d.	Purchase Account. £ s. d.		Free Contri- butions. £ s. d.	Purchase Account. £ s. d.
Nova Scotia:—			CANADA continued.		
Yarmouth .....	.. .. .	.. .. .	Brought forward.....	293 18 10	1,356 2 3
Ladies' Branch	27 10 8	.. .. .	Upper Canada .....	.. .. .	.. .. .
Pictou	90 0 0	.. .. .	Hamilton Branch	125 0 0	.. .. .
New Brunswick	202 10 8	597 9 4	Auxiliary	\$1,000-00	.. .. .
Carlton County	40 0 0	10 0 0	Bequest of the	.. .. .	.. .. .
Fredericton .....	.. .. .	11 1 0	Late Mr. Jno.	.. .. .	.. .. .
Ladies' Branch	32 13 0	.. .. .	Stewart	100-00	.. .. .
Restigouche	15 0 0	.. .. .	Mrs. Dr. Hodder	1-00	.. .. .
Prince Edward Island	50 0 0	70 0 0	J. Inglis, Car-	.. .. .	.. .. .
Ditto (for Spain)	10 0 0	.. .. .	riel (for Ma-	.. .. .	.. .. .
Brackley Point, per	.. .. .	.. .. .	dagasear) ..	6-00	.. .. .
Mr. D. Laird:—	.. .. .	.. .. .	N. Pelham (for	.. .. .	.. .. .
St. John's: Rev. A.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Rtme)	10-00	.. .. .
Cameron	1 6 0	.. .. .	Ancaster	30-00	.. .. .
New London, North:	.. .. .	.. .. .	Arran	20-00	.. .. .
Rev. A. Cameron ..	3 6 8	.. .. .	Asphodel	13-00	.. .. .
Summersfield: ditto ..	3 0 10	.. .. .	Anrora (for	.. .. .	.. .. .
Cavendish: Rev. J.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Italy)	11-00	.. .. .
Murray	2 9 4	.. .. .	Bayfield	12-25	.. .. .
New Glasgow: ditto ..	1 6 8	.. .. .	Beachville ..	5-00	.. .. .
Tignish: Rev. C.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Beamsville ..	13-33	1,700 0 0
Fraser	2 12 4	.. .. .	Ditto (for	.. .. .	.. .. .
Bedeque: Rev. R. S.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Rome)	13-34	.. .. .
Patterson	2 12 4	.. .. .	Beaverton ..	23-00	.. .. .
Princeton: Rev. R.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Belk Ewart ..	2-77	.. .. .
Laird	8 13 4	.. .. .	Binbrook	75-00	.. .. .
Murray Harbor: Rev.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Downsview ..	37-95	.. .. .
S. Lawson	2 3 6	.. .. .	Bradford	43-62	.. .. .
St. John's & Newfoundland	50 0 0	205 2 9	Brampton	75-00	.. .. .
	545 7 4	993 13 1	Brantford	1,100-00	.. .. .
			Brighton	20-00	.. .. .
CANADA.			Brucefield ..	32-00	.. .. .
Quebec .....	.. .. .	56 2 3	Burford	16-00	.. .. .
Montreal	100 0 0	.. .. .	Cesars and	.. .. .	.. .. .
Brockville Branch	15 9 0	850 0 0	Sandhill ..	22-75	.. .. .
North West Glengary	.. .. .	.. .. .	Castorville ..	15-00	.. .. .
(for Spain)	8 4 10	.. .. .	Caldonia (for	.. .. .	.. .. .
Ottawa	150 0 0	450 0 0	Rome)	45-52	.. .. .
Perth	20 0 0	.. .. .	Campbell's Cross	50-00	.. .. .
			Campbellsville	15-59	.. .. .
			Cartwright ..	9-00	.. .. .
Carried forward.....	293 13 10	1,356 2 3	Carried forward.....	418 13 10	3,056 2 3

Free Contri- Purchase
butions. Account.

CANADA continued.

Brought forward... 418 13 10 3,056 2 3
Upper Canada contd.

Cayuga (for Rome) 31-88
Cayuga, South 24-08
Cheltenham.. 32-10
Chesterfield.. 79-37
Chippawa .. 10-00
Claremont .. 50-00
Cobourg 50-00
Ditto (for Rome) .. 50-00
Ditto (for Spain) .. 50-00
Columbus (for Rome) .. 28-00
Ditto (for Spain) .. 25-00
Crediton 10-00
Ditto (for Franco & Germany) 2-69
Culloden 30-00
Cummins ville 25-00
Darlington .. 20-00
Derry West.. 32-80
Dumbarton (for Italy) .. 15-00
Ditto (for Spain) .. 15-00
Drummondville (for Rome) 50-00
Durham 30-00
Edmondville.. 18-00
Elmville 12-00
Ditto (for France & Germany) 26-74
Elora..... 105-00
Embro 76-44
Legacy of the late Mr. Jno. McKay .. 25-00
Emily 25-00
Essex West .. 10-00
Etobicoke, North 40-00
Etobicoke, South 36-80
Exeter 140-00
Ditto (for France & Germany) 10-86
Fenelon Falls 18-00
Fonthill 18-31
Fullarton 60-00
Ditto (for France & Germany) 25-70
Georgetown.... 51-00
Glenallan 10-00
Haldimand .. 50-00
Hampstead (for France and Germany) 6-73
Hastings 15-00
Hibbert 25-00
Ditto (for France & Germany) 1-22
Hollen 34-55
Hope..... 58-00
Horaby..... 51-38

Carried forward.. 418 13 10 3,056 2 3

Free Contri- Purchase
butions. Account.

CANADA continued.

Brought forward... 418 13 10 3,056 2 3
Upper Canada contd.

Ingersoll 180-00
Inverkip 31-18
Innisfil 26-32
Jarvis 33-18
Kincardine .. 50-00
Kirkton 19-27
Ditto (for France & Germany) 1-50
Lakeside 25-00
Lakeside, 25-00
Laksey 20-33
Listowel 8-75
Moyd town .. 19-42
Lucknow 10-00
Lynden..... 11-58
Malton 20-00
Manvers 10-00
Ditto (for Rome and Italy) 5-00
Millbank 18-00
Ditto (for France & Germany) 2-43
Milton 140-00
Mitchell 42-00
Ditto (for France & Germany) 5-88
Mono Centre 37-00
Mono Mills .. 25-90
Mount Pleasant (Brant) 23-00
Mount Pleasant (Cavan) (for France and Germany) 12-00
Ditto (for Rome & Italy) .. 12-00
Nairn 57-30
Nanticoke .. 22-69
Nussagaweya 30-59
Nelson 27-35
Newmarket .. 30-00
Norval 90-89
Norwich 20-00
Onelda (for Rome) 30-08
Orillia 40-00
Oro 15-00
Oshawa 30-47
Ditto (for Rome) .. 30-47
Ditto (for Spain) .. 30-46
Otonabee 31-27
Oxford East.. 7-75
Paris..... 75-00
Penetanguishene 22-35
Pickering
Central (for France & Germany) 12-00
Ditto (for Rome and Italy) .. 12-00

Carried forward .. 418 13 10 3,056 2 3

	Free Contributions.	Purchase Account.
CANADA continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward....	418 13 10	3,056 2 3
Upper Canada contd.		
Port Dover ..	30-00	
Princeton	40-00	
Fuslinch, East	25-00	
Richmond Hill	32-66	
Scarborough ..	30-00	
Ditto (for Bible Ho.)	10-00	
Scotland	15-00	
Seaforth	37-75	
Shakespeare	18-00	
Ditto (for France & Germany)	6-71	
Smithville ..	10-00	
South Monaghan	40-00	
Ditto (for Rome and Italy) ..	20-00	
St. Catherine's ..	140-00	
St. George	30-00	
St. Mary's	50-00	
St. Thomas	75-00	
Stouffville ..	18-33	
Teeswater	20-00	
Thornbury	5-00	
Thornhill	25-00	
Thorold	30-00	
Tiverton	24-00	
Trowbridge	4-75	
Uxbridge	77-00	
Victoria	10-00	
Walkerton	8-00	
Waterdown	57-60	
Wellington Sq. (for Italy)	30-00	
Woodbridge & Pinegrove ..	20-00	
Woodstock	35-00	
Wroxeter:		
C. Presbytn. Church (for Madagascar)	10-00	
London (for France & Germany) ..	200-00	
Do. (for Italy)	200-00	
Do. (for Mexico)	200-00	
Do. (for Spain)	200-00	
Adelaide	10-00	
Do. (for France & Germany)	5-17	
Ailsa Craig	20-00	
Appin	47-50	
Birkhall (for France & Germany)	10-70	
Do. (for Rome)	15-88	
Brooke (for Rome)	1-69	
Buxton (ditto)	2-82	
Colchester (ditto)	5-54	
Corunna (ditto)	3-29	
Delaware	16-00	
Dorchester (for France & Germany)	6-30	
Carried forward....	418 13 10	3,056 2 3

	Free Contributions.	Purchase Account.
CANADA continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward..	418 13 10	3,056 2 3
Upper Canada contd.		
Dover (for Rome)	4-80	
Euphemia (do.)	0-92	
Fingal	25-00	
Forest	20-00	
Do. (for Rome)	7-86	
Kingsville (do.)	3-50	
Lambeth	15-00	
London, N.W. ...	49-00	
Do. (for France & Germany)	12-50	
Melbourne	50-00	
McGillivray, East (for France & Germany)	1-65	
McGillivray, West (for France & Germany)	3-10	
Morpeth	30-00	
Do. (for Rome)	3-62	
Mosa	35-00	
Do. (for Rome)	3-08	
Mount Brydges	5-00	
Orford (for Rome)	2-87	
Parkhill	30-00	
Do. (for France & Germany)	3-12	
Plympton, North	20-00	
Do. (for Rome)	5-00	
Ridgetown	25-00	
Do. (for Rome)	2-65	
Siloam (for France and Germany) ..	3-26	
Sombra (for Rome)	0-81	
Southwold	15-00	
St. John's	11-60	
Do. (for France & Germany)	2-85	
Strathburn	36-00	
Do. (for Rome)	4-80	
Strathroy (for France and Germany) ..	5-13	
Thamesford	44-00	
Tilbury, East (for Rome) ..	6-00	
Vienna	12-50	
Wallaceburgh (for France & Germany) ..	5-00	
Wardsville	10-00	
Do. (for Rome)	2-06	
Warwick	20-00	
Westminster, East	50-00	
Do. (for France & Germany)	1-81	
Williams	70-00	
Do. (for France & Germany)	3-30	
£8836-73		
£1,797 11 3		
2,125 5 1	3,056 2 3	

WEST INDIES, &c.	Free Contributions.	Purchase Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jamaica:—		
Kingston	168 4 0	
St. Ann's	34 12 0	
St. Elizabeth (2 years)	9 10 3	28 8 9
St. James'	67 13 0	
Trelawney	60 0 0	
Westmoreland Mountains	7 17 10	18 10 10
Antigua		10 2 6
Bahamas	104 0 0	
Barbadoes	50 0 0	100 0 0
St. Christopher's	10 0 0	26 0 0
St. Croix	5 0 0	5 3 9
St. Thomas		31 10 5
St. Vincent	10 5 10	
Tobago		40 0 0
Trinidad		46 9 10
Berbice		34 0 1
British Guiana		25 0 0
	92 13 11	767 10 5

ASIA.

North India	70 12 2	
Punjab	161 15 11	
Colombo	98 0 0	
Kundy	25 0 0	
Shanghai	22 13 9	
	22 13 9	255 8 1

AUSTRALIA, &c.

New South Wales, at Sydney	350 0 0	
Hunter River, at Maitland	150 0 0	
Newcastle (two years)	140 0 0	30 0 0
Cumberland, at Parramatta	45 0 0	
Liverpool Branch	25 0 0	
Western Australian, at Bunbury	5 11 6	8 10 0
Queensland:—		
Brisbane	40 0 0	148 9 5
Ipswich	40 0 0	10 0 0
Victoria, at Melbourne		
Belfast Branch	15 0 0	
Hawthorn do. (for France)	5 0 0	870 0 0
Do. (for Italy)	5 0 0	
Do. (for Spain)	10 0 0	
Portland		38 5 3
Ballarat	67 2 5	
Wesleyan Sunday School, Barkly St.	2 9 0	
Do. Lydiard Street	11 0 0	
Do. Pleasant Street	1 13 3	
Do. Black Lead	1 10 8	
Do. Magpie	1 0 1	
Do. Mount Pleasant	1 9 1	
Bible Christian Sunday School, Humfray Street	3 3 0	
United Sunday School Service at Baptist Chapel, Dawson St.	6 7 6	
Do. at Scarsdale	5 14 1	
Carried forward	582 0 7	1,621 4 2

AUSTRALIA continued.	Free Contributions.	Purchase Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	582 0 7	1,621 4 2
Ballarat continued.		
Ararat Branch	15 0 0	
Sebastopol ditto	5 0 0	
Bendigo (two years)	50 0 0	53 18 5
Castlemaine	28 15 10	32 11 0
Geelong	98 17 2	
Ceres	8 4 3	
Colac	25 7 4	50 0 0
Jan Juc	5 0 6	
Little River	10 0 9	
Winchelsea	2 10 0	
South Australian, at Adelaide	400 0 2	
Angaston Branch, G. Fife Angus, Esq. (for Rome)	10 0 0	
Mrs. W. Clark (do.)	10 0 0	
Gawler River	12 0 0	
Mount Barker (2 years)	100 0 0	
Tasmania, at Hobart Town	100 0 0	100 0 0
Cornwall, at Launceston	100 0 0	100 0 0
	1,562 16 5	2,707 13 7

NEW ZEALAND, &c.

Auckland	13 1 0	
From Friends at Waipu formerly connected with Congregation of the late Rev. N. McLeod	57 3 0	
Canterbury, at Christchurch	100 0 0	150 0 0
Nelson		18 10 5
Otago	25 0 0	28 10 0
New Hebrides		
Contributions from Missionaries and their wives	14 12 0	
Officers and crew of Mission Brigantine 'Day Spring'	13 6 0	
Small sums	0 3 4	
	224 5 4	226 0 5

AFRICA.

South African, at Cape Town	400 0 0	451 10 0
Port Elizabeth	25 0 0	400 0 0
Natal	30 0 0	75 0 0
D'Urban	25 0 0	40 0 0
Sierra Leone	116 6 10	
Contributions from Wesleyan Friends per Rev. B. Tregaskis:—		
Freetown Circuit	15 8 3	
Hastings ditto	2 10 7	
Wellington ditto	3 15 6	
Wilberforce ditto	1 15 1	
York ditto	1 5 0	
River Gambia		18 11 11
Lagos		20 0 0
	621 1 3	1,005 1 11

RECEIVED.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY, viz.—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Annual Subscriptions	2,811	8	5			
Donations	11,910	12	6			
Legacies	26,318	19	4			
Value of Legacies in Stock transferred to the Society	295	15	0			
	26,614	14	4			
Collections	320	19	5			
Dividends on Stock, Interest on Exchequer Bills, &c.	1,850	15	6			
John Hill's Charity, one year's dividend	6	6	9			
Elizabeth Gafey's Charity, ditto	27	19	3			
John Brook's Charity, ditto	2	15	0			
George Wilson's Charity, ditto	2	18	8			
Rev. E. Morgan's Charity, ditto	3	0	0			
John Whalley's Charity, ditto	3	13	2			
R. Thompson's Charity, ditto	50	0	0			
W. Hollins's Charity, ditto	30	0	0			
Free Contributions from Auxiliary Societies	55,619	7	4			
Total applicable to the General Purposes of the Society	99,284	10	4			

Carried forward . . . £99,284 10 4

	PAID.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND —For Bibles and Testaments in the Languages of (including the expenses of Packages, &c, charged to Auxiliary Societies)					54,672	19	2
OTHER EUROPEAN LANGUAGES —For Bibles and Testaments in, printed in London		8,965	4	4			
ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA —For Bibles and Testaments in the Languages of, printed in London		4,789	19	10			
To Rev R B Girdlestone, Editorial Superintendent		400	0	0			
Travelling expenses of the Secretaries and others in connection with the appointment of an Agent for France					14,155	4	2
					61	4	0
PARIS —For Bibles and Testaments printed at		1,341	1	7			
For Rent and Charges of Dépôts, including Carriage, Freight, and Insurance		1,193	16	11			
For Salaries and Expenses of Colporteurs		2,774	13	7			
To the family of the late M de Pressensé		100	0	0			
To Mr C Mayrhois, for services after the decease of M de Pressensé		250	0	0			
To Mr Gustave Monod, Agent (2 months)		66	13	4			
To ditto, for house rent (ditto)		13	6	8			
					5,742	12	1
To the Rev J Junkius, Morlaix, for binding portion of an Edition of the New Testament in the Breton language, &c					85	13	1
BRUSSELS —For Bibles and Testaments printed at		1,926	16	4			
For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt		253	11	1			
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs		375	16	3			
To Mr W H Kirkpatrick, Agent		200	0	0			
To ditto, Travelling expenses		0	17	0			
					2,756	19	8
AMSTERDAM —For Bibles and Testaments printed at		1,500	2	6			
For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt		350	10	11			
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs		398	13	3			
To Mr L Van der Bom, Agent		150	0	0			
To ditto, Travelling expenses		9	13	4			
					2,418	0	0
FRANKFORT —For Bibles and Testaments printed at Frankfort and Cologne		12,756	0	2			
For Rent and charges of Dépôts		1,603	10	6			
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs		1,835	15	2			
To the Rev G P Davies, Agent (11 months)		366	13	4			
To ditto, Travelling expenses		110	10	6			
To ditto, Vote of Committee for special services during the War		50	0	0			
					16,722	9	8
BERLIN —For Bibles and Testaments printed at		5,451	7	9			
For Rent and other charges of Dépôts		1,369	4	4			
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs		1,140	4	4			
					7,960	16	5
Carried forward					219,675	13	3

RECEIVED.

£ s. d.

Brought forward . . . 99,284 10 4

For BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, ABSTRACTS,
MONTHLY REPORTERS, &c. from the follow-
ing sources, viz.—

Auxiliary Societies (including £767 7s. 1d., for Monthly Reporters, Abstracts, &c.)	41,298 16 5
Parent Society's Open Depot	3,539 16 6
Sunday School Union	494 15 9
Religious Book Society	253 2 0
Thames "Church Mission, and British and Foreign Sailors' Society	348 16 3
Association for supplying Foreign Sailors	321 8 0
Edinburgh Depot	99 8 5
National Bible Society of Scotland	91 8 0
Religious Tract and Book Society of Scotland	88 8 9
Hibernian Bible Society	2,676 8 1
Various other Societies	809 1 11
Paris Depot	1,827 2 7
Brussels Depot	304 5 9
Amsterdam Depot	1,373 16 3
Frankfort and Cologne Depôts	5,911 9 8
Berlin Depot	3,200 8 8
Vienna Depot	5,123 8 10
Denmark	584 7 9
Norway	970 17 4
Iceland	55 11 1
Sweden	2,486 5 6
Russia	4,348 4 8
Spain	1,585 19 11
Portugal	159 15 9
Italy, &c.	1,139 15 5
Turkey, &c.	2,311 4 7
China, &c.	194 18 1
New Zealand	171 5 4
South Seas	627 15 4
Africa	214 5 8
Madagascar	154 4 2
South America	606 9 11
West Indies, &c.	31 7 2
Mexico	243 16 4
American Bible Society	523 19 5
Pennsylvania Bible Society	380 11 5
Sundries	107 6 8

84,660 7 4

Carried forward £183,044 17 8

		PAID.			
		£	s.	d.	
Brought forward					104,875 18 3
VIENNA—For Bibles and Testaments printed at		7,414	5	0	
For Rent and other charges of Dépôts		4,273	1	4	
For Salaries and Expenses of Colporteurs		1,908	14	4	
To Mr. E. Millard, Agent		300	0	0	
To ditto, Extra allowance during his residence in Vienna		100	0	0	
To ditto, Travelling expenses		74	4	5	
					14,070 5 1
COPENHAGEN—For Bibles and Testaments printed at		1,082	17	4	
For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt		173	3	9	
For Salary of a Colporteur		40	0	0	
To Rev. J. Plengo, for services		125	0	0	
To ditto, Travelling expenses		1	13	4	
					1,422 14 5
CHRISTIANIA—For Bibles and Testaments printed and bound in Norway		2,135	15	0	
For Rent and other charges of Dépôts		67	11	2	
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs		221	6	0	
					2,424 12 2
STOCKHOLM—For Bibles and Testaments printed for the Agency at		3,280	4	3	
For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt		128	16	3	
To the Agency at Stockholm, for superintending the Society's concerns, including the services of a Clerk		200	0	0	
					3,609 0 6
ST. PETERSBURG—For Bibles and Testaments printed for the Agency at		7,475	6	0	
For Rent and other charges of Dépôts		1,726	2	1	
To Rev. W. Nicolson, Agent		300	0	0	
To ditto, Travelling expenses		45	0	11	
					9,546 2 0
ODESSA—For Scriptures purchased and bound at		45	14	3	
For Rent and other charges of Dépôt		751	5	11	
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs		202	3	7	
To Mr. James Watt, Agent (11 months)		175	0	0	
To ditto, Travelling expenses		37	19	9	
For expenses of additional Agency in South Russia		163	11	3	
					1,375 14 9
SPAIN—For Bibles and Testaments printed at Madrid		1,714	1	4	
For Rent and other charges of Dépôts		1,107	11	7	
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs		1,149	6	7	
To Mr. R. Corfield, Agent		300	0	0	
To ditto, Travelling expenses		41	19	7	
To Rev. J. G. Currie, late Agent, Vote of Committee		125	0	0	
					4,437 19 1
LISBON—For Bibles and Testaments bound		166	11	7	
For Rent and other charges of the Dépôt		158	2	0	
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs		309	10	10	
To Mr. J. E. Tugman, for services		150	0	0	
					784 4 5
Carried forward					£142,546 17 8

ABSTRACT OF THE CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward . . .	183,944	17	8

Carried forward . . .	£183,944	17	8
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PAID.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	142,646	17	8			
ITALY, &c.—For an edition of St. Luke's Gospel and St. Peter's Epistles, printed at Rome	40	0	0			
For Rent and other charges of Dépôts	1,097	3	6			
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs	2,267	13	6			
To Mr. Thomas Bruce, Agent	300	0	0			
To ditto, Travelling expenses	80	15	1			
				2,785	12	1
TURKEY—For Bibles and Testaments printed in, including Editorial services on the Turkish, Albanian, Rouman, and Bulgarian editions	3,788	0	11			
For Rent and other charges of Dépôts	1,355	14	2			
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs	1,767	11	7			
To Rev. Dr. A. Thomson, Agent	400	0	0			
To ditto, Rent of House, one year	100	0	0			
To ditto, Travelling expenses	24	13	2			
To the Dépôt Keeper, Salary	250	0	0			
				7,685	19	10
SOUTH AMERICA—For Rent and charges of Dépôts in Brazil, including Freight and Custom-house Duties (six months)	167	17	11			
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs (ditto)	409	15	0			
To Mr. H. Holden for services (ditto)	125	0	0			
To ditto, Travelling expenses	29	6	0			
For Rent and charges of Dépôt at Buenos Ayres (18 months)	303	13	4			
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs (18 months)	404	17	10			
To Valparaiso Bible Society, salaries and expenses of Colporteurs	64	19	0			
				1,505	9	10
MEXICO—For Rent and charges of Dépôts, Freight, and Custom-house Duties	328	16	11			
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs	359	6	0			
To Mr. J. W. Butler, Agent, balance of salary	80	0	0			
To ditto, Travelling expenses	53	6	6			
To Mr. John Petherick, on account of salary	106	13	4			
				928	2	9
AUSTRALIA—To the Rev. B. Backhouse, Agent, on account of salary	416	12	4			
To ditto, Travelling expenses	83	8	9			
				500	1	1
INDIA, &c.—To the CALCUTTA Auxiliary Society, on account of general operations	400	0	0			
To ditto on account of Colportage	100	0	0			
For 1532 Reams of Paper sent to Calcutta, for the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, with Shipping Charges thereon	719	13	5			
				1,219	13	5
To the NORTH INDIA Auxiliary Society, at Alla- habad, in aid of Colportage	270	12	2			
To ditto, towards expenses of Missionaries on journeys for distributing the Scriptures	120	0	0			
				390	12	2
Carried forward	£157,562	8	10			

ABSTRACT OF THE CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIVED.

£ s. d.

Brought forward

183,944 17 8

Carried forward £183,944 17 8

		PAID.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
INDIA, &c. -continued.					
	Brought forward			167,562	8 10
To the MADRAS Auxiliary Society, on account of Colportage		1,300	0 0		
To ditto, on account of Revision of the Tamil Old Testament		340	0 0		
To ditto, salary of Secretary		360	0 0		
For 45 Reams of Paper sent to Madras, for the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, with Shipping Charges thereon		51	12 6		
For binding materials, &c., sent to Madras		135	17 6		
				2,187	10 0
To the BOMBAY Auxiliary Society, in aid of general operations		690	9 0		
For 300 Reams of Paper sent to Bombay for the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, with Shipping Charges thereon		277	5 9		
				667	5 9
To the PUNJAB Auxiliary Society, in aid of general operations		136	0 0		
To ditto, in aid of printing an Edition of the Old Testament in Urdu Persian		364	2 4		
To ditto, towards erection of a Bible Depôt		350	0 0		
				844	2 4
To the COLOMBO Auxiliary Society, for printing portions of the Scriptures in the Singhalese language		71	5 8		
For 200 Reams of Paper sent to Colombo for the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, with Shipping Charges thereon		95	16 4		
For binding materials sent to Colombo		32	16 6		
				199	12 6
To the London Missionary Society, in aid of the expenses of the revision of the Scriptures in the Telugu language				250	0 0
To the Rev. R. Bruce, Teheran, towards expenses of translating portions of the New Testament in the Persian language				25	0 0
To a Correspondent at Algiers, in aid of Colportage				65	0 0
To the Jerusalem Committee of the Pilgrim Mission of St. Chrischona, in aid of Colportage in Abyssinia				103	8 0
To the Rev. Dr. Krapf, in aid of printing a Version of St. Luke in the Galla language				40	0 0
To C. F. Spittler & Co., Basle, balance for printing an Edition of the New Testament in the Amharic language; and expenses of forwarding Scriptures to Abyssinia				172	12 2
To the Basle Missionary Society, in aid of the expenses of translating and editing the Bible in the Otji language				500	0 0
To ditto, expense of printing an Edition of the Scriptures in the same language				291	14 6
For 80 Reams of Paper sent to Cameroons for the purpose of printing the Holy Scriptures, with Shipping Charges thereon				35	12 0
For 50 Reams of Paper sent to Port Elizabeth for a like purpose, with Charges as above				24	2 6
To the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Missionary Society in aid of Colportage in Brittany				20	0 0
To the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in aid of revising and editing the New Testament in the Rotuman language				135	0 0
To ditto, in aid of printing and binding an Edition of ditto				210	0 0
	Carried forward			£163,333	8 7

ABSTRACT OF THE CASH ACCOUNT**RECEIVED.**

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	183,944	17	8

Carried forward	183,944	17	8
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FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 30, 1872

PAID.		20 s. d.
Brought forward	163,243	8 7
To the New South Wales Auxiliary Society, cost of preparing an Edition of the Psalms in the Nine language	114	8 9
To the Auckland Auxiliary Society, cost of printing an Edition of the Gospel of St. John in the Efate language	13	17 0
To the Queensland Auxiliary Society, on account of Colportage	6	2 9
To the Mission Board of the Moravian Church in Herrnhut, cost of printing 2,000 copies of the Books of Job to Canticles in the Eskimo language	86	0 8
To the Nova Scotia Auxiliary Society, cost of printing an edition of the Book of Exodus in the Mic Mac language	57	0 0
To the Auxiliary Societies at Toronto and Ottawa, in aid of the expenses of Travelling Agents and Colporteurs	250	0 0
To Auxiliary Societies, &c., in England, in aid of Local Agents and Colporteurs, including Colportage on the River Thames	768	11 11
To the Bible and Domestic Female Mission, in aid of the expenses of the Bible Women	582	8 0
For Salaries and expenses of Colporteurs employed in the Metropolis	182	9 0
For Freight, Carriage, Packing Cases, and Shipping Charges on Grants of Bibles and Testaments	1,623	3 10
For 16,500 Copies of the Sixty-seventh Annual Report, with Appendix	914	8 8
For 985,000 Monthly Reporters, and 35,000 Abstracts of Report*	1,007	11 5
For 5,000 Brief Views, 15,700 Welsh Annual Abstracts, 48,500 Gleanings for the Young, and Books, Papers, and Collecting Cards, for the use of Auxiliary Societies, &c.*	730	14 0
Insurance from Fire	52	10 0
Expenses of the Depository, including the salaries of Clerks, Warehousemen, and Porters	1,408	18 8
Salary of the Depository	350	0 0
	1,758	18 8
Rev. C. Jackson, Secretary	500	0 0
Rev. S. B. Borgne, Secretary	500	0 0
The Accountant and Assistant Secretary	350	0 0
The Assistant Foreign Secretary	350	0 0
Mr. G. T. Edwards, District Secretary for the Northern Counties	350	0 0
Rev. J. A. Page, ditto for Yorkshire, &c.	340	0 0
Rev. J. P. Hewlett, ditto for the Metropolis	400	0 0
Mr. Charles Swallow, ditto for the Manchester and Liverpool District	320	0 0
The late Rev. W. Spencer (six months)	150	0 0
Rev. G. T. Birch, District Secretary for the East Midland Counties	300	0 0
Rev. W. J. Edmonds, ditto for Western Counties	300	0 0
Rev. George Robbins, ditto for Metropolitan Counties	300	0 0
Rev. W. D. Lewis, ditto for Wales, &c.	300	0 0
Rev. W. M. Paull, ditto for the West Midland Counties (nine months)	225	0 0
Rev. C. de Boinville, ditto for Eastern Counties (eight months)	200	0 0
Travelling Expenses of 123 Visitors, 2 Secretaries, and 11 District Secretaries, in forming, affixing, and visiting Auxiliary and Branch Societies and Associations in England and Wales	1,536	5 7
	4,721	5 7
Carried forward	£177,900	18 8

* The sum of £767 7s. 1d. has been received from Auxiliary Societies, during the year, in return for Monthly Reporters, Abstracts, and Brief Views, &c., and forms part of the receipts. See page 114.

ABSTRACT OF THE CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIVED.

Amount brought forward, being—

Receipts for the General Purposes of
the Society.

99,284 10 4

Receipts for Bibles and Testaments, &c. 84,660 7 4

183,944 17 8

RECEIPTS FROM USUAL SOURCES

£183,944 17 8

Chinese New Testament Fund—(See Account A, page 126)

150 0 0

Roxburgh Fund—(See Account E, page 126)

101 14 6

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS, carried forward

£184,196 12 2

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 30, 1872.

PAID.

Brought forward	177,900	18	8
To the Rev. W. P. Tiddy, on account of Vote of Committee	100	0	0
Vote of Committee to an afflicted daughter of the late Rev. W. Spencer	25	0	0
For Books, &c., purchased for the Library	6	4	0
Stationery, Stamps, and Books for the various Offices	208	11	3
Taxes for the Society's House and Warehouse, and Property Tax	715	6	10
Coals, Candles, Gas, and Firewood for the House and Warehouse	108	10	9
For Furniture and Fittings in the House, Warehouse, and Open Depot	361	7	3
Use of Exeter Hall for the Annual Meeting, Advertising, and expenses connected with Sermons at Westminster Abbey and the Presbyterian Church, Regent Square	118	7	0
Poundage on Collecting Annual Subscriptions	110	16	1
Salaries of Clerks in the Foreign Office, and in the Secretaries' and Accountants' Departments	854	5	0
Postages, Foreign and Domestic	254	10	2
General Disbursements, including Wages of Messenger and Servants	301	14	4

PAYMENTS ON GENERAL ACCOUNT . . . £183,066 11 4

Payments on Account of the Chinese New Testament Fund—(See Account A, page 127).

To the Corresponding Committee at Peking, in aid of printing the Chinese Scriptures, Colportage, &c.	310	0	0
To the Corresponding Committee at Hong Kong, for the like purposes	700	0	0
To the Corresponding Committee at Canton, for the like purposes	200	0	0
To the Corresponding Committee at Amoy, for the like purposes	100	0	0
To the Corresponding Committee at Fuh-chow, for the like purposes	100	0	0
To Mr. A. Wylie, Agent in China, on account of Salary	267	10	0
To ditto, on account of Travelling expenses	77	17	1
To ditto, Freight, Carriage, and other expenses	11	16	9
To ditto, expenses of Colportage	21	15	7
	1,788	19	5

Payment on Account of the Building Fund—(See Account D, page 127)

Final payment to Messrs. Rider & Son, Contractors . . . 220 0 0

Payment on account of the Roxburgh Fund—(See Account E, page 127)

To the Calcutta Auxiliary Society, for Colportage in India . . . 100 0 0

TOTAL NET PAYMENTS, carried forward . . . £183,175 0 6

RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	184,196	12	2
Sale of Exchequer Bills	5,006	0	0
Sale of Stocks	11,931	9	5
Benevolent Fund, Contributions during the year (Capital Account B, page 126)	238	7	0
Balance of Benevolent Fund (Current Account C, page 127), March 30, 1872	102	13	0
Balance in hand March 31, 1871 :			
Cash in the hands of Agents and others	5,259	10	11
Cash at the Bankers	3,148	19	7
Bills after date and not due, in the hands of the Bankers	14,450	8	6
	<u>£224,334</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>

*The Engagements of the Society at home and abroad, on the
31st March, were estimated at £95,682 7s. 4d., and
now amount to £127,970 7s. 4d.*

WILLIAM HITCHIN,

Accountant.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 30, 1872.

185

PAID.		s.	d.
Brought forward		183,175	0 6
Legacies in Stock transferred to the Society (see page 112)		295	15 0
Purchase of £500 Stock, Benevolent Fund		457	10 0
Balance of Benevolent Fund (Current Account <i>C</i> , page 126), March 31, 1871.		232	5 0

Balance in hand on the 30th March, 1872:

Cash in the hands of Foreign Agents and Correspondents	12,951	15	0
Less for Sundry Payments made in advance	451	8	11
		12,500	6 8
Cash on Deposit	8,000	0	0
Cash at the Bankers	3,149	11	10
Bills, after date, and not due, in the hands of the Bankers	16,523	12	2
	£224,334	0	7

We, the Auditors, have examined the above Account, together with the Vouchers for the several payments, and do find it correct, with a balance at the Bankers' of £3,149 11s. 10d. in Cash, and £16,523 12s. 2d. in Short Bills; and that the Society possessed at the closing of the said Account the following items:—

£58,422	4s. 9d.	New Three per Cents.	} On account of the General Fund.
£16,000	0s. 0d.	Three per Cents. Reduced.	
£8,000	0s. 0d.	on Deposit.	

On Account of Special Funds, &c.

- £3,000 New Three per Cents. on account of the Chinese New Testament Fund.
- £13,500 New Three per Cents. on account of the Benevolent Fund.
- £1,666 13s. 4d. Three per Cent. Consols, on account of Thompson's Charity.
- £1,865 15s. 1d. New Two-and-a-Half per Cents., appropriated to the purposes of Hill's, Gatter's, Brook's, Wilson's, Morgan's, and Whalley's Charities.
- £1,000 Three per Cent. Reduced, on account of Hollins's Charity.
- £2,000 East Indian Railway Consolidated Stock, the interest to be applied for the extension of Colportage in India.

We have also examined the Accounts of the Special Funds annexed hereunto, and do find them correct. The balance of the Chinese New Testament Fund [A] being £3,197 17s. 8d. The Capital Account of the Benevolent Fund [B] being invested in £13,500 New Three per Cents., with a balance in hand of £59 4s. 9d. The balance of the Current Account of the Benevolent Fund [C] being £192 13s. 0d.; and the balance of the Roxburgh Fund [E] being £220 8s. 10d. All which balances are included in the assets above described.

Witness our hands this 26th day of April, 1872.

GEORGE MOORE.
RICH. R. ROBERTS.
JOHN KEMP WALCH.
GEORGE THOMSON.
WM. BLOMFIELD.
JOHN SNELL.

CHINESE NEW.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
1871—March 31. To Balance	4,836	17	1
1872—March 30. To Dividends on New Three per Cents. Stock	150	0	0
	<u>£4,986</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>

BENEVOLENT FUND,

1871—March 31. To Balance	278	7	9
1872—March 30. To Contributions, as per Cash Account	238	7	0
	<u>£516</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>

STOCK.—New Three per Cents. £13,500 0 0

BENEVOLENT FUND,

1871—March 31. To Balance	232	5	0
1872—March 30. To Dividends on £13,000 New Three per Cents.	390	0	0

£622 5 0

BUILDING

1871—March 31. To Balance	220	9	9
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LIEUT.-COL. ROXBURGH'S TRUST FUND FOR COLPORTAGE

1871—March 31. To Balance	218	14	4
1872—March 30. To Dividends on £2,000 East Indian Railway Consolidated Stock	101	14	6

£320 8 10

SPECIAL FUNDS.

TESTAMENT FUND.

[A]

		Gr.
		£ s. d.
1872—March 30	By sundry payments, as per Cash Account	1,788 19 5
"	By Balance	3,197 17 8
		<u>£4,986 17 1</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

[B]

1872—March 30	By Purchase of £500 Stock	457 10 0
"	By Balance	59 4 9
		<u>£516 14 9</u>

CURRENT ACCOUNT

[C]

1872—March 30	By Grant to the Rev I Lowndes	25 0 0
"	By ditto to the Rev P Kent	200 0 0
"	By Grant to a late Warehouseman	41 12 0
"	By Grants to Colporteurs and Widows of Colpor- teurs at home and abroad	153 0 0
"	By Balance	102 13 0
		<u>£622 5 0</u>

FUND

[D]

1872—March 30	By payment as per Cash Account	220 9 9
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IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY

[E]

1872—March 30	By Payment as per Cash Account	100 0 0
"	By Balance	220 8 10
		<u>£320 8 10</u>

LEGACIES,

The Receipt of which is included in the Cash Account, deducting the Duty and Charges thereon.

	£	s.	d.
Ablott, John, Esq., late of Halifax, Yorks. (<i>with interest, duty free</i>)	3,000	0	0
Amman de Schwanberg, Mad. moiselle, late of Brussels	268	3	0
Aspinall, Miss Mary, late of Heywood (<i>duty free</i>)	50	0	0
Ballance, Henry, Esq., late of Ventnor (<i>less duty</i>)	100	0	0
Barham, Francis, Esq., late of Bath (<i>less duty</i>)	30	0	0
Barker, Miss Harriet, late of Horsington, Lincolnshire	10	0	0
Belcher, Mrs. Katherine, late of Barrow-upon-Trent (<i>less duty</i>)	50	0	0
Beldham, Charles, Esq., late of Royston	19	19	0
Bickford, Nicholas, Esq., late of Newton Bushel, Devon (<i>duty free</i>)	200	0	0
Bowman, Richard W., Esq., late of Monkwearmouth (<i>duty free</i>)	100	0	0
Brewer, John, Esq., late of Walsall (<i>duty free</i>)	100	0	0
Burd, Mrs. Mary, late of Wantage (<i>duty free</i>)	500	0	0
Carr, William J., Esq., late of Canberwell	19	10	0
Cash, Joseph, Esq., late of Coventry (<i>duty free</i>)	50	0	0
Cave, Mrs. Frances R., late of Clevedon, Somerset (<i>less duty</i>)	300	0	0
Chapman, Mrs. Sarah, late of Scarborough (<i>less duty</i>)	150	0	0
Chisholm, Mrs. Margaret, late of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	24	0	0
Clarke, William, Esq., late of Castle Donington (<i>duty free</i>)	50	0	0
Clason, Madlle Marie A. C., late of Geneva	206	13	2
Collier, Miss Ann, late of Ringley, Bolton (<i>less duty</i>)	100	0	0
Colton, Miss Mary, late of Cambridge (<i>New 3 per Cent. Stock. less duty</i>)	200	0	0
Corser, Miss Letitia, late of Whitchurch, Salop	19	19	0
Coward, Miss Mary P., late of Longfleet, Poole	10	0	0
Craik, Miss Julia, late of Forest Hill (<i>duty free</i>)	100	0	0
Dalton, Rev. Edward, D.D., late of Tramore	19	19	0
Darby, Mrs. Lucy, late of Ebbw Vale Park (<i>less duty</i>)	200	0	0
Davidson, John, Esq., late of Inverness (<i>third payment</i>)	800	0	0
Davidson, Mrs. Isabella, late of Conway (<i>duty free</i>)	500	0	0
Dawson, Mrs. Elizabeth, late of Barmborough, Yorks. (<i>less duty</i>)	100	0	0
Deverall, Miss Sarah, late of Calne	39	16	9
Dixon, Richard, Esq., late of Brighton (<i>duty free</i>)	200	0	0
Dolben, Miss Juliana, late of Higham Ferrers (<i>less duty</i>)	96	9	11
Dougal, John, Esq., late of Ratho (<i>duty free</i>)	200	0	0
Dring, Miss Elizabeth, late of Spratton, Lincolnshire	19	19	0
Duffield, Miss Isabella, late of Tunbridge Wells	19	19	0
Edwards, Mr. Edward, late of Shrewsbury (<i>less duty</i>)	30	0	0
Ellis, Lord, late of Darn Hall, Eddlestone, N.B. (<i>duty free</i>)	100	0	0
Ellis, Mrs. Mary, late of Bath (<i>New 3 per Cent. Stock, duty free</i>)	200	0	0
Everitt, Miss Jane, late of Lamb's Conduit Street	5	0	0
Fisher, Mr. Robert (<i>annuity. one year</i>)	12	10	0
Foulkes, John, Esq., late of Aberdovey, Merionethshire (<i>duty free</i>)	200	0	0
Garle, Mrs. Sarah, late of Uttrexter (<i>duty free</i>)	50	0	0
Gooding, Francis, Esq., late of Dunster, Somerset (<i>less duty</i>)	100	0	0
Gordon, Miss Elizabeth, late of Hackney	10	0	0
Graham, Miss Elizabeth, late of Chesterfield	10	0	0
Green, Edwin, Esq., late of Kendal (<i>less duty</i>)	50	0	0
Greenwood, Mrs. Mary, late of Longwood, near Huddersfield	19	19	0
Griffith, Hugh, Esq., late of Llanengan, Pwllheli	10	0	0
Guest, Mrs. Elizabeth, late of Edge Hill, Liverpool (<i>less duty</i>)	400	0	0
Hailes, Miss Jane, late of Bath	15	0	0
Hamer, John, Esq., late of Preston (<i>less duty</i>)	300	0	0
Hamilton, Augustus F., Esq., late of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight (<i>less duty</i>)	1,000	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Hatherly, Miss Mary, late of Boulogne (<i>duty free</i>)	50	0	0
Holmes, Miss Jane, late of Little Salkeld	19	19	0
Hopkins, Henry, Esq., late of Hobart Town, Tasmania (<i>duty free</i>)	200	0	0
Ditto, for purchase of Testaments to be given to children in Tasmania	100	0	0
Hunt, Miss Anna, late of Yoxall, Staffordshire (<i>duty free</i>)	100	0	0
Hutchings, Mrs. Ann H., late of Weymouth (<i>less duty</i>)	500	0	0
Jackson, Miss Mary Ann, late of Kendal (<i>duty free</i>)	50	0	0
Jacomb, Henry H., Esq., late of Notting Hill (<i>duty free</i>)	100	0	0
Jalland, Miss Ann, late of Barton-on-Humber (<i>less duty</i>)	100	0	0
Jarrett, Rev. James, late of Dover	15	0	0
Jones, Mr. Hugh, late of Beaumaris (<i>less duty</i>)	25	0	0
Jones, Miss Letitia, late of Kensington (<i>less duty</i>)	50	0	0
Kirkham, Miss Sarah, late of Bathwick, Somerset	89	6	10
Knight, Miss Sophia, late of Chelmsford (<i>less duty</i>)	50	0	0
Lambert, Mrs. Elizabeth, late of Liverpool (<i>less duty</i>)	100	0	0
Lawrance, Mr. Samuel (<i>annuity, one year</i>)	8	6	8
Macleod, Lady Elizabeth M., late of St. John's Wood (<i>less duty</i>)	40	0	0
Marsh, Hon. Louisa H., late of Beckenham (<i>duty free</i>)	500	0	0
Maxwell, Miss Harriet (<i>annuity, one year</i>)	34	19	11
Michell, Miss Maria R., late of Bath (<i>Consols, duty free</i>)	670	0	0
Mickle, Mrs. Mary, late of Clifton	10	0	0
Millard, Thomas, Esq., late of Downend, Bristol (<i>duty free</i>)	50	0	0
Moore, Thomas, Esq., late of Tooting (<i>less duty</i>)	100	0	0
Moss, Mr. Ralph, late of Quarnford, Stafford	0	10	0
Moyes, Miss Janet, late of Edinburgh (<i>less duty</i>)	200	0	0
Nesham, Miss Mary, late of Liverpool	10	0	0
Oliver, Robert Newton, Esq., late of Longnor, Staffordshire (<i>1st moiety, less duty</i>)	50	0	0
Osborne, Miss Mary A., late of Alton, Hants (<i>duty free</i>)	50	0	0
Osborne, Mrs. Elizabeth, late of Ipswich	20	17	0
Paternoster, John, Esq., late of Whitechurch, Hereford	3	16	8
Pease, Joseph, Esq., late of Darlington (<i>duty free</i>)	100	0	0
Philp, Mr. R. (<i>annuity, one year</i>)	12	0	0
Pollard, William, Esq., late of Hertford (<i>duty free</i>)	1,000	0	0
Pringle, Miss Mary Ann, late of Southwick Street, Hyde Park (<i>less duty</i>)	39	18	0
Pugh, Mrs. Sarah, late of Tunbridge Wells	55	15	11
Pulford, Miss Emma S., late of Holbrook, Suffolk (<i>duty free</i>)	25	0	0
Rawlings, Rev. William, late of Llansallos, Cornwall (<i>less duty</i>)	50	0	0
Renorden, Miss Elizabeth, late of Bodmin (<i>with interest</i>)	19	19	0
Risdon, Mrs. Eliza H., late of Birlingham (<i>less duty</i>)	500	0	0
Rogers, George, Esq., late of High Harrogate (<i>duty free</i>)	250	0	0
Rose, James, Esq., late of Kingstown, Dublin (<i>less duty</i>)	200	0	0
Runciman, Dr. John, R.N., late of Stirling (<i>less duty</i>)	1,000	0	0
Salter, Mrs. Sarah Jane, late of Hampstead Road (<i>duty free</i>)	50	0	0
Sawyer, Rev. William G., late of Leamington Hastings (<i>duty free</i>)	500	0	0
Schroder, Miss Isabella, late of Bentley (<i>with interest, less duty</i>)	5,000	0	0
Shedden, Miss Catherine G., late of Cowes (<i>final payment</i>)	20	2	11
Smith, Mrs. Martha, late of Lutterworth (<i>duty free</i>)	100	0	0
Smith, Mr. Robert, late of Dungannon (<i>annuity, one year</i>)	29	14	2
Smith, Richard, Esq., late of Dunshalt, Scotland	10	0	0
Southam, Miss Ann, late of Teignmouth (<i>less duty</i>)	50	0	0
Sutcliffe, John, Esq., late of Rawdon, Yorkshire (<i>duty free</i>)	100	0	0
Townshend, Mrs. Priscilla, late of Havod Allyn, Denbighshire (<i>less duty</i>)	50	0	0
Turner, Mrs. Funny R., late of Kirkdale, Lancashire (<i>duty free</i>)	200	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Wall, Rev. Martin S., late of Torquay (<i>duty free</i>) . . .	100	0	0
Weatherburn, William, Esq., late of Berwick-upon-Tweed . . .	19	0	0
Webster, Mrs. Ann, late of Wainfleet . . .	5	0	0
Welby, Miss Elizabeth, late of Spondon (<i>additional, less duty</i>) . . .	255	0	0
Whalley, John, Esq., late of South Stockton (<i>with interest, duty free</i>) . . .	100	0	0
Whitehouse, Henry B., Esq., late of Wolverhampton (<i>duty free</i>) . . .	100	0	0
Whittingham, John, Esq., late of Jamaica (<i>less charges</i>) . . .	456	17	0
Wilkinson, Miss Betsey, late of Kennington . . .	3,220	8	5
Willey, Mrs. Ann, late of Maxborough, Yorkshire (<i>less duty</i>) . . .	30	0	0
Williams, Rev. John, late of Pantycelyn, Llandovery . . .	19	6	8
Wood, James, Esq., late of Taunton (<i>less duty</i>) . . .	100	0	0

COLLECTIONS,

Received from April 1, 1871, to March 30, 1872.

	£	s.	d.
At Barmston Church, after sermon by Rev. T. C. Kemp . . .	2	19	7
At Birdropok, near Halstead, Essex, per Rev. R. H. Manley . . .	5	11	7
At Cabourne, per Rev. C. Hensley . . .	1	11	6
At English Church, Antwerp, after sermon, and proceeds of a Collecting Box, per Rev. R. Byron . . .	10	0	0
At Euloe Green Chapel, per Rev. James Williams . . .	0	7	3
At Ewell Church, per Rev. Sir George Glyn, Bart. . . .	0	3	6
At Fetter Lane Chapel Bible Class . . .	0	10	4
At Lydbury North, Shropshire, Harvest Thank-offering, after sermons, by the Rev. C. Rolfe . . .	3	0	0
At Meeting in Miss Madge's School-room at Copplestone, Devon, per Rev. C. Baker . . .	2	0	0
At Meeting at Shoeburyness . . .	4	0	0
At Mr. Cooper's Sunday Schools, Higham Hill, Walthamstow . . .	1	0	0
At New Jerusalem Church, Snodland, near Rochester . . .	1	6	9
At Saron Chapel, Treoes, near Bridgend . . .	1	0	0
At Sowerby-cum-Marton, per Rev. Mortimer Tylee . . .	4	9	0
At South Ockendon Church, after sermons by Rev. A. H. Cooper . . .	2	0	0
At St. James's, Gerrard's Cross, after Harvest Thanksgiving services, per Rev. W. A. Bathurst . . .	6	12	0
At St. Mary's Church, Winkfield, after sermon by Rev. John Venn . . .	5	0	0
At St. Mary's, Cullenswood, Tasmania—At meeting in Sunday School-room,—Chairman, R. V. Legge, Esq. . . .	8	6	3
Box by Sunday scholars . . .	0	14	9
At the Annual Meeting, Exeter Hall, May 3, 1871 . . .	65	14	7
At the Chapelle Evangélique, Vauxhall, Jersey . . .	3	4	6
At the English Presbyterian Church, Regent-square, after sermon by Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, April 30, 1871 . . .	62	0	0
At Tinsley, near Rotherham, Harvest Thanksgiving . . .	2	4	9
At Walton-on-Trent . . .	5	0	0
At Westminster Abbey, after sermon by the Rev. Bishop Ryan, April 30, 1871 . . .	27	17	5
Bible Class, Great Queen-st. Wesleyan Chapel, Lincoln's Inn Fields . . .	0	9	0
Borough Road Congregational Church's Sunday School . . .	0	17	3
Box at Beachy Head . . .	3	0	0
Box by children of Dr. Macaldin, Tavistock-square . . .	0	8	6
Box by T. W. Carr, Esq., Carlisle . . .	0	7	6
Box by J. Farish, Esq. . . .	1	3	6

Carried forward . . . 232 19 6

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward	232	19	6
Box by A. Field, Esq.		0	4 6
Box by Mr. H. H. Hunt, Kennington		0	14 0
Box by Mr. John Nutt		1	9 4
Box by Mrs. Fletcher		0	18 1
Box by Miss Sarah Adams, Ashby-de-la-Zouch		0	13 0
Box by Miss Bedborough, Notting Hill.		0	5 0
Box by Miss M. Taylor, Tabernacle		2	1 0
Boxes at Stations on the London and South-Western Railway, per			

Rev. C. J. Glyn:—

Aldershot	0	12	6
Basingstoke	0	1	9
Bishopstoke	0	0	4
Brockenhurst	0	1	11
Christchurch	0	2	6
Dorchester	0	7	9
Lyndhurst Road	0	3	9
Millbrook	0	1	0
Poole	0	4	0
Poole Junction	0	4	0
Redbridge	0	1	0
Southampton West	0	2	0
Wareham	0	0	6
Wimborne	0	13	8
Winchester	0	0	6
Winchfield	0	3	8
Wool	0	0	4

Boxes at Stations on the South-Eastern Railway:—

Charing Cross	1	6	0
Cannon Street	0	16	5
London Bridge	1	17	8
Spa Road	0	11	5
Deptford	1	6	3
Greenwich	0	8	2
New Cross	0	8	8
Lewisham	0	13	0
Blackheath	0	8	6
Charlton	0	1	7
Woolwich Dockyard	0	5	3
Woolwich Arsenal	0	8	9
Plumstead	0	1	5
	8	13	1

Boxes at St. Pancras Church by Rev. A. W. Thoreld, per M. Lettice.	2	12	6
By J. Mansel, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge	1	13	3
By Mr. Wm. Chapman and Friends, Great Thurlow	1	13	6
By Mrs. Hignett, Yorktown, Farnborough	0	17	6
By Miss Fennell	1	0	0
By Miss Ellen Smith, Matlock Bath	0	4	6
By Miss J. M. Smith	0	2	6
By Master W. H. Hillyer, Clapham	1	0	2
Census Offerings, per Mrs. Puffnett and Miss J. E. Fitzgerald, in connection with the Million of Pence Thank-offering Fund.	6	4	0
Children of Trinity Presbyterian Church Sabbath School, Cork	2	0	0
Children's self-denial	1	0	0

Carried forward . . . 269 6 7

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	269	6	7
Herecourt Chapel, Canonbury, Sunday afternoon classes	3	0	0
Latimer Road Bible Mission	0	8	8
Missionary Box at St. Luke's, Deptford, by Mr. Adams	0	15	0
New North Road Wesleyan Sunday School, after address by the Rev. J. D. Brocklehurst	2	2	0
Paddington Chapel Sunday School	2	0	0
Park Church Juvenile Missionary Association	1	0	0
Portsea Circus Church Sunday School	23	0	0
Reading Church of England Young Men's Christian Association	2	12	2
Shanklin Home and Foreign Mission Association	10	8	0
Students at Wesleyan College, Richmond	1	11	6
The Old Read Collection, by Miss M. E. Canning	4	15	6
	<u>£320</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>5</u>

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE LAST REPORT.

From the Rev. Dean ROTHÉ, the Editor.

The Psalms of David, in Danish, arranged poetically, Copenhagen, 1871.

From the late JOHN BOCKETT, Esq.

The English Bible containing the original Signatures of the Society's President, Vice-Presidents, Committee, Officers, and Agents, in the Jubilee Year, 1856.

From the late Rev. J. NOBLE COLEMAN, M.A., the Translator.

The Poem of Job, second edition, printed for private circulation, 1871.

From the Rev. Messrs. ROTHÉ and KALKAR.

The Holy Bible in Danish, a revised translation, Copenhagen, 1871.

From FRANCIS FRY, Esq., Bristol.

The Second Edition of the Bishops' Version of the Holy Bible, A.D. 1569.
Printed by R. Jugge.

Specimens of portions of Coverdale's Bible, in 4to, in three editions, printed in the years 1550 and 1553, copied and printed on stone.

From Mr. GEORGE POUYCEY, Dorchester.

Pious Annotations upon the Holy Bible, expounding the difficult places thereof, by the reverend, learned, and godly Divine, Mr. John Diodati, Minister of the Gospel, and now living in Geneva. London, 1643.

From Miss STOKES, Cheltenham.

Buchanan's Researches and Sermons. One vol.

Philip's Researches in South Africa. Two vols.

Wolf's Journal, 3rd and 4th vols.

McNair's China.

From the Rev. R. B. CHADLESTONE, M.A., the Author.

Synonyms of the Old Testament; their bearing on Christian Faith and Practice. 8vo. London, 1871.

From Mr. RICHARD CORFIELD.

Diccionario de Paralelos, Concordancias y Analogias Biblicas. Madrid, 1871.

From the COMMITTEE of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

The Holy Bible, according to the Authorised Version, arranged in paragraphs and sections, with Maps, &c. London, 1871.

From Madame GUSTAVE MONOD, the Authoress.

Le Culte de Famille, Méditations et Prières pour chaque jour de l'année. Paris, 1871.

From Baron P. D'ORMIEUX VON STRENG.

The New Testament in French, according to the Translation of Michel de Marolles, Abbé de Villeloin, with the Latin, in parallel columns. Third edition, small 4to. Paris, 1655.

Also Four Indian Linguistic Works.

From JOHN FINCH, Esq.

The English Bible. Geneva, 1689.

From A. GIBBON, Esq.

William Tyndale: a Biography. By the Rev. R. Demaus, M.A. London: Religious Tract Society.

From the Rev. J. T. CANN, of Stockport, the Compiler.

Sacred Ethics; their priority and excellency vindicated. 12mo. Manchester.

From J. KEMP-WELCH, Esq.

The Hebrew Scriptures. Translated by Samuel Sharpe, being a revision of the Authorised English Old Testament. Second edition, 12mo. London, 1871.

The New Testament, translated from Griesbach's Text, by Samuel Sharpe. Twelfth Thousand. 12mo. London, 1871.

From the Rev. AUBREY TOWNSHEND.

The Four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles, in Paragraphs, punctuated rhetorically for reading in Schools, Colleges, and Families. By Alexander Bell, Professor of Elocution. 12mo. London.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BENEVOLENT FUND,

Received from April 1, 1871, to March 30, 1872.

	£	s.	d.
Brandram, J. B., Esq., Chappere End	2	0	0
Cobb, F. W., Esq., Margate	2	2	0
Credson, W. D., Esq., Kendal	5	0	0
Cumberland &c., Auxiliary — Mrs. Graham	0	10	0
Digby, Mrs., Shorborne Castle, per Rev. C. J. Glyn	5	0	0
Glyn, Rev. C. J., Witchampton	5	0	0
Hayton Jubilee Collection	3	15	0
Hodgson, T., Esq., Carlisle	5	0	0
Ludlow, Rev. E., Dorchester, per Rev. C. J. Glyn	0	5	0
Milborne Port, per Rev. C. J. Glyn	0	1	0
Pennel, Admiral, Carlisle	0	10	0
Ravenshaw, J. H., Esq., East Sheen	200	0	0
Robbins, Rev. George, Tunbridge Wells	1	0	0
Stuart, H., Esq.	0	10	6
Stuart, H. C., Esq., Athenæum Club	0	10	6
Tunbridge Wells Ladies' Society	5	0	0
Watts, G. F., Esq., Manchester	2	2	0

£238 7

LIFE GOVERNORS,

By payment of Bequests since the publication of the last Annual Report.

- Andrews, Edmund, Esq., Pershore, Worcester.
 Ballance, Charles, Esq., Stanley House, Lower Clapton.
 Bickford, John W. F., Esq., Bickington, Devon.
 Brewer, John, Esq., The Oaks, Walsall.
 Butler, William J., Esq., Woolstone Lodge, near Faringdon.
 Cave, Miss Lucy Elizabeth, Clevedon, Somerset.
 Cottell, Thomas G., Esq., London-road, Bath.
 Densham, Thomas R., Esq., Bampton, Devonshire.
 Doxford, John, Esq., Sunderland.
 Duncan, Henry C., Esq., Liverpool.
 Ellison, Francis B., Esq., Hob Green, Ripley, Yorkshire.
 Forster, William S., Esq., 28, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 Forlke, Rev. Thomas B., Llanyblodwel, Salop.
 Gent, Joseph G., Esq., 22, Camberwell New-road.
 Goode, Rev. Alfred J., Speenhamland, Newbury.
 Graham, Charles A., Esq., Newbury.
 Gray, William, Esq., Florence Villa, Ealing.
 Greenall, Gilbert, Esq., Walton Hall, Cheshire.
 Guest, John, Esq., The Grove, Camberwell.
 Hamer, Miss Mary, Blandford, Dorset.
 Hattersley, William H., Esq., Trinity-street, Cambridge.
 Hick, Thomas, Esq., Scarborough.
 Hope, Captain George, Esq., Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.
 Hunt, Charles, Esq., Yoxall, Staffordshire.
 Hutchings, Hubert, Esq., 31, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place.
 Jalland, Robert, Esq., Horncastle.
 Julius, Rev. Henry R., Wrecclesham, Farnham, Surrey.
 Lovell, George W., Esq., Phoenix Fire Office, Lombard-street.
 Marsh, Richard, Esq., Ringley, near Bolton.
 Nicholson, Beckitt, Esq., Wath-upon-Deane.
 North, Frederick, Esq., Rumford-street, Liverpool.
 Paddy, William, Esq., 128, Southampton-row, Russell-square.
 Pease, Arthur, Esq., Darlington.
 Pietet, Richard, Esq., Geneva.
 Pollard, Joseph, Esq., Highdown, near Hitchin.
 Ramskill, James, Esq., Halifax, Yorkshire.
 Sharman, Edward, Esq., Wellingborough.
 Stanfield, Charles, Esq., Bradford.
 Thomson, Rev. Adam, Montego Bay, Jamaica.
 Watson, Henry G., Esq., Edinburgh.
 Webb, Henry, Esq., 11, Argyll-street, Regent-street.
 Whalley, Mrs. Ann, South Stockton, Yorkshire.
 Whitehouse, Benjamin, Esq., Hurst Hill, Woodsetton, Dudley.
 Wright, Henry, Esq., Warley, Halifax.

LIFE MEMBERS.

By payment of Bequests since the publication of the last Annual Report.

Attwood, Matthew, Esq., Castle Donington.
 Bigwood, Thomas C., Esq., 13, Penny-street, Portsmouth.
 Bolton, John, Esq., Kent-street, Kendal.
 Cash, John, Esq., Coventry.
 Charlesworth, Moses, Esq., Longnor, Buxton.
 Chorley, George, Esq., Midhurst, Sussex.
 Christopher, Rev. A. M. W., St. Aldate's, Oxford.
 Dunicliff, James, Esq., Uxtoxeter.
 Green, John, Esq., St. Bees, Carnforth.
 Hatherley, Miss Mary, Boulogne.
 Headley, Henry, Esq., Ashford, Kent.
 Rawlings, Henry P., Esq., St. Edmunds, Padstow.
 Smith, William E., Esq., Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
 Smith, Samuel, Esq., 27, York-street, Heywood, Lancas.
 Townshend, Charles, Esq., Palace Chambers, Chester.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
During First Year	491	10	2	Brought forward	2,530	057	13 11
Second	1,637	17	5	Thirty-sixth	110	176	8 5
Third	5,053	18	3	Thirty-seventh	133	934	18 9
Fourth	12,206	10	3	Thirty-eighth	90	968	9 5
Fifth	14,565	19	7	Thirty-ninth	86	964	10 6
Sixth	18,543	17	1	Fortieth	84	069	8 3
Seventh	28,302	13	7	Forty-first	85	817	15 9
Eighth	32,419	19	7	Forty-second	105	851	2 9
Ninth	69,496	13	8	Forty-third	128	625	3 3
Tenth	84,532	1	5	Forty-fourth	106	042	19 1
Eleventh	81,021	12	5	Forty-fifth	86	831	1 2
Twelfth	103,680	18	8	Forty-sixth	97	968	2 0
Thirteenth	89,230	9	9	Forty-seventh	101	543	10 10
Fourteenth	71,099	1	7	Forty-eighth	101	960	9 10
Fifteenth	32,237	1	4	Forty-ninth	95	507	2 6
Sixteenth	123,647	12	3	Fiftieth	119	267	15 1
Seventeenth	70,560	18	6	Fifty-first	149	046	13 9
Eighteenth	92,245	6	4	Fifty-second	134	818	0 10
Nineteenth	77,076	0	10	Fifty-third	139	985	3 5
Twentieth	89,483	17	8	Fifty-fourth	154	177	4 8
Twenty-first	94,044	3	5	Fifty-fifth	158	642	15 0
Twenty-second	96,014	13	7	Fifty-sixth	179	365	15 6
Twenty-third	69,932	12	3	Fifty-seventh	165	462	12 2
Twenty-fourth	83,242	9	8	Fifty-eighth	144	751	7 5
Twenty-fifth	104,132	6	11	Fifty-ninth	150	549	0 9
Twenty-sixth	92,610	13	6	Sixtieth	151	355	13 11
Twenty-seventh	83,002	10	9	Sixty-first	169	742	13 10
Twenty-eighth	95,409	10	9	Sixty-second	182	402	8 5
Twenty-ninth	88,676	1	10	Sixty-third	216	445	17 0
Thirtieth	70,404	16	7	Sixty-fourth	200	879	8 8
Thirty-first	84,249	13	4	Sixty-fifth	187	597	2 3
Thirty-second	107,438	19	7	Sixty-sixth	173	476	2 0
Thirty-third	103,171	5	2	Sixty-seventh	129	089	19 2
Thirty-fourth	91,180	14	11	Sixty-eighth	184	175	0 6
Thirty-fifth	106,509	6	4				
Carried forward	2,530	057	13 11	Total from the commencement	7,099	175	5 11

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

(THIS LIST CONTAINS ONLY THE DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID DIRECT TO THE PARENT SOCIETY.)

As it is probable that the names of some persons appear in the List of Donors who are now deceased, the Committee request the favour of any friend acquainted with such circumstances to communicate them to Mr. WILLIAM HITCHIN, the Assistant Secretary, in order that they may be omitted in the next Report. If any person will examine the List for that purpose, it will be esteemed a favour.

Donations which are Anonymous, or under Ten Guineas, printed in former Reports, are now omitted, unless accompanied with an Annual Subscription.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN		£200
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Anonymous	0 10 0	
Anonymous	0 10 0	
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Anonymous	0 50	
Anonymous	0 46	
Anonymous	0 27	
Anonymous	0 10	
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					sance, and the late Miss Grace				
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					tion of the Scriptures in the				
					Japanese language ..	74	0	0	

B.

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Bevan Rev. D. B.	10	0	0	1 1 0 L
Bevan R. C. L. Esq., Lombard-stl.	0	0	0	—
Bevan C. J. Esq., Bryanston-sq.	353	0	0	—
Bevan Mrs. R., Brighton	50	0	0	—
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Bevington A. Esq., Lloyd's	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
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Billing Mrs.	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
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Bingley Henry Esq., Brighton	50	0	0	—
Binkdale Miss Mary T., Coleford	—	—	—	2 0 0 X
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Binney Rev. T., Upper Capton	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
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Birkbeck Henry Esq., Norwich	520	0	0	—
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Brand F. Esq., Goldhall	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
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Brand Harvey Esq., ditto	—	—	—	1 1 0 S
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Brander Thos. Esq., Olifton	10	10	0	—
Brandsman Major, Philpot-lane	5	0	0	1 1 0 L
Brandman John B. Esq., Ware	—	—	—	2 2 0 X
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Breul Mrs., Kensington-park	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Brewer Mrs. R. J.	10	10	0	—
Brice A. A. Esq.	—	—	—	2 0 0 X
Bridgland Stephen Esq., Tooting	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Bryce Colonel	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Brynmwll Mrs., Southgate	—	—	—	0 10 0 M
Brund W. Esq., Blagley	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
Bruscoe Miss, Bathford, Bath	50	0	0	—
Bruscoe Miss S., ditto	50	0	0	—
Briskow E. J. Esq., Clapham-gym.	10	10	0	—
Briskows Mr. and Mrs. R. H. and family, Sydenham	—	—	—	4 7 0 L
Brittish Rev. Isaac	—	—	—	0 10 0 L
Brooklesby W. Esq., the late	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
Brodie F. Esq., Uckfield	20	0	0	—
Brodie W. Esq., Eastbourne	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Brodrick W. Esq.	25	0	0	—
Bromfield J. Esq., Bournemouth	—	—	—	1 0 0 L
Bromley N. W. Esq.	10	10	0	—
Bromley J. R. Esq.	10	10	0	—
Brooke Major B. Wilmot, Blackheath	—	—	—	1 1 0 S
Brooks Mrs., Fitzroy-square	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Brooker Miss	—	—	—	1 0 0 X
Brookes Mrs. A., Shepherd's Bush	—	—	—	1 1 0 M
Brooking J. S. Esq., Hyde-pk-sq.	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
Brookman Mrs., Notting-hill	—	—	—	0 10 0 X
Broughton H. Esq., Leamington	100	0	0	—
Broughton H. Esq. & Mrs. do.	20	0	0	—
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Brown Mrs., Stratton-street	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Brown F. J. Esq., M.D., Rochester	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Brown Miss A. S., Ryde	10	10	0	—
Brown Miss Susannah, ditto	10	10	0	—
Brown Wm. Esq., Broad-street	45	4	0	—
Brown Miss, Broadstairs	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
Brown Frederick Esq., Bromley	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
Brown G. F. Esq., Putney	10	10	0	—
Brown Mr. Alderman, Bradford	25	0	0	—
Brown Mrs. J. W., Lancaster-gte.	—	—	—	2 2 0 X
Brown Rev. R. C., Malta	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Brown Miss Dudin, Worthing	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
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Brown W. W., Esq., Bristol	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
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Browne T. B. Esq., m.s.s. Whitehall	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
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Bryan Mrs., ditto	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
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Buckham Miss	15	0	0	—
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Bucknell Mrs., Lisbon	—	—	—	0 10 0 X
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Budgett James S. Esq., Kaling	100	0	0	—
Budgett Mrs. J. S.	10	10	0	—
Budgett Jas. S. Esq. and Mrs.	52	10	0	1 1 0 L
Budgett W. H. Esq.	100	0	0	—
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Edward Zimmermann Esq.	1	13	4	—
Thos. Armstrong Esq.	0	16	8	—
E. W. Powell Esq.	0	16	8	—
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James W. Bell Esq.	0	16	8	—
W. F. Duguid Esq.	0	16	8	—
Henry Shaw Esq.	0	16	8	—
W. J. Reynolds Esq.	0	16	8	—
William Hitching Esq.	0	16	8	—

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due		Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
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P. H. Gething Esq.	0 16 8				Carpenter W. C. Esq. Regent-st.				1 10 M
W. G. Martindale Esq.	0 16 8				Carr Mrs. Wimbeldon				1 10 L
W. D. Junior Esq.	0 16 8				Carlson Rev. W. W.	10 10 0			1 10 L
Es. & Co.	0 16 8				Carmichael Peter Esq. Dundee				1 10 L
John Shaw Esq.	0 16 8				Carpmael Mrs. W. Streatham-hill	10 10 0			
Joshua Negretto Esq.	1 0 4				Carr Rev. John B.	10 10 0			
Peter Murray, Esq.	0 8 4				Carr Miss B. D. Highgate				1 10 L
Mr. William Junior	0 10 2				Carr Mrs. E. Finner				1 10 L
Mr. Mongiardino Giuseppe	0 8 4				Carrington B. Esq., Lincoln	21 0 0			
Sundries for 1870.	17 10 0				Carter W. B. Esq. Nottingham	60 0 0			
Bull Rev. Josiah, South Norwood		0 10 6 M			Carter J. Esq. Upper Edmonton				1 10 L
Bullen Mrs., Thorp Arch		1 10 X			Carter Mr. Francis, Ryde	35 0 0			
Buller J. Esq.	80 0 0				Carter T. S. Esq. Warrington				2 00 L
Bulwer Mrs. (for War, 1870-71)	0 2 8				Carthew Mrs., Kensington	21 0 0			
Bunting Mr. P. C., Higham Ferrers		1 4 0 X			Carthew Peter Esq.	10 10 0			
Burcham Chas. Esq. Twickenham		0 10 6 X			Carthew Miss Ellen M.	10 10 0			
Burchett J. R. Esq. Doctors'-com.	10 10 0	2 2 0 M			Carthew Randolph J. Esq. ditto	10 10 0			
Burden Stephen Esq. Cambridge		1 10 L			Carthew Miss Alice G. B. ditto	10 10 0			
Burdett Mrs., Tinwell		1 0 6 X			Cartwright Miss	1 0 0			
Burgess Mrs., Weaverham		1 10 L			Casson Thomas, Esq.	16 10 0			
Ditto, Collecting Box	2 2 8				Casson B. A. Esq., Alfreton	0 10 0			
Burgess Mr. B., Weaverham		1 10 L			Catherwood George Esq. Arundel-square	105 0 0			
Burke Mrs., Avenue-road		1 10 X			Cator Peter Esq., Beckenham	60 0 0			5 00 X
Burke Rev. T. J., Babcarry		0 10 6 L			Catt George Esq., Lindfield				2 20 X
Burmaster Miss, Park-square		1 10 L			Catto Mr. T., Newcastle-st.	11 0 0			
Burn Miss, Broxbourne		1 10 X			Caudwell Miss M., Abingdon	10 10 0			
Burns Mrs. Rebecca	10 10 0				Caudwell Mr. Job M.A., New square	10 10 0			
Burningham Mr. J. 13, Liverpool-street, King's Cross	28 0 0	5 50 X			Cave Mrs. E. Esch G.B.				0 50 X
Burnley W. F. Esq. Dumoon	5 0 0	5 50 X			Cave H. Esq. Enfield				1 10 L
Burnside Rev. H., and Mrs. (Japan)		2 20 M			Cave Browne Miss, Rugby	100 0 0			
Burrell Mrs. Walton	45 0 0				Cawley W. Esq.				1 10 L
Burston W. Esq. King's Brompton		2 20 M			C. B. S.	5 0 0			
Burton Rev. R. W., Dublin	10 10 0				C. O. per Messrs. Conits & Co.	5 0 0			
Burton Miss, Cheshunt	10 10 0				C. C. S.				1 10 M
Burton Rev. R. J., Woodcote	16 0 0				Cecil	5 0 0			
Burton Mrs. John D., Alderley	75 0 0				Cecil Miss, Highgate-rise	10 10 0			
Burton W. S. Esq. Walton Hall	80 0 0				Census Pennies, Chelsea	0 0 9			
Butler Rev. C. R., Newchurch		0 10 6 L			C. F. x. & C.	25 0 0			
Butler Miss	25 0 0				Chardwick Mrs., Balham	100 0 0			
Butler H. Esq. Elmore, Chesham	10 10 0				Chalcraft Mrs., Stanford, Liphook	5 0 0			1 10 X
Butlin Chas. Esq. Nottingham	10 10 0				Chalcraft Mrs. E., Petersfield				1 10 X
Butkress J. Esq. Holloway	10 10 0				Challis Mr. Alderman, Finsbury	21 0 0			
Buxton T. Powell Esq. Leytonstone	1 130 0 0				Chalmers B. Esq.	10 10 0			
Buxton E. C. Esq. Old Broad-st.	50 0 0				Chalmers Miss Fanny, the late	2 0 0			
Byham George Esq. War Office		1 10 S			Chance H. Esq. Camden-square	60 18 0			1 10 M
					Chance R. L. Esq. Birmingham	21 0 0			
					Chaplin Mr. W. H., Canonbury-sq.				1 10 X
					Chaplin Mrs., Cadogan-place				1 10 S
					Chapman Abel Esq. Woodford				1 10 L
					Chapman James Esq.	10 10 0			
					Chapman W. Esq. Coleby-hall	8 10 0			
					Chapman Mr. T., Enniscorthy	1 0 0			1 10 L
					Chappuis P. E. Esq. Fleet-st.				1 10 S
					Charles R. Esq. Leytonstone	10 10 0			
					Charleston Robert Esq. Bristol	49 0 0			
					Cheap Miss C.	10 10 0			
					Cheetham Chas. Esq. Heywood	100 0 0			
					Chevlyn Mrs., Derby (War, 1870-71)				1 0 0
					Chetser Sunday School Union				1 10 L
					Child Mr. H.				1 10 L
					Chiffers Rev. Charles, Nice				1 00 L
					Ching Mrs., Sussex-gardens				1 10 M
					Ching W. J. Esq. Gt. St. Helens				1 10 X
					Chippindale Miss, Albany-st.				1 10 L
					Chirndale Miss, Devonham-hall	0 10 0			
					Christie A. Esq. Devonshire-st.				1 10 X
					Christy Jno. Esq. Gracechurch-st.				1 10 S
					Christy Thomas Esq. Broomfield				1 10 M
					Chubb Mr. W., Salisbury	2 0 0			
					Church J. C. Esq. Lee, Kent				1 10 X
					Church Thomas Esq.	10 10 0			
					C. J. H.	8 19 6			
					Clack Thos. Edw. Esq. Bromley				1 10 M
					Clapham John Esq. Old Broad-st.	10 0 0			
					Clapham B. Esq. St. John's-wood				1 10 X
					Clare Miss	15 0 0			
					Clark Mr. E.	50 0 0			
					Clark Rev. J., Kegworth	18 10 0			
					Clark F. Le Gros Esq. Borough				1 10 L
					Clark Mrs., Stoke Bishop	25 0 0			2 20 X
					Clarke Mr. C., Hayward's-leath	0 2 10			

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Dues		Don.	An.	Sub.	Dues
Clarke Mrs. Sydney, Malta	0	10	0	—	Cory John Esq. Cardiff	105	0	0	—
Clarke Lieut-General, Lee	112	2	0	3 30 L	Couchman Messrs. B. & Co., Throgmorton-st.	—	1	10 X	—
Clarke Mrs., Friar-street	—	1	10 X	—	Couran Major R. M., Inverness	—	1	10 X	—
Clarke Mrs., Porchester-terrace	—	1	00 M	—	Courtenay Mrs. Letroy, Brighton	—	1	10 X	—
Clarke Mrs. Herbert, Regent's- park-gardens	—	1	10 L	—	Cousens Rev. E. R., Blackheath	—	0	10 0 L	—
Clarke Mr. Obmont, Deventry	—	1	10 X	—	Cowall Charles Esq. Monte Video	—	0	8 0 X	—
Clarke Rev. E., Malta	—	10	10 X	—	Cowley Van. Archdeacon, North- West America	—	5	00	—
Clarke John Esq., Ponders End	—	1	2 0 S	—	Cox Harry Esq. Peckham	10	10	0	—
C. L. M. (for Spain)	0	10	0	—	Cox Rev. T., Adlingham	—	1	10 X	—
Ditto (for Italy)	0	10	0	—	Cox Rev. W. L., Temple Grafton	—	1	10 S	—
Clarkey Mr.	100	0	0	—	Cracknell Miss Katie (for Bible & Wagon Horse, War, 1870-71)...	—	1	00	—
Clarkson Miss Mary, Hartford	180	0	0	—	Craig B. D. Esq. Q.C.	10	10	0	—
Clarkson Thos. Esq.	40	0	0	—	Craig J. C. Esq.	—	1	00	—
Clay W. Esq.	25	0	0	—	Cressy Miss	50	0	0	—
Clay H. Esq. Chepstow	10	10	0	—	Crofton Lieut. Colonel J.	5	0	2 00 M	—
Clay Miss, Stapenhill	10	10	0	—	Crofton D. Esq. Dublin	10	10	0	—
Clay Richard Esq., Bread-st.-hl.	10	10	0	—	Crofton T. J. Esq. Baywater	—	1	10 X	—
Clayton Mrs., Tottenham	10	0	10 10 0 L	—	Crosbie W. T. Esq. Ardert Abbey	—	1	00 X	—
Clayton S. W. Esq.	15	15	0	—	Crosbie Charles Esq. Florence	—	5	50 X	—
Clayton W. C. Esq. Hailton-st.	5	0	1 10 L	—	Crosfield J. Esq. Great Tower-st.	—	3	30 L	—
Cleave Rev. C. W.	—	0	10 0 X	—	Crothers Isaac Esq. Boubair	60	0	0	—
Cleffie Mrs., Lisbon	—	0	10 0 X	—	Crouch Mrs., Oxford	80	0	0	—
Cleissold Mrs. H.	—	10	0 0 L	—	Crow Rev. E., Orston	10	10	0	—
Clothworkers, Worshipful Com- pany of	52	10	0	—	Crowdy Rev. A., Titsey	—	1	10 X	—
Cloves Mrs. W., Oxford-terrace	—	1	1 0 1	—	Crozier F. M. Esq. Lynton	—	1	10 L	—
Cloves Miss Ann, ditto	—	0	10 0 L	—	Cruikshank Mrs., Bexley	—	1	10 S	—
Cloves Mrs., Banstead	—	1	1 0 S	—	Cruikshank A. W. Esq.	—	1	10 X	—
Cloves Messrs. W. & Sons Duke-st.	21	0	0	—	Cuff J. H. Esq. Camden-road	—	5	00 X	—
Coates Mrs. L. H., Lowestoft	20	0	0	—	Cumming Rev. Dr., Montague-pl.	—	1	10 L	—
Cobb T. F. Esq. Margate	50	0	1 10 S	—	Cunliffe John Esq. Lancaster-gt.	45	10	0	—
Cobb Rev. J. F., Tunbridge Wells	181	0	5 5 0 L	—	Curling Mrs., Eastbourne	25	0	0	—
Cobham Alex. W. Esq. Reading	—	10	0 0 L	—	Curling Miss, Upper Denmark-hl.	42	0	0	—
Cobham Misses	30	0	0	—	Curtis H. B. Esq. Battle	70	10	0	—
Cock Mr. E.	10	10	0	—	Cuthbertson John Esq. Helens- burgh	10	0	0	—
Cockerell Geo. V. Esq. Cornhill	—	1	1 0 L	—					
Cooks Robert Esq. Notting-hill	21	0	1 10 S	—					
Coddington H. B. Esq. Drogheda	—	0	10 0 M	—					
Coffin T. W. Esq. Malta	—	2	0 0 X	—					
Colby Rev. J.	10	10	0	—					
Colby Miss A. E. E., Pantydey	10	10	0	—					
Coleman J. F. Esq. Doctors- commons	2	12	0	—					
Coleman Miss J.	20	0	0	—					
Coleman Horace Esq.	152	10	0	—					
Coleman Carlos Esq.	50	0	0	—					
Coles W. Esq. Dorking	110	0	10 00 X	—					
Collard C. L. Esq. Grosvenor-st.	—	1	10 M	—					
Collen Mr. G. W., Camden-town	5	0	1 10 L	—					
Collet Mark W. Esq. Beckenham	120	0	0	—					
Collins Rev. J. E.	—	0	10 0 X	—					
Collins B. Esq. Bishop Auckland	10	10	0	—					
Collins Mrs., Inverness-gardens	—	1	1 0 L	—					
Collins Mrs. E.	—	0	10 0 X	—					
Collinson Mrs. H., Devonshire-pl.	—	1	1 0 L	—					
Colls R. Esq.	21	0	0	—					
Colls Mrs. S. H.	50	0	0	—					
Colls & Son Messrs. Camberwell	10	10	0	—					
Coleman E. Esq. Clapham-com	10	10	0	—					
Colson Rev. O.	10	10	0	—					
Colvill Lt.-Col. Coldbath-fields	—	1	1 0 S	—					
Comfort Mr. R., Rotherfield	—	1	00 X	—					
Conway Miss, Stockwell-crescent	—	1	10 M	—					
Conyers Mrs., Regent's-park	—	1	1 0 S	—					
Cooke J. N. Esq. Blackheath-pk.	10	10	0	—					
Cooke Rev. E., Ohio	—	0	5 0 S	—					
Cooke Major-General	—	1	1 0 X	—					
Cooke W. Esq., Planter	150	0	0	—					
Cookson Miss, Lincoln	25	0	0	—					
Cookson Rev. J., Marton	—	0	10 0 X	—					
Combe Rev. W., Ritley	—	0	10 0 X	—					
Comer Rev. J., Woburn-square	81	0	1 10 X	—					
Cooper T. Esq. Hampstead	—	2	2 0 X	—					
Cooper Mrs., Canonbury-square	—	0	10 0 M	—					
Cooper W. Esq. Upper Syden- ham-hill	25	0	0	—					
Cooper W. J. Esq. Southwark	10	10	0	—					
Coots Thos. Esq., Haverhill	50	0	0	—					
Cope Rev. W., St. Giles	—	1	0	2 20 X					
Copeland B. Esq. Manchester	1	10	1 10 M	—					
Copelands Messrs. and Co., Bow- churchyard	30	0	0	—					
Copland Messrs. O. Esq.	—	2	20 X	—					
Cory Dr. F. C.	15	10	0	—					

D.

Duplee Singh His Highness the Maharajah	300	0	0	—
Devonshire His Grace the Duke of (V.P.)	100	0	0	—
Darnley Earl of.....		5	0	0 X
Dynvor The Rev. Lord.....		3	3	0 X
Denman Hon. and Rev. L. W., William, Herts.....		1	1	0 X
De Ferniers Baron, Cheltenham.....	10	10	0	—
Dalarnan Sabbath School, N.B.....	0	10	6	—
Dally Miss, Petersfield.....		0	10	0 L
Dalton Rev. J. E., Seagrave.....	615	0	0	—
Ditto (for Vienna Exhibition, 1873).....		5	0	0
Dalton Mrs., Seagrave.....	270	0	0	—
Dalton W. H. Esq. Cockspur-st.....	400	0	1	10 X
Dalton Mrs. W. H. ditto.....	50	0	0	—
Dalton Rev. J. N., Milton Keynes.....		1	1	0 X
Dalton B. Esq. d.C.L. Nailsorth.....	10	10	0	—
Dalton Miss H. Clapham Rise.....	5	5	1	10 X
Dalton Miss H. N., ditto.....	5	5	1	10 X
Dalton the Misses, ditto (War 1870-71).....	10	10	0	—
Dalton Herbert Esq. Tun. Wells.....	78	10	0	—
Dalton Mrs. H. ditto.....	25	0	0	—
Danby P. W. Esq. Kirtling.....	10	10	0	—
Dand Miss, Antwerp.....		1	1	0 X
Danford W. Esq. Lewisham-rd.....		0	10	0
Daniel Rev. Geo., Flitton.....		0	10	6 X
Daniel Esq., Morriston.....		1	11	0 X
Dayrell B. Esq., Gorrington.....	25	0	0	—
Daniell R. P. Esq. New Bond-st.....		1	1	0 X
Daniels Wm. Esq. Old Change.....		1	1	0 S
Davidson Duncan Esq. Lancaster-gate.....	50	0	0	—
Davies Rev. T. H., Ramsgate.....		1	1	0 X
Davies Griffith Esq., Ilington.....	10	10	0	—
Davies Mrs. Griffith ditto.....	10	10	0	—
Davies Rev. B. P., Hatherop.....		1	1	0 X
Davies Rev. D. U., Hatherop.....	10	10	0	—
Davies F. Esq. M.D. Gower-st.....		1	1	0 M
Davies Rev. E. H. Hitley, Dudley.....	5	5	1	10 M

	Don.	As.	Sub.	Due
Davies W. Esq. Llanddennant ..	—	1	1	0 L
Davies Mr. J., Cwm Avon	—	0	10	6 S
Davies Mr. James (for Spain) ..	1	0	0	—
Davis E. Esq. St. Helen's-place ..	—	1	1	0 M
Davis Mr. A.	15	0	0	—
Davis Thomas Esq.	—	1	1	0 X
Davis Miss	—	1	1	0 X
Davis Rev. S., per Williams & Co.	—	0	10	6 X
Davidson Robt. Esq. Monte Video ..	—	1	2	10 X
Davison Miss M. R.	—	0	10	0 L
Daw Robert Esq.	10	10	0	—
Dawbarn Robert Esq. Wisbech ..	150	0	0	—
Dawber Bobt. Esq. Jun. Lincoln ..	—	1	1	0 M
Dawe Mr. H., Gutter-lane	—	1	1	0 X
Dawes T. Esq. Throgmorton-st.	21	0	0	—
Dawes Richard Esq. Angel-court ..	—	2	2	0 S
Dawes Mrs. B. S. Stoke Newington ..	—	1	0	0
Dawes Mrs. Kelgate	—	1	0	0 X
Dawson Richard Esq.	18	13	0	—
Dawson Mr. E., Cannon-street ..	—	1	1	0 L
Dawson John Esq. London Wall ..	10	10	0	—
Dawson Mrs. sen., Dursatry	10	10	0	—
Dawson Miss E. D., Uttomster ..	—	1	1	0 X
Day T. N. Esq. Abbey-st. Schools ..	—	1	1	0 M
Deacon John Esq. Birch-lane	50	0	0	—
Deacon W. S. Esq. ditto	25	0	0	—
Dean Mrs. John Geo., Hamlington ..	50	0	0	—
Deane H. G. Esq. Colchester	10	10	0	—
Deane Messrs. & Co. London-br.	—	1	1	0 S
Deane Rev. H., Oxford	—	1	1	0 X
De Butts Lieut.-Colonel	—	1	0	0 X
Deedes Major, Hillhurst, Hythe ..	—	1	1	0 X
Deey Rev. W., Charlotte-street ..	—	1	1	0 L
De Garris Rev. W. M., Guernsey ..	25	0	0	—
De Lisle Albert Esq. Monte Video ..	—	1	0	0 X
Dell Richard Esq. Watchbrook-st.	—	1	1	0 L
De Neufville Sebastian Esq. Paris ..	348	2	4	—
Denning Mrs. S. P., Clifton	—	0	5	0
Denniston Rev. J. M., Hackney ..	—	1	1	0 S
Denny T. A. Esq. Southwark	150	0	0	—
Denny E. M. Esq. Tramore	60	0	0	—
Dent W. Esq. Tower-street	126	0	0	—
Dent Mrs., Streatham	10	10	0	—
Dent, Alleroff & Co. Messrs.	62	10	0	—
Dent W. Esq. Cannon-st.	5	0	0	—
De Pourtales A. Esq.	16	0	0	—
Desborough Henry Esq. Widow of ..	—	1	0	0 X
Desborough Lt.-Col. J. R.A.	10	10	0	—
Despard Rev. G., Pakenham	—	1	1	0 X
Deverell J. Esq. Emsworth (for India)	3	0	0	—
Devoys Miss	—	1	1	0 L
Dovey Miss E.	—	1	1	0 L
D. H.	1	1	0	—
Dibb J. E. Esq. Wakefield	—	1	1	0 M
Dicassette	—	1	1	0 S
Dickinson W. Esq. New-park	10	0	2	0 X
Dickinson J. D. Esq. Godalming ..	—	1	1	0 M
Dickinson & Co. Messrs., Old Bailey	100	0	0	—
Dickinson W. Esq.	10	10	0	—
Digby G. W. Esq. Sherborne	80	0	0	—
Digby W. J. Esq.	10	10	0	—
Dilly yn Mr., Baby-place, Bath ..	40	0	0	—
Dimock Rev. N., Larkfield	—	1	1	0 L
Distin Rev. H. L., Hallaton	—	0	10	6 X
Ditcher Mrs. S., South Brent	10	10	0	—
Dixon S. Esq. Wandsworth-com.	—	1	1	0 L
Dixon Peter Esq. Warwick-br.	10	10	0	—
Dixon Henry Esq.	23	0	0	—
Dixon Rev. A., Higham Ferrers ..	73	0	5	0 X
Dixon Col. John, Seymour-st.	60	0	0	—
Dobbin Lockhart Esq. Rothesay ..	10	10	0	—
Dobbin C. Esq. per Rev. J. Pardoe ..	—	0	10	6 L
Dobbs Captain John, Tramore	5	0	0	—
Dobbyn Samuel Esq. (for Spain) ..	3	0	0	—
Dobinson J. G. Esq. Notting-hill ..	—	1	1	0 M
Dobree Rev. G. Nottingham	—	1	1	0 X
Dod Miss H., Cloverley	20	0	0	—
Dodd J. Esq.	20	0	0	—
Dolman James Esq. Surbiton	10	10	0	—
Donaldson T. L. Esq.	10	10	0	—
Donation a. from a Friend	10	0	0	—
Donnan O. S. Esq. M.D. Staff-Surg.	—	1	0	0 L
Dorville J. Esq.	10	10	0	—

	Don.	As.	Sub.	Due
Dorward W. Esq. Montrose ..	1,765	0	0	—
Douglas Capt. P. Healty	—	2	0	0 X
Douglas Miss, Brighton	—	1	0	0 X
Dovey Mr. W., Worcester	10	10	0	—
Dow James Esq. Monte Video ..	—	1	2	0 X
Dow Mr., St. Mary's Church Torquay	—	1	1	0 S
Dowling E. S. Esq. Kennington ..	—	1	1	0 S
Downing James Esq. Hanley	25	0	0	—
Doyle Misses E. and H.	50	0	0	—
D. R.	—	2	3	0 L
Drew Jas. Esq. Cornwall-ter.	—	2	2	0 M
Drews E. S. Esq. Collington ..	—	2	1	0 L
Drummond Mrs. H. Dundas	—	2	2	0 X
Drummond James Esq. Bradford ..	20	0	0	—
Drury W. Esq. R.N. Hull	5	0	0	0 10 0 X
Dry Rev. W. M.A. Edinburgh ..	10	10	0	—
Duarte Mrs., Holland-park	—	1	1	0 X
Du Boulay Mrs. A., Easton	—	1	1	0 S
Du Boulay Esq.	10	10	0	—
Dudley Mr. and Mrs., per Rev. A. M. Preston	—	1	1	0 X
Dudley Mrs., Leamington	—	1	1	0 S
Duesbery W. T. D. Esq. Scarboro' ..	100	0	0	—
Duncan G. Esq. Gordon-square ..	—	1	1	0 X
Duncan James Esq.	50	0	0	—
Duncan A. Esq. Malta	—	0	10	0 X
Duncan Miss A. E. F.	10	10	0	—
Dunlop W. D. Esq. Qilon	62	2	4	—
Dunlop W. Esq. Rye collected for Bible wagon, War, 1870-71) ..	5	0	0	—
Dunn Mrs. General	—	1	1	0 X
Du Pré Miss Louisa, York-gate ..	10	10	0	—
Durley Mr. R., Whitechurch, Bucks ..	—	1	1	0 X
Durrant J. R. Esq.	—	1	1	0 M
Durrant J. J. Esq. Chesapeake ..	—	1	1	0 M
Durrant Rev. Isaac, Highbury ..	—	1	1	0 M
Dykes W. Alston Esq. Hamilton ..	—	1	1	0 X
Dyson W. Esq. Clifton, York	10	10	0	—
Exeter Dowager Marchioness of ..	10	0	0	5 0 0 S
Effingham Earl of, Eaton-place ..	10	10	0	—
Enniskillen Countess of	10	10	0	2 2 0 X
Eschur Lord, Park-street	300	0	0	—
"Esmest"	—	1	0	0 S
Estwick Capt	—	5	5	0 X
Estwick Surgeon-Major	2	0	0	—
E. R. per Bristol Auxiliary	—	1	0	0 X
Fecles J. W. Esq. Temple	—	2	2	0 X
Fichals Rev. J. M., Appleby	—	1	1	0 X
E. D.	5	0	0	—
Edelman Mrs., Brighton	—	1	1	0 L
Edgell Miss Wyatt, Grosvenor-st.	10	10	0	—
Edgington B. Esq. Tooley-street ..	10	10	0	—
Edmond James Esq. Aberdeen ..	—	1	1	0 X
Edmonds Rich. Esq. New Cross ..	10	10	0	—
Edmonds Mrs., Britton	—	1	1	0 X
Edmonds Orlando Esq. Stamford ..	26	0	0	—
Edmonds Charles Esq. ditto	27	0	0	—
Edmonds Miss Anne ditto	18	0	0	—
Edmonds Miss Ethel M. ditto	26	0	0	—
Edmonds Francis S. Esq. Cambridge	26	0	0	—
Edmonds T. W. Esq. Natal	—	1	1	0 L
Edwards W. H. Esq. Clifton	55	0	0	—
Edwards Rev. T. C. Liverpool ..	50	0	0	—
Edwards Rev. Dr., Bala	10	10	0	—
Edwards Rev. Thomas	—	1	1	0 S
Edwards Rev. S. V., Hawwell	—	1	1	0 X
Edwards E. W. Esq.	150	0	0	—
Edwards Miss, Hardingham-hall ..	250	10	0	—
Edwards Miss per Mr. S. Wiseman, Norwich	50	0	0	—
Edwards Miss C. S., Croydon	—	1	1	0 X
Edwards Miss, Denmark-hill	15	10	0	—
Edwards Miss E. ditto	10	10	0	—
E. E. G.	—	1	0	0 X
Eglington Mrs. F., Liverpool	570	0	0	—
Ehrenzeller F. Esq. Cannon-st.	16	10	0	1 1 0 L
Elgood J. G. Esq. and Mrs., Wimpole-street	21	0	0	—

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due		Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Ellice William Esq. Brook-street	65	10	0	0 L	Florence J. H. Esq. Streatham-hill	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Ellick W. Esq. Oundle	—	—	—	1 1 0 M	Florence Mrs. ditto	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Elliot Rev. C. J., Winkfield	10	10	0	—	Flude James B. Esq. Bulmer-st.	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Elliott Alexander Esq.	50	0	0	—	Foot Rev. Langley, Long Bredy	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Elliott Miss (the late)	—	—	—	5 5 0 X	(for Rome)	1	1	0	—
Elliott Rev. E. B.	45	0	0	—	Ditto (for Rome)	1	1	0	—
Elliott Rev. C. B., Tattingstone	10	10	0	—	Foot Mrs. S. Croydon	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Ellis Geo. Esq. Lond.-rd. Croydon	—	—	—	1 1 0 X	For Spain with much love, Kate	0	6	0	—
Ellis W. B. Esq. Kilburn-road	8	10	0	—	Forbes J. H. Esq. Southampton	—	—	—	1 1 0 M
Ellis Mrs.	10	10	0	—	Forbes T. W. Esq. Hampstead	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
Ellis Mrs. E., Wimborne	21	0	0	—	Ford W. A. Esq. Bathurst-street	—	—	—	1 1 0 M
Ellis Mr. Alfred ditto	10	10	0	—	Ford E. Esq. Enfield	10	10	0	—
Ellis Miss E. M. ditto	20	0	0	—	Fordham John Edward Esq.	—	—	—	—
Ellis S. Esq. Lime-street	—	—	—	1 1 0 M	Melbourn Bury	62	10	0	—
Ellis R. Esq. Finchurch-street	—	—	—	5 5 0 X	Fordham J. H. Esq. and Mrs.	168	10	0	10 10 0 X
Elphick J. R. Esq. Sutton	—	—	—	1 1 0 M	Forster Miss O.	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Elton Capt. Henry, R.N. Clifton	10	10	0	—	Forster Robert Esq. Tottenham	20	0	0	—
Elvington Church box at (War 1870-71)	0	9	11	—	Forster Mrs. Josiah ditto (2 yrs.)	6	6	0	6 0 X
E. M.	—	—	—	1 1 0 L	Forster Mrs. Dublin	—	—	—	0 10 0 L
Enderby Miss, Hampton	0	10	0	0 L	Forster Capt. W. D., n.a.	—	—	—	1 1 0 M
Enraght Rev. M., Lymington	—	—	—	2 2 0 X	Forster Miss M. E., Bayswater	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Etong Miss Anna P., Bonn	—	—	—	1 1 0 X	Fosbery H. W. Esq.	—	—	—	1 1 0 M
Evans Miss A. E., Kennington	225	10	0	—	Foster Mr. and Mrs. Wm., Cahir	3	0	0	3 0 0 M
Evans Edward Esq. Worcester	200	0	0	—	Foster R. Staples Esq. Kilburn	100	5	0	—
Evans Roger Esq. Menal-bridge	10	10	0	—	Foster Mr. C. N., Whiteflairs	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Evans Rev. G. W. D.	—	—	—	1 1 0 L	Foster James Esq. Walthamstow	100	0	0	—
Evans Rev. John, Whixall	5	0	0	—	Foster Rev. F., Longford (War, 1870-71)	—	—	—	0 12 0
Everett Miss, Lamb's Conduit-st.	—	—	—	0 10 0 X	Fothergill Miss, Hensol-castle	—	—	—	2 0 0 L
Ewbank Rev. H., Ryde	—	—	—	0 10 0 X	Foulger Arthur Esq. E. India-av.	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Eyre G. E. Esq.	—	—	—	2 2 0 X	Fountain Mrs., Endsleigh-street	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
Eyre and Spottiswoods Messrs.	342	0	0	10 10 0 S	Fowler Miss R., Melkham	—	—	—	28 0 0
Eyre Mrs., per Nisbet and Co.	—	—	—	2 0 0 X	Fowler N. N. Esq. M.P. Cornhill	726	10	0	—
E. Y. W.	50	0	0	—	Fowler William Esq. ditto	50	0	0	—
					Fowler Thomas N. Esq. York	30	0	0	—
					Fowler John R. Esq. Buxton (for French soldiers in Switzerland)	5	0	0	—
F.					Fox Misses, Kensington-pk-rd.	—	—	—	2 2 0 X
Fitz Walter Right Hon. Lord	20	0	0	5 0 0 S	Fox J. Esq.	20	0	0	—
Forbes Hon. Rob. Tunbridge Wells	—	—	—	2 10 0 X	Fox Rev. A. and Mrs. (for Bibles in Rome, France and Spain)	—	—	—	5 0 0
Forbes Hon. Mrs. R. ditto	—	—	—	1 1 0 X	Fox Samuel Esq. Falmouth	20	0	0	1 1 0 L
Freke Hon. W. C. E.	—	—	—	1 1 0 X	Fox Mrs. ditto	—	—	—	0 10 0 L
F.	5	0	0	—	Fox Rev. G. T., Durham	25	0	0	—
Fahy Mrs., Titchfield-terrace	—	—	—	0 10 0 X	France Mrs., Notting-hill	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Fairlie Rev. H., Kirkmichael	—	—	—	1 1 0 L	Francis Thomas Esq. Wrexham	10	0	0	—
Falconer Colln Esq.	40	0	0	—	Franken Rev. C. W.	10	10	0	—
Falkener Miss M. S.	10	10	0	—	Franzfort Depot, per the—	—	—	—	—
Falkener Master Lyon, Brightham	10	10	0	—	Sundries	805	17	6	—
Falwasser Misses	—	—	—	2 0 0 X	Fraser Dr. J. A., Gipsy Hill	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Fane Mrs. W., Norwood-hall	—	—	—	1 1 0 X	Frederick Miss, Brighton	—	—	—	0 10 6 L
Farish James Esq.	107	10	0	5 5 0 X	Freeman J. Esq. Lenton	10	10	0	—
Farmer Captain, R.A.	—	—	—	1 0 0 X	Freeman John D. Esq. Falmouth	—	—	—	1 1 0 X
Farmer A., Liskeard	5	0	0	—	Freeman John Esq. ditto	—	—	—	1 1 0 M
Ditto (for Spain)	—	—	—	—	French J. G. Esq. Wells, Somerset	—	—	—	1 1 0 M
Faulconer R. G. Esq. Clapham-pk	30	10	0	—	Frenchfield C. K. Esq. New Bank-buildings	—	—	—	1 1 0 L
Faussett Rev. A. R., York	10	10	0	—	Frewen Moreton J. B. Esq. Brighton	—	—	—	2 2 0 M
Felce Dr. Stamford, St. Peter's-pk	—	—	—	1 1 0 X	Friend a "Let there be light"	0	2	6	—
Feliday Church School, per Rev. T.V.P. Hill	0	18	5	—	Friend a, per "Record"	1	0	0	—
Fell J. Esq. Sparks-bridge	25	10	0	—	Friend in Scotland a (for Spain)	5	0	0	—
Fennig Lieut. Colonel, Brighton	90	0	0	5 5 0 X	Friend a	200	0	0	—
Fennig Miss S. A. ditto	5	5	0	1 1 0 X	Friend a	2	0	0	—
Fenwick Rev. E. W., Thames	—	—	—	1 1 0 S	Friend a	—	—	—	1 1 0 S
Diston	—	—	—	—	Friend a	0	10	0	—
Fenley John Esq. Southport	150	0	0	—	Friend a	2	0	0	—
Field Geo. Esq. Ashurst-pk. Kent	21	0	0	—	Friend a	0	10	0	—
Field Abraham Esq. Kensington	—	—	—	2 0 0 X	Friend a	2	0	0	—
Field Henry Esq. Dover	6	0	0	—	Friend a	1	1	0	—
Filby M. B. Esq. Cornhill	—	—	—	1 1 0 M	Friend a, to the circulation of the Bible	—	—	—	1 0 0
Finch T. Esq. Kennington	—	—	—	1 1 0 S	Friend a, in Western Ontario, Canada	500	0	0	—
Finch John Esq. Sunb. Wells	300	0	0	—	Friend a (additional)	150	0	0	—
Firth Thomas Esq. Huddersfield	120	0	0	—	Friend a, per Rev. L. M. Humbert	—	—	—	1 0 0
Firth Joseph Esq. ditto	21	0	0	—	Friend to the Society, a	10	0	0	—
Fisher Mr. Joseph	—	—	—	1 1 0 S	Friend a (for Rome)	1	0	0	—
Fisher Mrs., Stanhope-street	—	—	—	1 1 0 X	Friend a sick (for War 1870-71)	0	10	0	—
Fisher Robert Esq. Fenge	—	—	—	1 1 0 S	Friend a, per Rev. John Brown	5	0	0	—
Fisher Mrs., Stanhope-terrace	10	10	0	—	Friend a, per Rev. E. T. Prust	5	0	0	—
Fisher Miss, Stanhope, Exeter, of the late	—	—	—	1 0 0 M	Friend a	2	0	0	—
Fishmongers, the Worshipful Company of	105	0	0	—	Friend to the cause a	5	0	0	—
Fisk J. H. Esq.	400	0	0	—	Friend a, at Reigate a, per Rev. C. de Rottville	5	0	0	—
Fitzroy Miss R. G., Blackheath	—	—	—	1 0 0 S					
Fletcher Mrs. R., Manchester	50	0	0	—					

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Friend a, for the Jewish Mission.	1	0	0	—
Friend a, Midsummer Norton	5	0	0	—
Friend of the Society, an aged, per H. Gregory, Esq.	5	0	0	—
Friend a, Armagh	—	—	0	10 6 L
Friend an old	5	0	0	—
Friends two	1	10	—	—
Friends two, at Tunbridge	1	0	0	—
Friends in Prince Edward Island	4	0	0	—
Friends, per Mr. J. Jenkins, sen., Lambeth	2	16	—	—
From a friend	5	0	0	—
From a friend M. W. B.	0	2	6	—
From a friend	0	1	11	—
From a dying girl, per Rev. G. Robbing	0	1	6	—
From a friend to the Bible and its distribution to all lands	0	10	0	—
From Rev. J. D., Wincloreshire	10	10	0	—
Fry Edward Esq. & C. Lincoln's Inn	—	2	2	0 5
F. S.	—	5	0	1
Fulcher H. C. Esq. Surbiton	—	1	6	0 X
Fuller W. Esq. Harley pl., Bow	10	10	0	—
Fyfe Edward C. Esq. Inshbrook	10	10	0	—

G.

Gloucester and Bristol, Lord Bishop of (V.P.)	—	2	0	0 X
Grey Right Hon. Sir G., Bart. M.P.	10	10	0	—
Glyn Rev. Sir Geo., Bart. Ewell.	—	1	1	0 X
Glyn Hon. Geo. Grenfell, M.P.	50	0	0	—
Gore Hon. Mrs. Annesley	—	1	1	0 X
Grant His Excellency Sir P., Malta	—	1	0	0 X
Graham C. T. Esq. Streatham	21	0	0	—
Galpine Miss Ann	20	0	0	—
Gardner Mr. E.B. Paternoster-row	—	1	1	0 X
Garner F. H. Esq. Telgoumth	21	0	0	—
Garratt Rev. Samuel, Ipswich	—	1	1	0 X
Garrett Rev. T., Southampton	—	1	1	0 L
Garrett Miss J., Crescent, Bath	—	1	1	0 X
Garton Miss	—	0	16	6 X
Gascayne Rev. R., Bath	120	0	0	—
Gascayne W. Esq. Sittingbourne	85	0	0	—
Gascayne Mr. and Mrs.	—	5	0	6 X
Gascayne Miss Helen	—	1	0	0 X
Gastineau H. Esq. Camberwell	—	1	1	0 X
Gates J. B. Esq. Gresham-street	—	2	2	0 5
Gatty C. H. Esq. Felbridge-park	100	0	10	10 0 L
Gay Mrs., Chelmsford	50	0	0	—
Gay Rev. Alfred H., Euston	—	2	2	0 X
Gay Mr. William, Blackburn	8	0	0	—
G. C., Customs, Drogheda	—	2	0	0 5
Geake Mr. Joseph John	10	10	0	—
Geare W. Esq. Lincoln's-inn-fields	—	1	2	0 X
Geddes Mrs., Brunswick-gardens	—	1	1	0 M
Gedge Rev. S., Northampton	12	12	0	—
Gee E. Esq., Redruth	—	0	5	0 X
Geldart Rev. J. W., Kirk Deighton	1	1	0	—
Gell Rev. P. Duffield, Derby	10	10	0	—
Gellatly Peter, Esq. Lombard-st.	—	1	1	0 L
Gellibrand W. C. Esq. Albans	200	0	10	0 0 X
George Miss, Clapham-rise	—	1	1	0 X
George Rev. James, Riggaston	—	0	10	6 X
Getty J. Esq. Belfast	512	0	0	—
G. F. S.	14	0	0	—
Gibb B. Esq. Royal Exchange	10	10	0	—
Gibb B. D. Esq. ditto	10	10	0	—
Gibson Mrs. W. G., Saffron Walden	30	0	0	—
Gibson G. S. Esq. ditto	70	0	0	—
Gibson Rev. John, Sheffield	10	10	0	—
Giffard J. W. De L. Esq. Chan- cery-lane	—	1	1	0 5
Gift a	15	0	0	—
Giles Miss, Clapham-common	3	0	1	0 X
Giles George Esq. Sandown, Deal	10	10	0	—
Gill Thos. H. Esq. Lee	—	1	1	0 X
Gillet Chas. Esq. Banbury	5	0	0	—
Gillet Miss ditto	10	0	0	—
Gilman B. J. Esq. Bishopstoke	—	1	1	0 X
Gilmore Miss, Putney	—	1	1	0 X
Gipin Miss, Chesham, Salop	—	0	10	6 X
Gingell Jas. Esq. Whitechapel	10	10	0	—

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Girdlestone Rev. O., Weston- super-Mare	—	1	0	0 X
Gisborne W. J. Esq. Lingon (War 1870-71)	1	0	0	—
Given Mr. J., Rock Ferry	—	5	0	0
G. L.	—	1	0	0
Gladstone Dr. J. H., Farnbridge	50	0	5	4 0 X
Gladstone Mrs. Salcombe Regis	—	1	0	0 L
Glover Richard Esq. Tordiano	—	1	1	0 X
Glyn Rev. C. J., Wiltchampton	211	10	0	—
Glyn Robert Carr Esq. Sherborne	50	0	0	—
G. M. B. per Mrs. Bayard	200	0	0	—
G. M. G.	2	0	0	—
Gordon G. W. Esq. & J. Price Esq.	50	0	0	—
Goff Joseph Esq. Hale-park	400	0	0	0 0 5
Goldsmiths, the Worshipful Com- pany of	100	0	0	—
Gomperts Rev. B., Chalfont	10	10	0	—
Good Mr. W., Coleman-street	10	10	0	—
Goodenough S.B. Esq. Isworth	2,018	8	0	—
Goodlad R. A. Esq. Bp's Waltham	—	1	0	0 X
Goodlad Miss ditto	—	0	10	0 X
Goodlad Miss L. ditto	—	5	0	0 M
Goodman J. Esq. M.D. Southport	5	0	0	—
Ditto (for Italy)	5	0	0	—
Gordon D. G. Esq.	25	10	6	—
Gordon R. O. Esq. Sydney	10	10	6	—
Gordon Mrs. W.	—	5	0	0 X
Gordon F. W. Lockhart Esq. Lee	—	1	1	0 M
Gordon Lt.-Col. Chas. R. A.M.	—	1	1	0 5
Gordon Rev. J. D. per Messrs. Nisbet & Co.	—	2	0	0 5
Gore Miss B. E., Brighton	—	2	0	0 X
Gosling C. Esq. Wiston, Sussex	50	0	0	—
Gorst Miss M. A., Bickley	—	1	1	0 L
Gotto E. Esq. Great George-st.	—	8	3	0 X
Gould Josiah Esq. Christchurch	45	0	0	—
Gourlay G. Esq. Dundee	10	10	10	0 0 L
Gower Edwin Esq. Mark-lane	—	1	1	0 M
Gowring Rev. J. W. Stockwell	10	10	0	—
Gow-Stewart Mrs., Hawkings	—	1	1	0 X
G. R. Devon	100	0	0	—
Grace Rev. H., West Ham, Sussex	—	1	0	0 5
Graham Miss E. S. J., Clapham	25	0	0	—
Graham T. Esq. Mitre-st. Temple	52	10	0	—
Graham T. H. Esq. Edmond Castle	28	20	0	—
Graham Mrs. ditto	20	0	0	—
Graham Major-General, R.A.	—	1	1	0 5
Grane G. Esq. Bedford-row	—	1	1	0 L
Grane Miss ditto	15	0	0	—
Grant Miss, Gloucester-place	—	4	4	0 X
Gray S. E. Esq. Linden-grove	—	1	1	0 L
Gray W. Esq. East India-avenue	—	1	1	0 X
Gray Rev. W., Palestine-place	—	0	10	6 X
Gray Alexander Esq. Penge	5	0	0	—
Gray Mrs. ditto	5	0	0	—
Greame Miss Lloyd, Bridlington	—	1	0	0 X
Great Bardfield Hive of Bees with money from Finchfield (War 1870-71)	—	0	4	7
Groatrev J. Esq. Cleveland-sq.	2	2	0 5	—
Greaves C. Esq. Upper Clapton	30	0	0	—
Green Rev. W., Steeple Barton	—	1	1	0 0 X
Green J. Esq. Bishopgate-st.	—	1	1	0 5 X
Green Major-General C. J.	—	1	1	0 0 X
Green Mrs., Finsbury-circus	—	1	1	0 0 X
Green-Armistage Rev. J. N.	—	2	0	0 0 X
Green-Armistage Mrs.	—	1	0	0 0 X
Greene E. Esq. Isworth	30	0	0	—
Greene Miss Sophia, Cundle	100	0	0	—
Greenfield Rev. T., Gordon-sq.	—	1	1	0 5
Ditto, Mrs. Greenfield's family box	—	1	1	0
Greenwood Henry Esq. M.D.	10	10	0	—
Greenwood Mrs. Henry	10	10	0	—
Greenwood Mrs., Hampstead	—	5	0	0
Gregory Henry Esq. Harne-hill	101	0	0	—
Gregson & Co. Messrs. Athol-st.	51	10	0	—
Grenfell G. Esq.	50	0	0	—
Grenfell R. W. Esq. Thames-st.	—	3	2	0 X
Griffin T. T. Esq. Wrexham	115	0	0	—
Griffin Miss Theresa, ditto	50	0	0	—
Griffin Miss Frances, ditto	50	0	0	—
Griffin John Esq. Hereford	20	10	0	—

	Don.	As.	Sub.	Dec.
Griffith Miss St. John's Wood Park			1 10 L	
Griffith Miss, Barnmouth (for Spain)			1 10 0	
Griffiths John Esq. Kingswood	30	10 0		
Griffiths N. Esq. Blackheath	161	10 0		
Grismald Mrs., Enbury			1 10 0	
Grismell H. Esq. Clapton	10	10 0		
Gritton Miss, Ashby	0	0 0		
Groom Mrs., Wimpulph Company of 100	0 0			
Groom Mrs., Hampstead			1 0 0 L	
Groves J. Esq., Westminster			1 10 X	
Grove Miss, Wolverhampton			1 0 10 X	
G. B. V.	80	0 0		
Guest Miss	100	0 0		
Gulion Mrs., Norfolk-street			1 10 M	
Gundersen S. Esq. Stavanger	80	0 0		
Gurney H. G. Esq.	100	0 0		
Gurney S. Esq.	600	0 0		
Gurney Rt. Hon. Russell C.C.M.P.	63	0 0		
Gurney Joseph Esq. Abingdon-st.	80	0 0	1 10 M	
Guy Edmund Esq. Foston	10	10 0		
Guyon Mr. G., Ventnor			0 10 0 M	

H.

Howard Lady Fanny			1 10 X	
Howard Lady Julia C.			1 10 L	
Hamilton Lady Harriet Baillie			1 10 0	
Hamilton Admiral W. Baillie			1 10 0	
Hayes Rev. Sir John W., Bart.	10	10 0		
Hogg Sir James Weir, Bart.			8 8 0 M	
Haag Carl Esq.	34	10 0		
H. A. B. per Lady Middleton			1 10 X	
Haberdashers, Worshipful Co. of	10	10 0	2 20 X	
Hadland Mr. H., Gt. St. Paul's	10	10 0		
Hadley Mrs., Upper Thames-st.	10	10 0		
Hahn Mrs. J. M. K. per Seely & Co.			2 20 0	
Haines Alfred Esq. Kensal-green	10	0 0	2 20 X	
Haldane A. Esq. Chancery-lane	10	10 0		
Hale W. S. Esq. Ald. Hampstead	50	4 0		
Hales Miss Sophia, Monmouth	10	10 0		
Hales Mr. S., Liverpool	0	8 0		
Halburton A. F. Esq. Tarquay	10	10 0		
Hall Thomas, Esq. Bath	50	0 0		
Hall David Esq. Portland-place	10	10 0		
Hall Miss, Bourton-on-Water	10	10 0		
Hall Mrs. P. B., Richmond	10	10 0		
Hall Mr. Geo. Canonbury-par	10	10 0		
Hall W. R. Esq. Hungerford	10	10 0		
Hall M. Esq.	10	10 0		
Hall Miss, Kilburn			1 10 L	
Hall Arthur Esq. Gt. Wm. Hill			2 00 X	
Hall Thomas Esq. Clifton	20	0 0		
Hall Rev. T. Owen, East Carlton			1 10 L	
Hall Rev. H. per Rev. E. D. Hammond			1 10 0	
Hall Mrs., ditto			1 10 0	
Hall & Boyd Messrs.	35	0 0		
Hall Miss Harriet, New Cross	0	8 0		
Hallett T. P. L. Esq. Lincoln's Inn			2 20 0	
Hamilton T. Esq. Clapham-com.	20	0 0	2 30 L	
Hamilton John Esq. Epsom			0 10 6 X	
Hamilton Col. F. Seymour, R.A.			1 10 M	
Hamilton Rev. W. K., Guernsey	20	0 0		
Hamilton F. A. Esq. Foundry-st.			10 00 X	
Hamilton Master, per Rev. W. Tyler	0	10 0		
Hammond Rev. E. D. and Mrs., Sundridge			2 00 0	
Hampstead Auxiliary (War, 1870-71)			2 00 0	
Hampton Major G. F. Osney-st.			2 00 0	
Hampshaw T. Esq. Malke			1 00 X	
Hanbury Robert Esq. Ware	100	0 0		
Hanbury Mrs. D. B. Clapham-com.			1 10 X	
Hanbury Geo. Esq. Blythwood			1 10 0	
Hancock Mrs., Brighton			1 10 X	
Hancocks W. Esq. Wolverley	150	0 0		
Hand Miss B., Grayville-place	0	10 0		
Hands Mrs., Weymouth-road			2 20 0	
Hanley T. Esq. Chester	35	0 0	3 30 X	
Hanley Thomas Esq. Portland-pl			1 10 X	
Hanley Esq. A. Esq. Brighton	375	0 0		
Hannay Robert Esq. Ulverston	312	0 0		

	Don.	As.	Sub.	Dec.
Hanser Mrs., Torriano-avenue			1 00 X	
Hanson S. Esq. Kilburn			1 10 0	
Harding Miss, Newington-place	10	10 0		
Harding Rev. T., Bexley			1 10 L	
Hardman Miss M. E., ditto			0 40 X	
Hardwick Rev. T. F., Shotton			1 10 X	
Hardy Geo. Esq. Kingston, U.C.	20	0 0		
Hare T. W. Esq. Llandan			1 10 L	
Harford Mrs. Henry, Bristol	300	0 0		
Harker Rev. W., Milton			2 20 X	
Harker George Esq.	10	10 0		
Harland T. Esq. Bridlington	280	0 0		
Harper Mr. B.	80	0 0		
Harpur Rev. G.	10	10 0		
Harris Theodore Esq. Leighton				
Harris Henry Esq. Leadenhall-st.	50	0 0		
Harris A. Esq. Rythworth-hall	20	0 0	1 10 X	
Harris Chas. O. Esq. Lissongrove			1 10 M	
Harrison Miss	1,008	10 0		
Harrison Mrs., Wroxton, Banbury	100	0 0		
Harrison Miss M. L., Banham			10 10 0	
Harrison Mrs. Edwin, Kirton			0 10 0 X	
Hart Mrs., per Mr. Burningham			1 10 X	
Hart Mrs. E., the late, per Mrs. Ranyard			1 00 0	
Hart Mr. G., Hackney-road	0	10 7		
Hartley Rev. R. F., Thorpe Salvin	10	10 0		
Hartley W. Esq. John-street	25	0 0		
Harvey G. S. Esq.	10	10 0		
Harvey J. Esq. Whitefriars	10	10 0		
Harvey Rev. F. C., Nottingham	10	10 0		
Harvey H. Esq. Canonbury-aq.			1 10 L	
H. A. S.			1 10 L	
Hasselt Mr. T. C., Keston			1 10 M	
Haskellwood Mrs., Brighton	47	11 0		
Hassard Mrs., Brompton			1 10 X	
Hatchard Mr. J. G.	10	10 0		
Hatchard Miss, Redland, Bristol			1 10 X	
Hatherly Miss S.			1 00 L	
Haviland Miss			1 10 X	
Hawker John Esq. Titchborne-st.			1 10 L	
Hawkesworth Mr. John, St. George's-road			1 10 M	
Hawkins Dr. Bisset, Harley-st.	20	0 0	1 10 L	
Hawkins Mrs. Bisset, ditto			1 10 L	
Hawkins John A. F. Esq. Gloucester-gardens			5 00 L	
Hawkins J. Esq. Minsterworth	100	0 0		
Hawkins Mr. C. H., Percival-st.			1 10 X	
Haworth Miss, Hans-place			1 10 X	
Hay Misses, Baywater	0	8 0		
Haycroft H. Esq. York	50	0 0		
Hayden Rev. John, Fairwood			1 10 X	
Haydon Joseph Esq. Guildford	10	10 0		
Hayes Mrs., Upper Norwood	5	5 0		
Hayter & Hagger Messrs. Mark-la	10	00	2 20 0	
Hayter Harrison Esq. Kensington	10	10 0	2 20 0	
Clayter Mrs. Rachel, per Rev. C. J. Glyn			2 10 0	
Hazel J., Hornsey			1 10 X	
Hazelhurst Thomas Esq. Runcorn	150	0 0		
H. D.			1 10 0	
Head Geo. Head Esq.	1,160	0 0		
Head Mrs., Saxton, Devon			1 10 X	
Heald J. Esq. Southport	125	0 0		
Heald Miss, Didsbury	1,100	0 0		
Heape Rev. B., Rochdale	54	0 0	2 00 0	
Heard Mrs., Little Waltham	40	0 0		
Heathcote Upwin Esq.	1,000	0 0		
Heathfield E. B. Esq. Weybridge			2 20 X	
Heathfield H. G. Esq. Birmingham			3 30 X	
Hebden Miss, Braintree Woods	60	0 0		
Hebden C. Esq. Gloucester-pl.			1 10 0	
Hebert Rev. Charles, Lowestoft	200	0 0		
Hedley Captain, Baywater			10 00 0	
Help in time of need	10	0 0		
Hemming J. Esq.	21	0 0		
Henderson H. Esq. Gutter-lane			1 10 L	
Henderson W. Esq. Chester-pl.	20	0 0	1 10 L	
Henderson Mrs., Gloucester-cres.			1 10 L	
Henderson D. M. Esq. Valparaiso			5 00 0	
Henricus, Liverpool	0	2 6		
Henry Mrs. M., Haffeld, Ledbury	10	10 0		
Henshaw John Esq. Reading	8	0 0	2 20 X	

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Dis.
Hensley Rev. C., Cabourne.....	2	2	0	8
Henson Messrs., and Son, Hull (for Spain).....	1	0	0	—
Herbert Mrs., Glan Hafren	1	1	0	X
Herbert Rev. John	4	0	0	—
Herne Mrs., Highgate	500	0	5	0 X
Herrick W. P. Esq. Loughboro' ..	20	0	0	—
Herring Rev. A. S., Ialington ..	—	0	10	6 S
Healop Miss, Kensington	—	2	2	0 L
Hetherington T. W. Esq.	10	10	0	—
Hetley Henry Esq. Winchester....	—	2	2	0 X
Hewat M. G. Esq. Highbury	—	1	1	0 L
Hewison Mr. W., Canonbury	—	1	1	0 L
Hewitson W. C. Esq.	10	10	0	—
Hewitt Rev. A., Dorset-square ..	10	10	0	—
Hewitt Chas. A. Esq. Westbury ..	—	2	2	0 S
Hewitt Mrs. Chas. A., ditto	—	2	2	0 S
Heywood A. H. Esq. Prestwich	84	0	0	—
Heywood Mrs., Cawestry	—	5	0	0 L
Heywood B. A. Esq. Red Lion-sq.	—	1	1	0 M
Heyworth L. Esq. the late	140	0	0	00 X
H. H.	1	0	0	—
Hibbs Rev. R.	10	10	0	—
Hibernian Bible Society	500	0	0	—
Hick Miss, Ialington	10	10	0	—
Hickling Thomas Esq.	30	0	0	—
Hickman Mrs., Neville-street	—	1	1	0 X
Hicks Thomas Esq.	10	10	0	—
Hicks W. Esq. Fowey	33	6	8	—
Hicks Francis Esq. Little Aile-st.	10	10	0	—
Hick W. Esq. Liskeard	250	0	0	—
Higgins C. L. Esq. Turvey Abbey ..	—	10	10	0 L
Higgs Mrs., Haines-hill, Taunton ..	—	1	1	0 L
Higham J. A. Esq. Blackheath	—	1	1	0 S
Higgett R. Esq. Wilcott-Oare	—	1	1	0 X
Hildyard Miss Esq. J., Lee	—	1	0	0 M
Hillhouse Chas. Esq.	30	10	0	—
Hillhouse Rich. Esq. Finsbury	15	10	0	—
Hill Von. Archdeacon, Hasland	180	0	0	—
Hill A. S. Esq. Clapham-park	5	5	0	—
Hill Miss M., Compton-terrace	—	1	1	0 X
Hill H. Esq. St. Pancras	—	0	5	0 X
Hill Rev. T. P. and Mrs., Fulday ..	0	5	0	0 M
Hill Mr. R. H., Greenwich	0	5	0	—
Hills F. C. Esq. Denmark-hill	20	10	0	—
Hillier Master W. H. (collected for 'Bible Horse', War 1870-71) ..	0	8	4	—
Hilton John Esq. Mouthlock	54	0	0	—
Hinchliff Jas. Esq. Highbury	5	0	0	—
Hinderer Rev. David, WestAfrica ..	—	0	0	6 X
Hindle Rev. J. M. A., Higham	26	1	0	—
Hirschfeld Dr. M. L., Forest-hill ..	—	1	1	0 X
Hoare J. G. Esq. Lombard-st.	10	0	0	—
Hoare Joseph Esq. (Treasurer)	2	2	0	0 L
Hoare Rev. W. H.	10	10	0	—
Hoare Mrs. C. J., Godstone	—	1	1	0 X
Hobbes R. G. Esq., Sheerness	3	2	0	0 X
Hobbes A. S. Esq.	110	0	0	—
Hobson Mr. H.	2	0	0	—
Hobson W. Esq. Spalding	—	1	1	0 X
Hodge J. Esq. Drury-lane	20	0	0	—
Hodges Mr. (for War 1870-71) ..	1	0	0	—
Hodgkinson Mr. S., New Zealand ..	50	0	0	—
Hodgson W. H. Esq. Treasury	—	1	1	0 L
Hodgson Rev. W., Cheltenham	10	10	0	—
Hogg Rev. L. M. and Mrs.	—	2	0	0 S
Holden Colonel, Nuttall	50	0	0	—
Holden Isaac Esq. Bradford	100	0	0	—
Holdich Rev. T. P., Linwood	—	1	1	0 S
Holdsworth Mrs. Mary	350	0	0	—
Hole Rev. Charles, Brixton	—	1	1	0 M
Hollard R. S. Esq.	100	0	0	—
Holl Mrs., Kilburn	—	1	1	0 X
Holland Rev. C., Petworth	—	1	1	0 X
Holland B. L. Esq. Broadest	—	1	1	0 X
Holland Rev. H., Exmouth	20	0	0	—
Holloway Miss, Crewkerne	0	5	0	—
Holman M. S., Stockwell	—	1	1	0 L
Holmes Mrs. B.	10	10	0	—
Holmes Miss, Swinhead Vicar	18	0	0	—
Holley T. Esq. Driffield	10	10	0	—
Home Dr. William	—	1	1	0 L
Hood Charles Esq., East-street	110	0	0	—
Hood Mrs. Jacob, Lee	10	10	0	—
Hood Miss Jacob, ditto	10	10	0	—

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Dis.
Hoble Esq. Dr., Myddleton-sq.	—	1	1	0 M
Hooper Mrs., Heston	35	0	0	—
Hooper Miss ditto	—	1	1	0 L
Hooper Mr. Ebenezer B. ditto	—	1	1	0 L
Hooper Mr. & Mrs. J., Oxford-st.	—	1	1	0 L
Hooper Mr. & Mrs. W., Wandsworth ..	—	1	1	0 L
Hooper C. H. Esq. Stonehouse	130	0	0	—
Hooper Miss L. M., Streatham	0	10	0	10 L
Hooton W. Esq. Fenchurch-st.	—	1	1	0 S
Hope J. Esq. W. & Edinburgh	16	13	4	—
Hope Capt. George, R.N.	—	3	0	0 S
Hope M. S. George	—	1	1	0 X
Hopkins H. Esq. Holart Town	500	0	0	—
Hopkins Thos. Esq. Montagu-sq.	—	1	1	0 X
Hopkinson Mrs., Tulse-hill	—	1	1	0 M
Hornby Miss, Leamington	—	1	1	0 S
Hornby Miss S. A. ditto	—	1	1	0 S
Horncastle J. Esq. Upper Tooting	—	1	1	0 M
Horne Mrs., Faversham	20	0	0	—
Horsfall T. B. Esq. Liverpool	50	0	0	—
Hoskin Rev. P. C. M., Malvern	70	10	0	—
Houldsfield J. Esq. Hensworth	10	10	0	—
Howard J. Elliot Esq. Tottenham	—	1	1	0 X
Howard Mrs. J. Elliot ditto	—	1	1	0 X
Howard W. D. Esq. ditto	—	2	2	0 X
Howard Miss	20	0	0	—
Howard Mrs. H., Congleton	100	0	0	—
Howlett Rev. W. & Mrs.	5	0	0	—
Howlett W. Esq. Holford-sq.	—	1	1	0 X
Hoyland Mr. J. jun. Brierly	10	10	0	—
H. S.	5	0	0	—
H. S.	1	1	0	—
H. S., per Joseph Hoare Esq.	1,000	0	0	—
Hubbard W. E. Esq. Horsbarn	970	10	0	—
Hubbard Miss, Upper Clapton	10	10	0	—
Hudson Thos. Esq. Hampstead	15	12	0	—
Hudson W. B. Esq. Haymarket	15	12	0	—
Hughes Rev. R., Uxbridge	10	10	0	—
Hughes Thomas Esq. Belgate	10	10	0	—
Hughes W. Hughes Esq. Highbury	—	2	2	0 S
Hull W. W. Esq.	10	10	0	—
Hull W. D. Esq. Queen's Gate-ter.	10	10	0	—
Humphreys Mr. G., Haymarket	2	10	0	—
Hunt Thomas Esq. Bagbury	350	0	0	—
Hunter Rev. J., Holloway	12	10	0	—
Hunter George Esq. Sunderland	—	1	1	0 M
Hunter Mrs. T., per Messrs. Napjets ..	—	1	0	0 M
Yurlock Mrs. A. S.	1	0	0	—
Yurlock Rev. J. A. M., M.D. Brighton ..	10	10	0	—
Hurlock Mrs.	10	10	0	—
Hurdall Rev. W. F., Rickmans- worth	—	1	1	0 L
Hurrell Mrs., Boreham	0	10	0	10 X
Hurt Mrs., Littleover, Derby	—	2	0	0 X
Hutchinson Mrs.	20	0	0	—
Hutchinson Capt. A. H. R.A.	5	0	0	—
Hutt B. Esq. Princes-street	—	2	2	0 M
Hutton Rev. H. F., Spridlington	50	0	0	—
Hutton Rev. T. P., Yorklepton	0	10	0	6 S
Hutton John Esq. Eccleshall	—	1	1	0 X
Hyde Mrs., Dunoon	—	2	0	0 X
Hyde F. A. Esq. per Snow & Co.	150	0	0	—
Hyndb. Lieut.-Col.	30	0	0	—

I.

Inglis Lady, Bedford-square	—	1	1	0 S
Irby Hon. Georgina	—	2	1	0 M
F. Anson Esq. Laurence Point- ney-hill	—	1	0	0
Ingham John Esq. Arkendale	50	0	0	—
Inglieby Rev. Charles, Chaddle	—	1	1	0 L
Inglis Mrs., Baywater	—	1	1	0 L
Inman Richard Esq. Preston	10	10	0	—
In Memoriam, G. B., 1868	—	1	1	0 X
In memory of a brother	105	0	0	—
In memory of Mr. James Kidd	—	2	2	0 L
In memory of a friend	25	0	0	—
In memory of a dear friend	3	0	0	—
In memory of a beloved sister	5	0	0	—
Invalid an., Putney Heath	0	5	0	—
Invalid an.	0	5	0	—

Irvine Mrs. A. Arundel-gardens.. Don. An. Sub. Due
Do. (for India) 6 10 0 L

J.

Jones Sir Willoughby, Bart. 86 13 4
Jebb Lady Amelia, Brompton .. 10 10 0
Jackson Right Rev. Dr., Bishop
of Antigua 1 1 0 L
Jackson Rev. Wm., Falkenham .. 7 10 0
Jackson Rev. C. (Secretary) 25 0 0
Jackson Thomas Esq. Smyrna & .. 42 0 0
Jackson Capt. Philip 1 11 6 X
Jackson John Esq. Essex-street... 1 1 0 X
Jackson T. Lee, Captain, Madras
Army 100 0 0
Jackson Mrs., Brighton 10 10 0
Jackson Mrs. A., Brixton-hill .. 0 10 0 X
James J. Stanley Esq. Ely-place .. 1 1 0 L
Jameston Mrs. 0 10 0 X
Jamin Misses, York-terrace 1 1 0 L
Jacques William Esq. Ryde & ... 10 10 0
Jarrett Rev. J. 10 10 0
Jay Rev. W. 1 1 0 L
J. C. 5 0 0
J. D., London 1 0 0
Jeanne E. P. Esq. Barnaby
Jeffers Mr. J. T., Leadhall-mkt. .. 1 1 0 X
Jeffers Mr. Henry ditto 1 1 0 L
Jeffers Miss, Bristol 1 0 0 X
Jenkinson Messrs. C. T. & Son .. 1 1 0 M
Jenner Miss Gertrude, Wyvoco .. 0 10 6 M
Jenner Thos. Esq. Brixton road
(for China) 1 1 0 M
Jenney S. W. Esq. Tring 1 1 0 X
Jenney A. H. Esq. ditto 1 1 0 X
Jennings J. Esq. Langham-street .. 1 1 0 S
Jennings Miss Sarah, Cheapside .. 0 10 6 X
Jeremy Rev. Esq. Axminster 2 0 0 X
Jerrard Rev. S. J., Chobham 1 1 0 L
Jesse John Esq. Bromley, Kent .. 1 1 0 S
J. M. 0 0 0
J. M., Dumbarton 0 0 0
Joak George C. Esq. Patching 10 10 0
Jobson Rev. Dr., Highbury-place .. 1 1 0 L
Johns Mr. T. C. 10 10 0
Johnson George Esq. 22 10 0
Johnson J. A. Esq. Runcorn 10 10 0
Johnson Goswell Esq. Bromley .. 10 10 0
Johnson Mrs., Brenchley 1 1 0 X
Johnson Mrs., Baffinalsee 0 5 0 M
Johnson Mrs. C. A., Brighton .. 0 10 0
Johnston Miss, Tavistock-road .. 1 1 0 X
Johnston Francis Esq. Dublin .. 1 1 0 X
Johnston Mrs., St. John's Wood-
road 1 1 0 X
Johnstone Miss J. L. Hope 10 10 0
Johnstone James Esq. Edinburgh .. 0 3 6
Jolley Mr. C., Higham Ferrers .. 0 2 6 X
Jones Mrs., Baywater 10 10 0
Jones R. Esq. Clapham-common. 140 0 0
Jones Mr., Ross, Herefordshire .. 17 0 0
Jones Major N. Bengal Nat. Inf. .. 10 10 0
Jones Mrs. 10 10 0
Jones Miss M. A. 10 10 0
Jones Miss Elizabeth 10 10 0
Jones Miss Helen Catharine 10 10 0
Jones Mr. Nath. J. 10 10 0
Jones J. H. Esq. 10 10 0
Jones Mrs. Fanny C. Louisa 10 10 0
Jones Thomas Esq. Chester 10 10 0
Jones Rev. W., Open Avon 1 1 0 X
Jones T. H. Esq. Monte Video .. 2 3 4 X
Jones Miss Anna, Hammersmith .. 2 2 0 X
Jones Miss Richmond 0 2 6
Jones Mrs. R. O., St. John's-wd-pk .. 10 10 0
Jones R. Penn Esq. Fish-st hill .. 10 10 0
Jones Miss, Hampton 0 17 6
Jones Mrs. Elizabeth, Reading .. 1 1 0
Joelard R. Esq. Brixton Hill 5 5 0 X
Jourdan Miss J. B., Westbury-pk .. 1 1 0 X
Jowett W. Esq. 10 10 0
J. R., Hartford 10 0 0
J. R. F. 50 0 0

J. T. Don. An. Sub. Due
Jupe Charles Esq. More 210 0 0
Jupp R. S. Esq. Bath 21 0 0
Jupp Mrs. ditto 1 1 0 X

K.

Kirkaldie Viscount, Dover-st. ... 1 1 0 X
King St. Hon. H. 10 10 0
King Hon. P. J. Locke, M.P. 1 1 0 S
Kinnaid Hon. Arthur, M.P. 153 0 0
Kay James C. Esq. Bury, Lanc. 150 0 0
Kay Mrs. J. B. ditto 50 0 0
Kealley Saml. Esq. Angaston 200 0 0
Keighley J. Esq. Foster-lane 1 1 0 M
Kelly-Lieft. Colonel 1 0 0 X
Kelsall H. Esq. 16 13 4
Kemble Rev. C., Bath 300 0 0
Kemble Mrs. H., Camberwell 1,665 10 0
Kephth Wm. Esq. Potter's-bar 2 2 0 S
Kemp Samuel Esq., Bath 10 10 0
Kenderdine Dr. (for New House) 1 0 0
Kendle Mrs., Pentonville-rd. 1 1 0 X
Kennedy H. H. Esq. Clarendon-pl. .. 10 0 0 L
Kent W. F. Esq. Affington 2 0 0 X
Keohler J. W. Esq. Belfast 1 0 0 X
Kermod R. Q. Esq. 50 0 0
Kerr Rev. W. F., Long Marston .. 2 2 0 L
Kershaw T. Esq. 30 0 0
Kerton Captain, Malta 1 0 0 X
Ketley Rev. J., Demerara 5 0 0
Ditto (for Rome) 5 0 0
Kett G. S. Esq. Norwich 10 10 0
Key Rear-Admiral Astley Cooper,
Malta 1 0 0
Keysall Miss, West Abbey-road. ... 0 10 6 L
Kibble Thos. Esq. Greentree-pk. ... 2 2 0 X
Kidd David Esq. Fleet-street 52 10 0
Kidd D. P. and E. 1,000 0 0
Kidd Dr. Finsbury Circus 1 1 0 X
Kidd Miss E., Leyton 1 1 0 L
Kinahan & Co. Messrs. 10 10 0
Kincaid G. W. Esq. 1 1 0 X
Kindon Jas. Esq. Croydon 2 2 0 X
King Rev. S., Cantley 20 0 0
King Capt. H. R.N. Chithurst .. 1 0 0 X
King J. Esq. Primrose-hill-road. ... 1 1 0 S
King Mrs. ditto 1 1 0 S
Kingdon Rev. Mr., Jamaica 1 0 0
Kingsley Mrs., Bowdon, Cheshire .. 1 0 0 X
Kinnaid A. F. Esq. Pall-mall East .. 55 0 0
Kirby Col. G., Aberdeen 2 0 0 M
Kirkman Miss 4 0 0 Oly
Kirkpatrick Mr. & Mrs. Roger .. 1 1 0 X
Kirkpatrick Capt. Coldbath-fields .. 1 0 0 M
Kirtan Cooper Esq., Malta 1 0 0
K. K. 1 1 0 L
Knight R. Esq. Camden-town 1 1 0 M
Knight E. Esq. Alton 2 0 0 L
Knight T. Esq. Brompton 15 15 0
Knight Rev. E. B., Alton 2 0 0 S
Knight Mrs. E. B., ditto 2 0 0 S
Knight Mrs. W. A. 2 0 0
Knowles John Esq. Herne-hill .. 25 0 0
Knowles Mrs. ditto 50 10 0
Knowles Miss ditto 10 10 0

L.

London Lord Bishop of (v.p.) .. 2 2 0 L
Lurgan Dowager Lady 1 1 0 S
Lloyd Sir T. D., Bart. M.P. (v.p.) .. 10 10 0 X
Lowther Sir Charles, Bart. 20 0 0
Low Lieut.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B. .. 1 1 0 X
Lycett Sir Francis, Highbury .. 60 0 0
Lawrence Gen. Sir A., Clapham. 35 0 0
Lichfield Very Rev. the Dean of .. 1 1 0 V
Lidda Rev. T., Leighton, Hunts. 14 10 0
Lady A. (for Spah) 0 5 0
Laird John Esq. Thornhill-sq. 10 10 0

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Dns
Lamb C. Esq. Highbury New Park	1	1	0	X
Lambick Major-General Geo., Hastings	1	1	0	X
Lammin Mr. S.	1	1	0	X
Lancaster Miss, Bownham-house, near Stroud	10	10	0	
London Mrs., Bath	125	0	0	
London S. Esq. ditto	10	40	0	
London Messrs. G. J. & W., Cork	15	0	0	
London Mrs., Aberford	37	2	0	
Lane C. S. Esq. Peterchurch	21	0	0	
Ditto (for Spain)	10	0	0	
Lang Rev. J. B., Greenwich	1	1	0	M
Langston Rev. S. H., Southboro	110	0	0	
Langton F. Esq. Upper Thames-st.	2	2	0	M
Lasdell Rev. H., Blackheath. a.	1	1	0	X
Lanyon B. Esq. Lostwithiel	30	10	0	
Large J. Esq.	17	18	4	
Larkins Col. B., Wotton	2	0	0	L
Larkworthy F. Esq. St. John's-wd.	2	2	0	X
Larkworthy Mrs. ditto	2	2	0	X
Lasham John W. Esq. Romford	1	1	0	M
La Trobe C. J. Esq.	1	1	0	X
Laurence Rev. B. F., Littleton	3	0	0	M
Laurence J. Esq. Beedington	130	5	0	
Laurence S. Esq. Clapham-park	1	1	0	L
Laurence Rev. P., Broadwas	1	1	0	S
Lavers W. Esq. Upton Leigh	13	10	0	
Law Miss Emma Ann	1	0	0	S
Law Rev. H., Clayton, Doncaster	5	0	0	X
Lawrence Major-Gen. A. J. C.B.	85	0	0	
Lawrence Mrs., Loudoun-road	3	0	0	L
Lawson Rev. J., Soaton Carew	1	1	0	X
L. B.	0	5	0	
Leaf Fredk. H. Esq. Old Change	31	10	0	
Leah Henry Esq. Bradford	100	0	0	
Leakey Rev. P. N.	10	10	0	
Leatham E. A. Esq. m.p. Wakefield	300	0	0	
Leckie Dr., Southwick-street	1	1	0	X
Leckie P. C. Esq. Streatham-hill	15	10	0	
Leckie Mrs. ditto	1	1	0	S
Leckie C. S. Esq. East India-av.	10	0	0	
Le Conteur Colonel, Jersey	1	1	0	L
Legard R. Esq.	21	0	0	
Lee James Esq. Clapham-com.	47	5	0	X
Lee J. E. Esq. Torquay	10	0	0	X
Lee Mrs. ditto	1	1	0	X
Leedham W. Esq. Andover	25	0	0	
Lees Miss, Rainhill, Prescott	57	0	10	0
Leferver Mr. F., Upper Clapton	1	1	0	M
Leferve H. S. Esq. Green-st.	1	1	0	L
Leftwich Miss M. M., Tufnell-pk.	10	10	0	
Leftwich Miss A. M. ditto	10	10	0	
Logg Hugh Gordon Esq. Belfast	1	0	0	
Loggatt A. Esq. William-street	1	1	0	L
Legge Rev. H. J., Brimscombe	1	1	0	L
Loggott J. T. Esq. Denmark-hill	1	1	0	L
Leith Dr., Speldhurst	0	0	0	
Leonard R. Esq. Olifton	16	18	4	
Leppington Mrs.	3	3	0	M
Lothaby Mr. W., Frome	1	1	0	X
Lotham Matthew Esq.	3	0	0	L
Levi Professor Leont, Temple	10	0	0	X
Lewis H. J. Esq. Strand	1	1	0	L
Lewis John Esq. Llanddeusant	1	1	0	L
Lewis R. H. Esq. Markham-sq.	2	0	0	S
Lewis W. Esq. Southwick-st.	5	0	0	
Liebenrood Capt. R. N. Les	5	0	0	L
Lindsay Master Chas., Winchfield	0	2	0	X
Linsell H. Esq. Grove-end-road	10	10	0	
Lingham Mrs. Lower Norwood	1	1	0	M
Linton Rev. H., Oxford	21	10	0	
Lister W. Esq. Cleveland	1	1	0	X
Little Miss, Hammer-smith	2	2	0	X
Little Mrs. Catherine	30	0	0	
Littlehales Capt. B. A.N.	10	0	0	
L. L.	0	5	0	
Lloyd Capt. R. A.N. Chester	41	0	0	
Lloyd Wm. Esq.	100	0	0	
Lloyd G. B. Esq. Birmingham	50	0	2	0
Lloyd Mrs. E. A., ditto	1	1	0	M
Lloyd S. S. Esq.	25	0	0	
Lloyd Mrs. H. G. per Grindlay & Co.	1	0	0	X
Lockwood Mrs., per Hoare & Co.	1	0	0	X
Lodge Rev. T., Bonn	1	1	0	S

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Dns.	
Logan Mrs. Westbourne-square	1	1	0	X	
Long Miss M. H.	50	0	0		
Long Rev. R., Chelsea	1	1	0	X	
Longman Mrs. E., Stockbridge	1	1	0	X	
Longueville T. L. Esq. Oswestry	110	0	0		
Lopdale E. Esq. Macclesfield	55	5	0		
Loth John Esq. Holly-house	400	0	10	0	
Loutit Rev. James, Halifax	1	1	0	X	
Lovell Mrs. Wm.	10	10	0		
Lover of Jesus a. Matt. vi. 1-4	100	0	0		
Lowe C. Esq. Shespy	1	1	0	X	
Lowe Charles Esq. Bath	150	0	0		
Lowndes Rev. Isaac, Scorrer	5	0	0	X	
Lowndes E. W. S. Esq. per Rev. A. M. Preston	1	1	0	X	
Lowry Armar Esq. Dublin	20	0	0		
Lows Monsieur F., Paris	45	10	0		
Lucas Mrs., Camberwell	0	10	0	X	
Lucas J. J. S. Esq. Westbury- on-Trym	21	0	0		
Luck Mrs. Winkfield	1	1	0	X	
Luck Chas. T. Esq. Chancery-lane	2	0	0	L	
Lucking J. H. Esq. Lavender-hill	1	1	0	M	
Luke xix. 13	5	0	0		
Lush Mrs. G., Wilton	0	5	0	L	
Lyett T. Esq.	10	10	0		
M.					
Marlborough the Duke of (v.p.)	3	3	0	S	
Middletown Emma Viscountess	46	5	0	2	0
Middletown Very Rev. Viscount, and Alexander Haldane Esq.	250	0	0		
Maitland Lady Sarah	1	1	0	X	
Matheson Sir Jas., Bart.	1	1	0	L	
Matheson Lady	1	1	0	L	
Miles Sir W., Bart., Bristol	20	0	0		
Macdonald Lady, Dorking	50	0	0		
Milvaine Rt. Rev. Bp. Ohio	10	10	0		
McGregor Gen. Sir Duncan, C.C.B.	20	0	0		
Marshall Hop. Judge, Halifax	167	0	0		
Nova Scotia	167	0	0		
Macartney Mr. John, Holloway	1	1	0	X	
Macdona Mrs., Up. Norwood	1	1	0	L	
Macdonald Lieut. Colonel F.P.	2	2	0	X	
Macdonald Mr. Sheriff, Prince Edward, Canada	20	5	5		
Macfie Chas Esq. Liverpool	20	0	0		
MacInnes Mrs., Hampton	25	15	0		
MacKay Hugh Esq. River-street	1	1	0	S	
MacKay Mr., Rio de Janeiro	20	0	0		
Macmillan Miss, Kensington	0	5	0	X	
Mackie John Esq.	10	10	0		
Mackworth Mrs. A., Pinegrove Hall	1	1	0	X	
Maclean Dr. L. H. J., Parlia- ment-st.	0	10	0	L	
Macnicoll Mr. Esq. Lisbon	1	0	0	X	
Macnicoll Miss ditto	0	18	0	X	
Macrae Mr. & Mrs. Jas. H., Wpool	25	0	0		
Macrae Miss, South Cav.	21	0	0		
MacArthur W. Esq. m.p., Bristol	121	0	10	0	
McArthur Alexander Esq. ditto	10	10	0	X	
McDonald Col. C.S.	15	10	0		
McEvoy H. Esq.	3	2	0	M	
McFarquhar Mrs., Beaumont	10	10	6		
McKenna Wm. Esq.	22	10	0		
McLellan Lieut., Malta	0	10	0	X	
McLean C. S. Esq. Monte Video	1	2	10	X	
McMahon J. Esq. Camden-town	1	1	0	X	
McNeille H. Esq. Tufnell Park	2	10	0	X	
McNalline Madame	1	1	0	X	
Madeo Miss S. Bacup	5	0	0		
Madrid Depot, per the—Don Fer- nando Brunet, San Sebastian	6	0	0		
Mahon Mrs., Dulwich	1	1	0	X	
Mahony J. W. Esq. Limerick	50	10	0		
Mahony A. W. Esq. ditto	10	10	0		
Mahony D. G. Esq. ditto	10	10	0		
Mahony D. F. G. Esq. ditto	10	10	0		
Mahony C. H. W. Esq. ditto	10	10	0		
Mahony W. A. Esq. ditto	10	10	0		
Mahony G. H. F. G. Esq. ditto	10	10	0		
Mahony S. W. Esq. ditto	10	10	0		
Mahony Walker Esq. ditto	10	10	0		

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Mahngay Mrs., Nottingham-place	10	0	0	L
Mainwaring Mrs., Wilton-cres.	1	1	0	X
Maitland Rev. B., Montagu-sq.	1	1	0	X
Major R. C. Esq. Maika	1	1	0	X
Malan Major C. H., 78th Regiment, Singapore	50	0	0	
Man E. D. Esq. Mincing-lane	1	1	0	X
Man James L. Esq. Newent	0	10	6	X
Manby Mrs., Wyther, Leeds	1	1	0	X
Manley Rev. R. H., Birdbrook	1	1	0	M
Manley Mrs., ditto	1	1	0	M
Manley J. H. Esq. n.w. ditto	1	1	0	X
Mann Mrs., Hornsey Rise	0	0	6	X
Mann Rev. W. H. G.	0	0	6	X
Manners Miss	1	1	0	S
Mansel Rev. Spencer, Meole Brace	1	1	0	L
Mansell Robert Esq.	100	0	0	
Mansoll Miss M., Weybridge	0	10	0	X
Margetts Rev. H., Huntingdon	1	1	0	X
Marriott T. J. Esq. Road-lane	10	10	0	
Marryat Miss	5	0	0	L
Maxyat Lt.-Col.	10	10	0	
Menden R. O. Esq. Hanover-sq.	10	10	0	
Menden Rev. T. L., Snodland	0	5	0	M
Marsh Rev. Sir W. R., Tilson	64	10	0	
Marsh Mrs. Tilson	1	1	0	X
Marsh John Esq. Dorking	1	1	0	X
Marshall Miss	10	0	0	
Marston Mrs. Catherine	58	0	0	
Marston Miss, Hans-place	1	1	0	X
Marten G. Esq. Upper Clapton	110	10	0	
Martin D. Esq.	21	0	0	
Martin J. Esq. Lincoln's-lin	10	0	0	
Martin Marcus Esq. ditto	1	1	0	X
Martin Mrs. Marcus, Montagu-pl.	10	10	0	
Martin J. K. Esq.	10	10	0	
Martin Estance M. Esq. Belgrave	5	0	0	X
Mansions, Grosvenor-gardens	5	5	0	X
Martin G. L. Esq. per Nisbet & Co.	1	1	0	X
Masterman Mrs. E., per Rev. J. Parke	1	1	0	L
Masters Rev. G. E. F., Cleverhampton	1	0	0	X
Mather J. Esq. Newcastle-on-Tyne	10	10	0	
Mather Mrs., Petworth	1	1	0	L
Matheson D. Esq. Queen's Gate	2	0	0	M
Mathews Miss, per Rev. W. Cadman	2	2	0	L
Matheson J. H. Esq. Lombard-st.	10	10	0	
Maude Lt.-Col. W., Selahy-park	15	10	0	
Maude Mrs. W., ditto	10	1	0	
Maul Henry Esq. Priorsdilly	1	1	0	L
Maw Matthew Esq. Cleatham-hall	100	0	0	
Mawbey J. Esq. Harrogate	800	0	0	
Maxwell Mr. W., Fleet-street	1	1	0	L
Maxwell Dr. J. L., Fortrose	1	0	0	S
Maynard R. Esq. Leadonhall-st.	1	1	0	L
Mayo Rev. C. E., Cheshunt	1	1	0	S
Mayor Rev. J., Cossington Rectory	1	1	0	X
Mayor Mrs., ditto	1	1	0	X
Mayor Miss, ditto	0	10	0	X
M. D.	1	0	0	
Medlicott Mrs., Lisbon	0	10	0	X
Medlicott Mrs. J., ditto	0	10	0	X
Mee Capt. R. N., Totting-road	2	2	0	X
Meeing Chas. Esq. Holborn	5	5	0	M
M. E. H.	10	0	0	
M. E. H.	2	2	0	
Mellersh F. Esq. Belgrave	1	1	0	X
Mellows Mr. per Rev. J. Dunne	2	2	0	
Mendham Mrs. Sophia, Hastings	50	0	0	
Mercer Mrs. Henry, Devonport	1	1	0	M
Mercer David Esq.	1	0	0	S
Merriman J. Esq. Barnes	1	1	0	L
Messinger J. Esq. Farley	1	1	0	X
Methuen Rev. E. H.	10	10	0	
Mickel C. Esq. Guelph, Ontario	40	0	0	
Miles Jos. J. Esq. Paternoster-row	50	0	0	
Miles E. Esq. Newbury Circus	1	1	0	S
Miller Mr. W., Newbury-street	1	1	0	X
Miller C. H. Esq. Montreal	5	5	0	M
Miller Major General, late Madras Army	1	1	0	S
Miller A. Esq. Newbury-street	10	10	0	
Miller Mr. Jas., ditto	0	10	6	L

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Millett Mrs. F., Leatherhead	5	5	0	X
Mills Miss, Russell-square	285	10	0	
Mills J. Remington Esq. Tunbridge Wells	1,781	10	0	
Mills J. Trueman Esq. Thetford	128	0	0	
Mills Arthur Esq. Hyde-pk-gdns	1	1	0	X
Mills Mark Esq., Lee	5	0	0	
Milne Dr., Dollar	1	1	0	X
Minsall Mr. G. R., Camberwell	1	1	0	X
Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary, Chatham (War 1870-71)	3	14	5	
Ditto Newcastle, (ditto)	3	10	8	
Mirrieless A. Esq. Baling	83	0	0	X
Mitchell W. R. Esq. Camberwell	81	10	0	X
Mitchell Miss Ann	1	1	0	X
Mitchell H. S. Esq. Gt. Prescott-street	1	1	0	M
M. M. S. E.	5	0	0	
Mocatta H. Esq., Birkenhead	1	0	0	
Moffat Lieut. B. G.	1	1	0	X
Mollins W. Esq.	1	1	0	X
Money D. Inglis Esq.	1	1	0	L
Moore Mr. M. M., Enfield	1	1	0	M
Montagu Major Willoughby	11	0	6	
Moody James Esq.	10	10	0	
Moody Mrs., Tunbridge Wells	50	0	0	X
Moon Mr. G. W., Regent-street	1	1	0	S
Moon Mrs., Belaise-park	1	1	0	S
Moor Miss, Bridlington	1	1	0	L
Moore G. Esq. Bow-churchyard	500	0	0	
Moore Mrs. Agnes, Wigton	200	0	0	
Moore R. W. Esq. Brixton-rise	81	10	0	
Moore Miss, Claygate, Esher	1	1	0	M
Moore Joseph Esq. Dulwich	52	10	0	
Moore Lieut.-General George	1	1	0	S
Moore Mrs., Cheltenham	1	1	0	S
Moore Rev. L., Sheringham	1	1	0	X
Moore T. Esq. Hampstead-road	10	10	0	
Moore Rev. Charles, Garinick	1	1	0	L
Moorsom Mrs.	30	10	0	
Moorsom Miss M. E.	12	10	0	
Moorsom Miss C. J.	10	10	0	
Moorsom W. F. Esq.	10	10	0	
Moorsom J. M. Esq.	10	10	0	
Moorsom W. B. Esq. Crève	11	0	0	X
Moorsom C. R. Esq. Leeds	10	0	0	X
Moorsom Mrs. ditto	5	0	0	
Moravian Juvenile Missionary Association.	14	0	0	
Mordy Miss Grace, Worlington	10	10	0	
Morgan Mr. J., New Wandswoth	0	10	6	L
Morsion John Esq. Upper Clapton	50	0	0	
Morley John Esq., ditto	225	0	0	
Morley Samuel Esq. n.p., ditto	200	0	0	
Morley Robert Esq. Russia-row	1	1	0	M
Morrall Rev. J., Whitechurch	1	1	0	X
Morrissey Col. R., Oriental Club	5	0	0	X
Morris Capt. H. G. n.w.	1	0	0	M
Morris Jas. Esq. Sadogary-place	2	2	0	X
Morris G. J. Esq. ditto	10	10	0	
Morris Mrs., Friern Barnet	1	1	0	S
Morris J. M. Esq. Lower Clapton	1	1	0	L
Morris W. Esq. Brechin, Forfar	1	1	0	S
Morris Mrs., ditto	1	1	0	L
Morris W. Esq. Old Broad-street	0	10	6	L
Morris Miss, Mackenburgh-sq.	2	0	0	L
Morris H. Esq. Rudolph Sturton	5	0	0	L
Ditto, for Bible Women	175	0	0	
Morse Miss E., Norwich	1	1	0	X
Mortan Fredk. Esq. Lins-street	100	0	0	
Mortlock Rev. E., Moulton	1	1	0	X
Mosley H. Esq., per Rev. R. Mosley, Rochester	2	10	0	M
Moss G. H. Esq., Hobden Bridge	1	1	0	X
Moss Miss Laura, Chelmsford	10	10	0	
Mott Marston Esq., Beyrout	10	10	0	
Moutrey G. H. Esq. Up-Norwood	1	1	0	S
Mover Mrs., Walton-place	5	0	0	L
Muir James Esq. Highbury	1	1	0	S
Mulligan T. Esq. Belfast	80	0	0	
Mullings E. Esq. Stratton	25	10	0	
Mully Rev. John, Mark's-gate, near Brompton	50	0	0	
Mumford Geo. Esq. Bathurst-st.	10	10	0	
Mumford George Esq. Streathy	20	0	0	

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Mummary B. C. Esq. Otago	1	1	0	L
Mummary Rev. I. Vale, Victoria				
Park-road	10	10	0	
Mungagan Rev. W. M., Southwark			0	10 6 X
Munn Major, Faversham,	10	10	0	
Munkett A. Esq. Attleborough ..			2	2 0 X
Munro Miss			1	1 0 L
Mycock Rev. J.	12	12	0	
Myers W. B. Esq. Leeds	50	0	0	
Myers Miss	50	0	0	
Mylius Hermann Esq. Milan	10	10	0	
Mylius Mrs. F., per W. Colles, Esq.	5	0	0	

N.

Nanking the Viceroy of	177	0	0	
Noel Hon. and Rev. B. Y., Stan-			3	0 0 X
more	18	18	4	
Noel Hon. and Rev. Leland			1	1 0 X
Nash Miss Emma	70	0	0	
Nash Mrs. James, Kennington-rd.	150	0	0	
Naylor John Esq. Leighton-hall	50	0	0	
Naylor Mrs.	80	0	0	
Naylor Mrs., Walton-hall			1	0 0 X
N. B., per Bristol Auxiliary	10	10	0	
Neale B. Vansittart Esq.			1	0 0 M
Neale Geo. P. Esq. St. John's-wd.			1	1 0 M
Neale Mrs. G. P.			1	1 0 X
Neave James Esq. Forest-hill ..	88	18	4	
Neuhaus Otto Esq. Berlin	21	0	0	
Newland John Esq. Stroatham ..	0	17	0	
Newington Auxiliary (for War	10	10	0	
1870-71)	50	0	0	
Newton Hon. Esq. Oakhampton ..			2	0 0 M
Newton Courtenay Esq. Killy-			1	1 0 X
meal, Dungannon			1	1 0 X
Newton Rev. W. F., Littleport ..			1	1 0 X
Newton W. F. Esq. Maiden-lane ..			1	1 0 X
Newton W. M. Esq. Greenlitch ..			1	1 0 X
Nicholas E. B. Esq. Bewdley			1	1 0 S
Nicholls Major, Junior U.S. Club			1	1 0 X
Nickson Mrs. G., Altrincham			1	1 0 M
Nightingale Rev. Thomas Chelsea			1	0 8
Nisbet Mrs. Sen., Richmond	10	10	0	
Niven Rev. W. B. D. Chelsea			1	1 0 X
Nixon W. Esq. East Burnham	10	10	0	
Noake Miss, Upwey, Weymouth ..			5	0 0
Noakes Mrs., Camden-rd.			5	0 0
Noble Major and Mrs.	89	0	0	
Noble Mark Esq.	50	0	0	
Noble John Esq. Taplow			3	0 0 X
Noble R. H. Esq.			2	2 0 X
Noble C. H. Esq.	100	0	0	
Nock Miss, Windsor			1	1 0 L
Nod Ernest Esq. Albemarle-st. ..			5	0 0
Norie Miss, Edinburgh			2	0 0 X
Norman Robt. M. Esq.			1	0 X
Norman Richd. Esq. Portmadoc ..			1	0 L
North T. Esq. Tunbridge Wells ..			1	1 0 L
North J. Esq. Grosvenor-road			1	1 0 L
North Pancras Auxiliary, three			1	1 0
friends (War 1870-71)			1	1 0 M
Norton Mrs. W. H.			1	1 0 M
Noton Mr. T., Islington	75	0	0	
Notridge Josias Esq. Ramsgate			1	1 0 S
Nowell Mrs., Maldia Vale			1	1 0 X
Nutt Mr. David, Strand	5	0	0	
N. W.				

O.

Outram Sir Francis B., Esq.	50	0	0	
Outram Dowager Lady			1	1 0 M
Oakley J. R. Esq.			1	1 0 L
Oberne J. S. Esq. Demerara	10	10	0	
O'Connor Miss, East Tytherton ..			1	1 0 X
O'Connor H. Esq. Monte Video ..			1	1 0 X
October 4th.	2	0	0	
Odessa Depot, per the—			5	0 0
Sundries			5	0 0 X
Ogilby James Esq. Strangemore ..	10	10	0	
Ogilvie Miss				

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Ogle Miss J.	50	0	0	
Ogleby A. Esq. Hall	20	0	0	
Oldcress Mrs., Brighton			0	10 6 X
Oliver Rev. J., Ayre St. Lawrence ..	20	0	0	
Oliver J. Esq. Wapping	10	10	0	
Olney Mrs. Daniel, St. Leonard-st.	10	10	0	
Ormerod Geo. Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.				
Sedbury-park, near Chesham ..	10	0	0	
Orton A. B. Esq.	120	0	0	
Osborn Rev. Dr., Richmond			1	1 0 L
Oswin Mr. John, Coventry	10	10	0	
Otter Admiral H. C. and Mrs.	52	0	0	
Owen Capt. Owen S. S. Newcastle				
Emlyn	10	10	0	
Owen Rev. Thomas, Portmadoc ..	10	10	0	
Owen Miss, Harley-road			0	10 6 L
Owens Messrs. S. & Co. Whitehall ..			1	1 0 M
Owtram Mr. Robt., Watling-st.	10	10	0	
Oxford University Press	30	0	0	
Oxley J. Esq. Upper Clapton	10	0	0	

P.

Portman Right Hon. Lord.	20	0	0	
Portsmouth Countess of, Brook-st.	10	10	0	
Portsmouth Countess of,	10	10	0	
Percy Lord Jacqueline W.			3	0 0 X
Percy Lady Jacqueline W.			2	0 0 X
Pellock Sir George and Lady	10	10	0	
Percott Admiral Sir H. K.C.B.	10	10	0	
Phipps Lady S., Eaton-squ.			1	1 0 X
Pogys Hon. Eleanor			5	0 0 X
Powys Hon. Caroline			5	0 0 X
Page W. B. Esq. Carlisle	21	0	0	
Page Mr. Thos., Princes-street	11	10	0	
Page Mrs., Croydon	50	0	0	
Page W. K. Esq. Dalton			1	1 0 L
Pakenham Admiral, Cannes	380	0	0	
Paley Rev. T., Ulford, Stamford ..	11	11	0	
Paley Mrs.			1	1 0 X
Paley Miss Mary			1	1 0 X
Paley Master George K. ditto			1	1 0 X
Paley Master Thomas, in memory				
of the late			1	1 0 X
Paley Miss Eliza, Ripon	10	10	0	
Palmer George Esq. Reading	20	0	0	
Palmer Mrs., Brighton			2	2 0 X
Palmer B. Esq. Clapham	10	10	0	
Palmer Captain R.N., Midgard,				
Hawick, N.B.			2	0 0 X
Palmer Rev. C. H., Great-Ter-				
rington.			1	1 0 M
Panes J. Esq. Weston-super-Mare ..	6	0	0	
Panton Miss, Ludlow			1	1 0 L
Papillon T. Esq. Crowhurst-park ..	25	0	0	
Pardee Rev. J., Leyton			1	1 0 L
Paris Depot, per the—				
Sundries			1	1 0 L
Parken W. B. Esq. N. Boswell-st.	10	10	0	
Parker A. Esq. Park Nook, Cumb.	10	10	0	
Parker Miss, Jitto	10	10	0	
Parker Rev. W. H., Saham Toney ..			1	1 0 L
Parkin Rev. W., West Brompton ..			1	1 0 L
Parkyn Mrs., Perth			1	1 0 L
Parry Rev. John, Bala	10	10	0	
Parry Mrs., Aberystwith			1	0 0 S
Parsons Miss Esq. Darlington	325	0	0	
Partridge Miss, Hertford	1	5	0	
Pate Mrs. S. M.			1	1 0 S
Paton Miss	30	10	0	
Pattison S. B. Esq. Lombard-st.			0	10 6 X
Pattison H. J. Esq. Lewes			2	2 0 X
Paull G. Esq. Chichester	10	10	0	
Pauper's mite a, for colporteurs				
in France			0	0 3
Ditto for first Protestant Church				
to be erected in Rome			6	0 3
Ditto for colporteurs in Spain ..			0	0 3
Payne Messrs. & Son, Holborn			1	1 0 L
Paynter Mr. H.	10	10	0	
Paynter Rev. S., Bolton-street	120	0	0	
Paynter Mrs., Denmark-hill	10	10	0	
Peache Miss, Wimbledon	20	0	0	

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Pastcock Mr., Hammer-smith	1	0	0	
Peak W. Esq. Loos, Maldstone			3	10 X
Peacock G. Esq. Blackheath-park	10	10	0	
Peacock J. G. Esq. Nympton	10	10	0	
Pease Rev. T., Wexham	2	2	0	1 10 S
Pearson Jas. Esq. Blackheath			2	10 0 X
Pease Edward Esq. Darlington	350	0	0	
Pease Arthur Esq. ditto	575	0	0	
Pease Misses ditto	40	0	0	
Pease Gurney Esq. ditto	182	0	0	
Pease Chas. Esq. ditto	350	0	0	100 0 0 X
Ditto for 1869, 1870 and 1871	300	0	0	
Pease John B. Esq. Darlington	50	0	0	
Pease Miss Jane Gurney, ditto	55	0	0	
Pease Miss Emma Gurney, ditto	55	0	0	
Peasmore Rev. J.	200	0	0	
Pechey Mrs.			1	1 0 S
Peckover W. Esq. Walsby	210	10	0	
Peckover Algernon Esq. ditto	95	0	0	
Peckover Miss Jane, ditto	100	0	0	
Peck Brothers and Co. Messrs.				
Eastcheap			1	1 0 M
Peck James Esq. Torquay	21	0	0	
Peck Miss, Edinburgh	41	0	0	1 1 0 X
Peck W. Esq. Liverpool	110	10	0	
Peck H. W. Esq. M.F. Wimbledon	470	0	0	
Peck Mrs. H. W. ditto	52	10	0	
Pecks J. Esq. Wolverhampton	16	4	4	
Peile Rev. T. W. D.D. St. John's wood-park			10	10 0
Pell Rev. J. N., Newton Toney	10	10	0	
Pelham Miss, Brighton			1	1 0 L
Pelly Rev. R. P., Matlock			1	1 0 S
Pelly Charles Esq. Writtle-park			1	1 0 L
Pennethorne John Esq. Yar-mouth, Isle of Wight			1	1 0 X
Pennethorne Miss ditto			1	1 0 X
Pennethorne Miss S. ditto			1	1 0 X
Pennett Mrs., Tottenham			1	1 0 M
Pennington Mrs., Rugby	10	10	0	
Pennraddock Rev. I., Selworthy			2	0 0 X
Perceval Stanley Esq. Liphook			1	1 0 X
Percy F. Esq. Kentish Town	10	10	0	
Percy Mrs. F. ditto	10	10	0	
Perforat E. Esq. Reform Club	7	2	0	2 0 X
Porkins Mr. R., Camberwell			1	1 0 M
Perry Mrs., Islington	21	0	0	
Perry J. Esq. Chelmsford	25	0	0	
Perry W. R. Esq. Crouch-hill			1	1 0 Y
Peters J. Esq. Kilburn	10	10	0	
Peyton W. G. Esq.	10	10	0	
Phibbs Rev. T., Tolleshunt			1	1 0 X
Phillips Mrs., Bermondsey	10	10	0	
Phillips Mrs., 49 Russell-square			5	5 0 X
Phillips Mr. T. R., Coughill			1	1 0 L
Phillips Mr. John			1	1 0 M
Phillips Miss, per Hibernian Bible Society			1	0 0 L
Phillips Major, Ayr			1	0 0 M
Phipps J. G. Esq.	10	10	0	
P. H. L., Park-hill, Olapham			0	10 0 M
Piffard Miss	0	0	0	
Pigott Miss			1	1 0 X
Pigott Miss C. E.			1	1 0 X
Pilgrim C.H. Esq. Virginia Water			2	0 0 S
Pinson Henry Esq.	20	10	0	
Piper Wm. Esq. Highgate			2	2 0 X
Pitman F. Esq. Putnam-row	10	10	0	
Pitt George Esq. Winfield	50	0	0	5 0 0 S
Pitt J. Esq. Collymore	20	0	0	
Place Mf. E.	10	10	0	
Plaster E. Esq.	20	0	0	
Playfair Geo. G. Esq. Cannon-st.			1	1 0 X
Plummer Mrs., Newhaven	10	0	0	
Plummer Mrs. W. H., Fleet, Hants			1	1 0 L
P. M., Stockport	0	6	0	
Poock W. Esq. M.D. Brixton			1	1 0 X
Poor man's offering	0	1	3	
Pope Rev. W. Esq. Tunbridge Wells			1	1 0 S
Pope Rev. T. G. P., Lisbon			1	0 0 X
Pope R. Esq. King William-st			1	1 0 X
Portal Miss, Russell-square	400	0	0	
Porter Miss Anne, Birmingham	225	0	0	
Porter W. Esq.	10	10	0	
Porter E. Esq. Hoxton	1	0	0	

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Pott Wm. Esq. Southwark	10	10	0	
Pott A. Esq. ditto	30	0	0	
Potter A. G. Esq. Lavender-hill			1	0 0 M
Potts Lewis W. Esq. Dalston			1	0 0 X
Pound Miss, per Messrs. Nibbels			1	0 0 L
Powell T. Esq. Lime-street			1	1 0 X
Powell Miss Sarah, Alwyne-road	21	10	0	
Powell Mrs. W., Palace-gardens	10	10	0	
Powell Maurice Esq. Palace-gardens-terrace	10	10	0	
Powell T. W. Esq. Austinfriars			1	1 0 X
Powell Geo. Esq. Tunbridge Wells	10	10	0	
Powell G. T. Esq. Croydon			0	10 0 X
Powell J. Y. Esq. Streatham			1	1 0 X
Powell Rev. J. Welsted S., Abinger			1	1 0 X
Powell Miss, Mill Lane			0	8 0 M
Powell Mrs., Bowdon, Cheshire			1	1 0 M
Powell Rev. T. W. ditto			0	10 6 M
Pownall H. Esq. Russell-sq.	52	10	0	
Pownall John Esq. ditto	10	10	0	
Poynder Thomas Esq.	100	0	0	
Prance Miles H. Esq. Gray's-inn	84	0	0	2 2 0 L
Pratt Rev. J., Finsbury-circus	10	0	0	1 1 0 X
Pratt Rev. J. W., South-street			0	10 6 L
Preller C. A. Esq.	31	10	0	
Prentice Mrs.	10	10	0	
Preston Rev. A. M., Winslow	5	0	0	2 2 0 X
Preston J. Esq. per J. Farish Esq.	20	0	0	
Prevost Mrs. De Teissier			1	0 0 X
Price Miss, Hammersmith			1	1 0 X
Pritchard Miss C. M., Bangor			1	1 0 L
Pritchard C. Esq. Malta (collected)	0	10	0	
Pritchett J. T. Esq. Fenchurch-st.	99	0	0	
Proby Miss, Glenart, Arklow	10	10	0	
Proby Miss C. ditto	10	10	0	
Procter C. Esq. Regent's-park			1	1 0 X
Procter John Esq. Highbury-pl.			1	1 0 X
Procter Mrs., Clifton			1	1 0 S
Prodgers Mrs. Edwin	10	10	0	
Produce of sale of a pair of boots	0	7	6	
Prosser W. Esq. Garway	200	0	0	
Prothero T. Esq. Cleveland-gins.			1	1 0 X
Protheroe Miss	80	0	0	
Protheroe Miss M.	30	0	0	
" Providence "	5	0	0	
Prust Rev. E. T., Northampton	510	10	0	
Puckle Mrs. T., Clapham	22	0	0	1 1 0 L
Pulley Rev. H., Marton			1	1 0 X
Purcell Rev. Dr., Wigginton			1	1 0 X
Purcell Mrs. ditto			1	1 0 X
Purdew James Esq. Petersfield	50	10	0	
Purdie Captain John, Croydon			1	1 0 X
Pursell Mr. New Kent-road			0	5 0 X
Ditto (for Spain)	0	10	0	
Quilter Rev. C., the late	55	0	0	
Q. X. R.	0	15	0	
R.				
Radstock Lord, Bryanston Esq.	30	0	0	
Robertson Lord, Dean-st. Park-la.	25	0	0	
Russell Lord Charles (V.P.)	25	0	0	
Ryder Hon. G. D.			1	1 0 X
Ryder Hon. H. D., Queen's Gate-gds.	25	0	0	
Rose Sir William, K.C.B.			1	0 0 M
Rothschild Baroness Lionel de			2	0 0 S
Radley Mrs., Tunbridge Wells	10	10	0	
Rae John Esq. Mining-lane			1	1 0 L
Ralke H. Esq.	100	0	0	
Ralph R. W. Esq. Honington-gr.			1	1 0 X
Ram Willett Esq. Halesworth			1	1 0 X
Ramden R. J. Esq. Carlton-hall			2	2 0 L
Rand John Esq. Bradford	30	0	0	
Rand Rev. H. H., per Rev. E. B. Knight			1	1 0 S
Randall F. M. Esq. Mauritius			1	1 0 S
Ranken Miss, Basing	10	10	0	
Ranking Mrs., the late			1	1 0 X

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Ranyard Mrs., Hunter-street	165	18	0	
Ranyard Miss E.	10	10	0	
Rasch Arthur A. Esq. Lloyd's	20	0	0	
Rauch Rudolph Esq. Watling-st.		1	10	L
Ravenshaw J. H. Esq.	125	0	0	
Raw George Esq. Cleveland		1	10	X
Rawdon Mrs., Pembroke-square		1	10	X
Rawes James Esq. Lisbon		0	10	X
Rawes Mrs. W. F.	11	40	0	
Rawson Jn. Esq., Bradford, York	1	0	0	
Rawstorne Miss M., Penwortham		1	10	M
Ray Rev. Philip, Greensted		1	10	M
R. D., per Mr. Myers, Baham College, Watton, Norfolk	5	0	0	
Read Miss, Ramsbury		3	30	X
Reade Miss, York-street		1	10	L
Reade Miss M. M., ditto		1	10	L
Reade Rev. John C., West Dorby	50	0	0	
Reade Mrs. C. D., Knaresboro'	5	0	0	
Rede Miss and Madame St. Louis		0	10	M
Redman G. C. Esq.	10	10	0	
Redpath Rev. R., Camden-town	10	10	0	
Reed F. G. Esq. M.D. Hertford-st	10	10	0	
Reed W. C. Esq. Adelaide-place		2	20	X
Rees Mr. J. D., Merthyr		0	10	0
Reeves Mrs. J. R.		1	10	L
Reeves Miss A. M. E., Tun. Wells	10	10	0	
Reichardt Rev. J. C.	10	10	0	
Reid G. Esq., Oporto		2	00	L
Reid Miss H., Brunswick-gardens		1	10	S
Reid Dr., R.N., Malta		0	10	X
Reid Mrs., per Rev. S. B. Berne	1	0	0	
Reenan R. F. W. Esq. Amphill-sq.		1	10	X
Repinson A. Esq. Regent-street		1	10	X
Reyn N. Esq. Liverpool	10	10	0	
Rhodes C. H. Esq. Denmark-hill	10	10	0	
Rhodes Mrs. Godfrey, Rawdon-hl.		1	10	X
Rice Capt. K. B. R.N.		2	00	X
Richards Miss, Thorp Arch		1	10	X
Richards Miss, Gordon-street		1	10	L
Richardson F. Esq. Mincing-lane	35	0	0	
Richey Mrs. W., Melbourne		1	00	X
Rider Messrs. T. & Son, Union-st.	105	0	0	
Riddle Mrs. Jas., Leamington	10	40	0	
Ridings Mr. H. S., Iquique, Peru		1	10	L
Ridsdale Rev. E., Bridgnorth	25	0	0	
Riley Miss E., Camden-road		1	10	M
Ringwood Rev. F. H., Dungannon		1	10	X
Rio de Janeiro Depot, per the				
Pastor Falnaner	6	15	0	
Rupley Miss, Victoria-street		1	00	X
Risdon Mrs.	188	15	0	
Rixon F. Esq. Marlborough-st.		1	10	X
Rifton A. H. Esq. Clapham-park		1	10	X
R. K. S.	7	0	0	
Roberts Miss, Barnet	10	10	0	M
Roberts Miss Emma, ditto	10	10	0	
Roberts Miss Frances, ditto	10	10	0	
Roberts the Misses	11	0	0	
Roberts H. Esq. Stamford-Hill	131	0	0	
Roberts F. Esq.	70	10	0	
Robbins Rev. G., Tunbridge Wells	60	10	0	X
Roberts H. Esq.	105	0	0	
Roberts C. Esq. St. John's-wd-pk	80	10	0	
Roberts Miss Mary	10	10	0	
Roberts Miss Eliza	10	10	0	
Roberts E. Esq. Barden-hill	15	15	0	
Roberts Fred. Esq. Stroud	61	0	0	
Roberts Miss, Richmond	49	10	0	
Roberts Rich. R. Esq. Streatham	70	10	0	
Roberts Mrs. R. R., ditto		2	20	L
Roberts Robt. Esq. Chesapeake	10	10	0	
Roberts Mrs. H., Lisbon		0	10	X
Roberts Miss, Wallingford		0	10	X
Roberts Rev. J. Barry, Brington	10	10	0	
Roberts Misses, Sheffield	100	0	0	
Roberts John G. Esq., Frahan (for Spain)	5	0	0	
Robertson William Esq. Great Cumberland-place		1	10	S
Robey J. H. Esq. Newcastle, Stafford		1	10	X
Robinson J. J. Esq. Guildford	45	0	0	X
Robinson W. H. Esq. Montreal	10	40	0	

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Robinson Surgeon-Major, Scots Fusiliers Guards		1	10	S
Robinson Mrs., Addlestone		1	10	X
Robinson Isaac Esq. Stockwell	10	10	0	
Robinson Messrs. J. & W. Milk-st.	21	0	0	
Robinson Rev. H., Evingham		2	70	X
Robinson C. Esq. Basinghall-st.	10	10	0	
Robson James Esq. Newcastle-on-Tyne		10	10	0
Roche H. P. Esq. Westbourne-pk		1	10	S
Roche Thomas Esq. Whalton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,000	0	0	
Rodd Capt. & Mrs. J. Roshleigh		1	00	L
Rodger Robert Esq., Tunbridge		2	20	X
Rodney Miss S. A.		1	00	X
Roe John Esq. Holloway		1	10	M
Rogers W. Esq. M.D. Clapham	10	10	0	
Rogers Rev. J. Beadon, Chester	20	0	0	
Rohde J. Esq. New Burlington-st.		1	10	X
Rolfe Rev. Charles, Lydhyth		2	20	X
Romilly S. T. Esq. Up. Clapton		1	10	S
Roper W. H. Esq. Jeffreys-st.	10	10	0	
Rose Miss	50	0	0	
Ross H. Esq. Porchester-square		1	10	X
Ross F. Esq. Stoke Newington		3	00	M
Ross Miss (proceeds of work)	0	86		
Rotherhithe Sunday School (War 1862-71)		0	16	
Rotton R. Esq. West Brompton		1	10	M
Rotton Mrs.		1	10	L
Rotton Miss Jane, Exmouth		1	10	M
Roughton Mrs., Lisbon, Children of Lisbon British Free School		0	12	X
Routh Dr., Montagu-square		1	10	X
Routh Mrs.	20	0	0	
Row Mrs.	20	0	0	
Rowland J. C. Esq. Malta		1	00	X
Rowlands T. Esq.	122	6	3	
Rowley Miss A. C.	10	10	0	
Roxburgh Lt.-Colonel	2,241	0	0	
Roxburgh Miss	2	0	0	
Russell Rev. W. B., Bielefeld		1	10	L
Ryerson Rev. G. Toronto, Canada	10	10	0	
Ryland Mrs., Biggleswade	10	10	0	
Rylands Mrs., Kensington		1	10	X

S.

Shaftesbury Earl of (Pre-ident)	227	0	0	2 20 L
Sumner Right Rev. Bishop (V.P.)	160	0	0	
Shortt Rev. Bishop (V.P.) the late		2	20	X
Saurin Lady Mary, Princes-gate		2	00	X
Stephen Lady, South Kensington		5	50	X
Salt Sir Titus Bart. Bradford	300	0	0	
Stephenson Sir R. M., Lancaster-gate		2	20	X
Strong Baron von, Kensington		1	10	L
Sadler W. S. Esq. Horkesley	10	10	0	
St. Louis Mrs., Calais		0	10	X
St. Matthew's Sunday School, Essex-road, Islington (for War 1870-71)		0	50	
St. Petersburg Depot, per the				
Sundries	127	5	3	
Salisbury Dr. J. C., Cratfield	10	10	0	
Salmon Mrs., Nayland, Suffolk	30	0	0	
Salter Thos. Esq. Gibson-square	10	10	0	
Salters, Worshipful Company of	105	0	0	
Saltmarsh A. Esq.	10	10	0	
Saltmarsh Mrs. C. Hyde-park-st		1	10	L
Sanders Miss, Brighton		1	10	S
Sandilands Mr. and Mrs.	2	20	X	
Sandilands Captain R.A.	2	00	X	
Saner James Esq. Leamington	2	20	X	
Sanger Thomas Esq. Doughty-st.	1	10	X	
Sankay Miss, Kingstown		1	00	L
Sant Mrs., Lancaster-gate		1	10	X
Sard Miss Camberwell		1	10	X
Satchell Rev. W. F., Shitnal	1	10		
Satow H. D. C. Esq.	10	10	0	
Satterthwaite C. Esq. Bromley	35	0	0	
Saunders Miss E. S. G., Finch-cir.	10	12	6	

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Dues
Saunders Mr. Alfred, N. S. Wales	10	10	0	
Saunders Miss M. A.			1	0 0 M
Saunders John Esq. Ratcliff	21	0	0	
Saunders Charles Esq., Carr Hall, Whitby	25	0	0	
Saunders Mrs. T. H., Queenhithe (3 years)			2	2 0 M
Saunders Rev. C. M., Deyon-shire-st.			1	1 0 M
Saunders Mrs. Maria, Bridgwtr.	20	0	0	
Savage Mrs., Nuneaton			1	1 0 2
Savory Mrs., Bromley, Kent			1	1 0 L
Saxton H. N. Esq. Sutton, Surrey			1	1 0 L
S. B., a thank-offering on the recovery of the Prince of Wales	5	0	0	
Scammell Miss E. M. P. (First-fruits)			1	1 0
Schmettan Rev. Dr., Adam-street			0	0 6 X
Schoell Rev. Dr., Savoy			1	1 0 M
Schofield Rev. J., Norwich	10	10	0	
Scholefield J. H. Esq. (From the family of the late)	10	0	0	
Schroder A. Esq. British Guiana	20	0	0	
Schulhof Dr. Maurice, Brook-st.	15	0	0	2 2 0 S
Schwabes Councillor von Scilly, collection at the Wesleyan Chapel	1	1	0	
Scott Mrs. A., Esher			1	1 0 S
Scott Lieut. H. Y. D. R.E.	10	10	0	
Scott Mrs. G. G., Ham, Surrey			1	1 0 X
Scott Rev. O. G.			1	1 0 M
Scott Miss Elizabeth, Sunderland, for New Testaments to the poor Jews	1	0	0	
Ditto, for Ethiopians	1	0	0	
Ditto, for India	1	0	0	
Ditto, for United Kingdom	1	0	0	
Ditto, for North America	0	10	0	
Ditto, for Australia	0	10	0	
Scrivens S. Esq. Clapham-com.	10	10	0	
Scrivens Miss ditto	10	10	0	
Scrivens Miss Ann ditto	10	10	0	
Scrivens W. H. Esq. ditto	10	10	0	
Scrivens F. Esq. ditto	10	10	0	
Scudamore Mrs.	20	0	0	
Seaman Mrs. B. C. Pierce	50	0	0	
Seaton F. L. Esq. Liverpool	1	0	0	
Secreten Mrs., Blackheath			1	0 0 L
Sedgwick Mrs., Watford			1	1 0 2
Self-denial, from a small income, R. C.	1	1	0	
Sellwood Binford Esq., Collumpton			20	0 0 L
Ditto			5	0 0 L
Senior Mrs., Streatham			1	1 0 X
Sercombe T. Esq. Fleet-street			1	1 0 2
Servant a, Twyford House			0	10 0 X
Servant a	0	10	0	
Seymour Miss E., Stamford-hill			0	10 0 L
Seymour Hugh H. Esq. Book-st.	10	10	0	4 5 0 M
Seymour H. Esq. Cork	1	1	0	
Shackleton Mrs., Godalming			1	1 0 X
Shallen Mrs., per Rev. S. Mansel			1	1 0 L
Sharlund Miss, Farham	15	0	0	
Sharp Rev. Granville, Kilton			0	10 0 X
Sharp H. G. Esq. Tunbridge Wells			1	1 0 X
Sharpe Miss M. A., Walmer			1	1 0 S
Sharpe Rev. T. H.			1	1 0 L
Sharpus J. W. Esq. Oxford-street	5	0	0	1 1 0 X
Shaw W. W. Esq. Blackheath			1	1 0 S
Shaw Mrs. W., Bardsley			1	1 0 X
Shaw Giles Esq. Dublin	25	0	0	
Shaw John Hall Esq. ditto	10	10	0	
Shaw Charles Esq. Croydon-st.			1	1 0 L
Shaw Rev. H. E., Haddon-garden			1	0 0 X
Shepherd Miss C., Overan-hill			1	1 0 L
Shepherd Rev. B., Hasborne			1	1 0 X
Sheppard Mrs., New Cross			1	1 0 L
Sheppard B. G. Esq. Oxford-sq.			1	1 0 X
Shewell Rev. F., Gloucester			1	1 0 M
Shields J. Esq. Durham	40	0	0	
Shoemaker and friend, R.	0	8	0	
Shoobridge Mr. and Mrs. E. and family, Tasmania	10	10	0	
Shoppes Mrs., Kentish-town			1	1 0 S

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Dues
Short Mrs., Hastings			0	10 0 X
Sibthorp Rev. B. W.	11	6	0	
Sikes George Esq. Louth	400	0	0	
Silver S. W. Esq. Cornhill	25	5	0	2 2 0 S
Silver Mrs. S. W.	25	5	0	
Silveride G. Esq. Pentonville-rd.			1	1 0 X
Silvester J. Esq. Towyn	40	0	0	
Simcoe Mrs.	50	0	0	
Simms H. S. Esq.	50	0	0	
Simms N. P. Esq.	10	10	0	
Simon John Esq. Ovington-sq.			1	1 0 X
Simon Rev. Dr., Spring-hill			1	1 0 X
Simkins Thomas Esq.	80	0	0	
Simpson H. Esq. Wellington-st.			1	1 0 L
Simpson Geo. Esq. Lincoln's-inn	21	0	0	
Simpson A. G. K. Esq. Tooting	10	10	0	
Simpson T. Esq. Croydon	10	10	0	
Singletor Rev. J., Babraham	11	11	0	
Singleton Edward Esq. Preton Grange, Northampton			5	0 0 X
Sion Congregational Sabbath School, Alnwick	0	2	6	
Sisson W. Esq.	12	12	0	
Skeel Thos. Esq. Norfolk-street			1	1 0 X
Skipper Chas. Esq. Russell-sq.	10	10	0	
Skrine Rev. O.			1	1 0 X
Slack George Esq.	10	10	0	
Slee Edward R. Esq.	10	10	0	
Sloan W. B. Esq. Cwm Avon			1	1 0 X
S. M. (in memory of a departed friend)			2	2 0 L
Small Mrs. W., Camberwell	10	10	0	
Small contribn. to the good work	0	0	6	
Smalley Rev. C., Little Thurrock (2 years)			2	2 0 X
Smallike Richard Esq.	10	0	0	
Smedley J. Esq. Lee Mills	81	10	0	
Smethwick Rev. W. J., Torquay	10	10	0	
Smith John Esq. Evesham	100	0	0	
Smith John R. Esq.	70	0	0	
Smith Mrs. T., Sheffield	10	10	0	
Smith Mr. H. Larkhall-rd.	21	0	0	
Smith Mr. Ben., London-wall	10	10	0	
Smith E. Fye Esq. Hackney	10	10	0	
Smith Joshua Esq.	40	0	0	
Smith Henry Esq. Blackheath			1	1 0 L
Smith Rev. H. J. C.			1	1 0 L
Smith Mrs. F. Poploe, Onslow-sq.			5	0 0 X
Smith Mrs. Robert, Islington			1	1 0 M
Smith-W. R. Esq.	100	0	0	
Smith Robert Esq. Landilo	80	0	0	
Smith Mrs. W. H., Hyde-park-st.			1	1 0 X
Smith C. E. Esq. Cobham	102	2	0	
Smith Rev. Thomas G.	18	10	0	
Smith Mrs. Gaele, Regent's-park			1	1 0 X
Smith Miss M. J., Plymouth			0	10 0 X
Smith Mrs., Holford-square			0	5 0 L
Smith Mr. W.	10	10	0	
Smith Rev. E., Chapel-ice Dale	10	10	0	
Smith Mrs. E.	10	10	0	
Smith B. W. Esq. Hampstead	50	0	0	
Smith W. Seth Esq. Tangle	10	0	0	
Smith Commander N. Bowden			1	0 0 S
Smith Mrs. Eusebia, Stamford-hl.			1	1 0 L
Smith Messrs. George & Sons, Glasgow			50	0 0 L
Smith Miss Mary (for Spain)	0	5	0	
Smith H. W. Esq. Moorgate-st.			1	1 0 X
Smithson Mr.	120	0	0	
S. N.	10	0	0	
Snell John Esq. Clapham-rd.	102	0	0	
Snell H. Esq. Belgrave-road	10	10	0	
Snell Miss Anne, Brompton-gds.	50	0	0	
Snow Rev. T.	10	10	0	
Sofas Aug. Esq. Seething-lane	13	0	0	
Soley Miss, Gt. Borkhamstead	17	10	0	
Somers Mrs. J., Queen's-gate	10	0	0	1 1 0 X
Soule Joseph M. Esq., Battersea Rise			1	1 0 X
Souter Miss, Lower Norwood			1	1 0 M
Souter Miss, F. per Miss Souter			1	1 0 M
Southey T. Esq. Coleman-street	50	0	0	
Southouse Rev. G. W., Shanklin			1	0 0 X
S. P. Missionary Society	3	6	8	
Spalding T. Esq. Drury-lane	72	10	0	

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Sparks J. Esq. St. Helen's-place	—	—	1	1 0 M
Spicer Mrs., Regent's Park-road	—	—	0	10 6 X
Spencer F. Esq. Oakhill, nr. Bath	42	0 0	6	5 0 X
Spencer J. P. Esq. ditto (2 years)	—	—	10	10 0 X
Sperling J. Esq. Palace-gardens	21	0 0	—	—
Sperling H. G. Esq. Grove-hurst	20	10 0	—	—
Sperling Mrs. H. J., Halsestead	10	10 0	—	—
Sperling Miss	10	0 0	—	—
Spicer Brothers Messrs., New Bridge-street	40	0 0	—	—
Spicer H. Esq. Highbury	—	—	1	1 0 L
Spicer W. B. Esq. ditto	—	—	1	1 0 L
Spicer James Esq. Woodford	—	—	1	1 0 L
Sprague Francis Hoare Esq.	—	—	1	1 0 X
Sprague Mrs., Brighton	—	—	2	2 0 X
Sprague Lieutenant F. P.	—	—	1	1 0 X
Sprot Miss F.	10	10 0	—	—
Stacey Mrs. G., Tottenham	5	0 0	2	2 0 X
Stacey Miss ditto	—	—	1	0 0 X
Staines M. Esq.	21	0 0	—	—
Staines H. Esq. Gt. St. Helen's	—	—	0	10 6 X
Stainforth Rev. R., Clapham	10	10 0	—	—
Stanford F. Esq. Lancing	5	0 0	2	2 0 X
Stanley J. Esq. Finsbury-place	—	—	1	1 0 X
Stanley Miss	10	10 0	—	—
Stanley Ch. Esq. Throgmorton-st.	—	—	1	1 0 M
Stanstead Miss, Pembroke-sq.	—	—	0	5 0 X
Stanton Lt.-Col. E. Blackheath (2 years)	—	—	4	4 0 X
Stanvers Archibald Esq. Doncaster	—	—	1	1 0 X
Stapleton J. G. Esq. Lee-park	—	—	1	1 0 X
Starkey W. R. Esq. Watworth	—	—	1	1 0 S
Starkey J. H. Esq. Malta	—	—	0	10 6 X
Starling Miss, Banbury	10	10 0	—	—
Start Rev. W., Clifton	—	—	1	1 0 X
Stedman A. Esq. Great Dockham	—	—	1	10 0 X
Stedman A. Esq. Haversack-hill	—	—	1	1 0 X
Steele Mrs. J., Walton-on-Thames	—	—	1	1 0 X
Steele Mrs., Edinburgh	—	—	2	2 0 X
Steele Mrs. P. S., Portobello	—	—	1	1 0 X
Steele C. Esq. Edinburgh	—	—	0	10 0 L
Stephens J. Esq. Westbourne-circ.	5	0 0	1	1 0 L
Stephenson Mrs., Lymington	52	10 0	—	—
Stephenson R. Esq., Lymington	200	0 0	—	—
Stevens J. Esq. n. n. Malta	—	—	0	10 0 X
Stewart Mrs. M. S., Edinburgh	10	10 0	—	—
Stewart Miss, Dublin	102	0 0	—	—
Stewart Messrs. & Co. Gresham-st.	—	—	8	0 0 M
Stewart H. Esq. Dorington	100	0 0	—	—
Stewart Mark J. Esq. Stranraer	—	—	1	0 10 M
Stilleman Capt., Winchester	—	—	1	1 0 L
Stillington Rev. E. W., Hotham	10	10 0	—	—
Stock H. Esq. The Cedars, Putney	—	—	1	1 0 X
Stock Mr. & Mrs. B. C., Teddington	—	—	1	1 0 X
Stock Rev. J. R., Woburn-place	—	—	1	1 0 L
Stockholm Depot, per the—	—	—	—	—
Sundries	6	8 10	—	—
Stocks Miss Mary	10	10 0	—	—
Stocks Miss S. Dobson	70	10 0	—	—
Stocks T. P. Esq.	10	10 0	—	—
Stokes Rev. W. H., Goring	—	—	1	1 0 M
Stoll Capt. Plymouth (for Spain)	1	0 0	—	—
Stone Mr. T. Platt, Dulwich-hill	10	10 0	—	—
Stone Miss Jane Martha ditto	10	10 0	—	—
Stone Miss Sarah ditto	10	10 0	—	—
Stono Mr. William, Denmark-hill	10	10 0	—	—
Stone T. Esq. Blackheath	15	10 0	—	—
Stone Mrs. Josiah, Lewisham-rd.	06	0 0	—	—
Storks Miss	160	0 0	—	—
Stothers Mr. James, P.	—	—	1	1 0 M
Strachan Mrs., Teddington	10	10 0	—	—
Strange Admiral J. N., Croydon	—	—	1	1 0 X
Strange Thos. Esq. Houndsditch	—	—	1	1 0 M
Strange W. Esq. jun. Banbury	160	0 0	—	—
Strawson T. Esq. New York, Lincolnshire	—	—	1	1 0 L
Streetfield Mrs. John, Uckfield	10	10 0	—	—
Stredwick Miss S., Carlton-road	—	—	1	1 0 X
Stripling Misses, Lichfield	160	0 0	—	—
Strode Capt. A. C. R.N.	—	—	1	1 0 X
Stroud Mrs., Gower-street	—	—	1	1 0 L
Struvs W. P. Esq. Cwm Avon	—	—	1	1 0 X
Struvs Miss M. P., ditto	—	—	0	10 0 S
Stuart Rev. J. H., Ampton, Suffolk	—	—	1	1 0 M
Stuart J. W. Esq.	25	0 0	—	—

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due
Stuart J. C. E.	10	10 0	—	—
Stuart Miss	—	—	1	1 0 X
Stuart Miss, Holford-square	—	—	0	5 0 L
Stuart Francis Esq. Blandford	20	0 0	—	—
Stuart Miss E. H., Haddington	5	0 0	—	—
Stuart Miss, Blandford	2	10 0	—	—
Stuart Herbert C. Esq.	—	—	2	2 0 X
Ditto (for Spain)	—	—	1	1 0 S
Ditto (for China)	—	—	1	1 0
Strobes W. Esq., Condale-sq.	—	—	1	1 0 S
Suggate Mrs., Uckfield (for Vienna, Exhibition 1873)	5	0 0	—	—
Sullivan Mrs. F., Windsor	—	—	1	1 0 S
Summer Mrs. C. V. Holme	—	—	1	1 0 X
Sundries, per Mr. Melville, Odessa	5	10 5	—	—
Sundries, per Mr. T. Bruce	—	—	—	—
Mrs. Fate	—	—	1	0 0 X
Mrs. Lloyd	—	—	1	0 0 X
Mrs. Henderson	—	—	1	0 0 X
Mrs. Bruce	—	—	0	10 0 X
Mrs. Dallas	—	—	0	10 0 X
Rev. J. Collier	—	—	0	18 0 X
Mr. B. Henderson	—	—	0	18 0 X
Mrs. E. Fate	—	—	4	12 X
Sundry subscriptions	—	—	1	1 0 S
Sutcliffe Mrs., Kensington-park	—	—	—	—
Henry Esq. Dougins (in memory of his parents)	—	—	2	2 0 M
Sutherland Mrs. E. A.	10	10 0	—	—
Sutton Martin H. Esq., Reading	200	0 0	—	—
Sutton Alfred Esq., ditto	150	0 0	—	—
S. V.	10	0 0	—	—
Swift John Esq. Gt. Cumberland-pl	150	0 0	2	2 0 L
Swainson Mrs. B. D., Stroutham-hl	—	—	1	1 0 X
Symes J. C. Esq., Redchurch-st.	80	15 0	1	1 0 X
Symons Rev. B. P., D.D., Oxford	305	0 0	—	—
Symons Dr. R. A.	—	—	1	0 0 S
Teignmouth Ford (r.p.)	56	10 0	8	3 0 X
Tibson Sir Thomas, Clapham-park	50	0 0	—	—
Tollmach Lady A. V.	—	—	2	0 0 M
Tollmach Hon. Frederick	10	10 0	—	—
Trotter Hon. Mrs., Burnet	—	—	1	1 0 X
Tabor Mrs. Chas., Bovingdon-hall	—	—	1	0 0 S
Tate Mrs. A. D., Edinburgh	21	0 0	—	—
Tanner Mr. Norwood	10	10 0	—	—
Tanner W. Esq. St John's Wood	—	—	1	1 0 S
Taplin T. Esq.	10	10 0	5	0 0 M
Tapling Mrs. Thos., Gresham-st.	—	—	1	1 0 X
Taplin Mrs. Thos., Gresham-st.	—	—	1	1 0 L
Taplin Mrs. Thos., Gresham-st.	—	—	1	1 0 X
Turner Miss L. T.	—	—	1	1 0 X
Turner Edwin T. Esq.	—	—	1	1 0 X
Tattersall John Esq. Highbury	10	10 0	—	—
Taylor G. W. Esq.	50	0 0	—	—
Taylor A. Esq.	21	0 0	—	—
Taylor Jas. Esq. Culverlands	141	10 0	5	5 0 X
Taylor Wilbraham Esq.	21	18 4	—	—
Taylor D. A. Esq. Red-hill	50	0 0	—	—
Taylor Miss Anna M., Lausanne	30	0 0	—	—
Taylor Mr. & Mrs. R., Nottingham-hill	—	—	2	2 0 L
T. B. B.	10	0 0	—	—
Tengus Rev. John, Edinston	20	0 0	—	—
Teasdale W. Esq. Ennawald	300	0 0	—	—
Tebbs H. V. Esq. Hornsey	49	5 0	—	—
Templeton Rd. Esq.	20	0 0	—	—
Templeton Mrs. C.	20	0 0	—	—
Templeton Rev. James Henry	150	0 0	—	—
Terrell W. Esq. Westbury	—	—	1	0 0 M
Terry Alex. R. Esq. Gt. Chebunt	10	10 0	1	1 0 S
Terry Mrs. W., Warfield	—	—	1	1 0 X
Thackway Miss E.	—	—	2	0 0 X
Thackway Miss, Castle Donington	—	—	—	—
Thank-offering, a New Year's	10	0 0	—	—
Thank-offering, a, from one who values the truths of the Bible, per Rev. G. Robbins	1	0 0	—	—
Thank-offering, a (for Spain)	1	0 0	—	—
Thank-offering, a, Bath	1	0 0	—	—

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Dues
Thank-offering a	0	2	0	
Thank-offering a	0	1	0	
Thank-offering a, Psalm ciii.	1	0	0	
Thank-offering a, from M. J. E.	1	10	0	
Thank-offering a, from Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker	0	5	0	
Thank-offering, a New Year's.	30	0	0	
Thank-offering a, per Rev. C. Jackson (for Spain)	5	6	0	
Thank-offering a, for thirty years mercies	10	0	0	
Thank-offering a	10	0	0	
Thank-offering a, for mercies received	1	100	0	
Thank-offering a, Jeremiah xxiii. 3	5	0	0	
Thank-offering a second, with prayer that the Word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified	100	0	0	
Thatcher B. Esq. Walworth		1	10	S
Thatcher Mrs. Fairlight, Hastings		1	10	X
Thickbroom Miss. Keding	5	0	0	I
Thistle Mr. Whitby	49	0	0	
Thomas J. F. Esq. Blackheath	24	0	0	L
Thomas G. Esq. Madeira	10	10	0	
Thomas Rev. Canon, Gordon-st.		1	10	Y
Thomas Rev. Owen, Liverpool	10	10	0	
Thomas Rev. Josiah, Rhyl	10	10	0	
Thomas Rev. A. B. G. Camden-st.		1	10	M
Thomas Griffith Esq. Mincing-l.	10	10	0	
Thomas L. H. Esq. Caerleon	14	10	0	
Thomas Mr. & Mrs. F. B., New Bond-street		1	10	L
Thomas W. Esq. Belcony, Haworth	21	1	0	X
Thomas Rev. W. Langhby		1	0	
Thomas & Hollams, Messrs.	26	5	0	
Thomson G. Esq. W. Khan	86	15	0	
Thompson Miss C.	15	10	0	
Thompson Miss E.	10	10	0	
Thompson Miss M.	33	10	0	
Thompson H. Esq. Bartholomew-l.	57	15	0	
Thompson Mrs. H. ditto C.	10	10	0	
Thompson Mrs. J. V., Upper Belgrave-street	50	0	0	
Thompson V. T. Esq. ditto	10	10	0	
Thompson A. Esq. ditto	10	10	0	
Thompson Miss S. I. ditto	10	10	0	
Thompson R. L. Esq. ditto	10	10	0	
Thompson Miss M. Amakell do.	10	10	0	
Thompson F. Esq. ditto	10	10	0	
Thompson H. Esq. ditto	10	10	0	
Thompson U. Esq. Trump-street		1	10	S
Thompson Rev. B. P. A. Maung		1	10	X
Thompson Geo. Esq. Maiden-hill		1	10	M
Thompson Miss Lewis	15	10	0	
Thompson Mrs. Cornelius, Kilton		1	10	L
Thomson Geo. Esq. Kensington	21	0	0	X
Thomson B. R. Esq. Hornsey		0	10	X
Thomson Rev. Quentin W., West Africa		1	10	X
Thomson Miss, St. John's-wood		0	10	X
Thorn Mr. J. F., Norwich	0	5	0	L
Thornion Henry Bykes Esq.	200	0	0	X
Thornion John Esq. Onslow-gns.		5	0	X
Thornion Miss, Maiden-hill West.		1	10	X
Thornild Rev. A. W., Gordon-st.		1	10	L
Thorogood Miss, West Brixton	21	0	0	
Thorp W. Esq. jun., Islington		1	10	S
Thorp W. G. Esq. Larkhall-lane		1	10	X
Thoyte Mrs., Bridport	10	10	0	
Thring Rev. E., Mynte Video		1	0	X
Tildesley H. Esq. Taddington		1	10	S
Tills Miss	20	10	0	
Tink T. M. Esq. Monte Video		1	110	X
Tinne Mr.	5	0	0	X
Tinney Mr. and Mrs. Torquay		2	0	X
Tod A. Esq. Gt. Winchester-bldgs		1	10	L
Tod W. Esq. Moffat n.b.		1	10	S
Tolley Miss, Dorchester		1	10	L
Tombe Mrs. Geo. (for Bible in Spain)		1	0	
Do (for Bible in Rome)		1	0	
Tomlinson Thos. Esq. Barton-on-Humber	1,000	10	0	

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Dues
Tomes Rev. R., Coughton		1	10	L
Tomkins Saml. Esq. Lombard-st.	10	10	0	
Tomkinson T. Esq. Monte Video		1	110	X
Toms S. R. Esq. Mark-lane		1	10	X
Toms A. W. Esq. Croydon		1	10	X
Toomer Misses, Southampton	30	0	0	
Topping Mr. H.		0	10	0
Torrano Rev. J.		1	0	0
Tottenham Court Road Chapel				
Sunday School	10	0	0	
Towers A. J. Esq. Monte Video		1	110	X
Townend R. H. Esq. Chesapeake		1	10	S
Grant W. H. Esq.	50	0	0	
Travers Miss Hannah	10	10	0	
Travers Col. R.A. Shooter's-hill.		1	10	X
Treacher Henry Esq. St. Leonard's		2	20	M
Trovelyan W. C. Esq.	10	10	0	
Trinity Ground Auxiliary (War 1870-71)		0	14	0
Tripp Rev. Geo., Dalston		1	10	S
Triton Rev. R. B., Oxford		1	10	X
Triton Jos. Esq. Lombard-street	42	0	0	X
Trotter Robt. Esq.	62	10	0	L
Trotter Mrs. H.D., Porchester-ter.		1	10	S
Tubby H. Esq. Kennington	23	12	4	
Tucker Miss C. M.	11	0	0	
Tucker Jos. Esq. Gresham-street	81	10	0	
Tucker Henry Esq. ditto	70	10	0	
Tucker Wm. Esq. ditto		1	10	S
Tucker St. George Esq. Binfield	10	10	0	
Tucker Miss E. C., Leamington		1	0	
Turner Archibald Esq. Lisbon		2	0	X
Turner Mr. John		1	10	L
T. W.		0	10	X
T. W. W.	10	0	0	
Tyndall W. H. Esq. Atlas-office		1	10	M
Tyrie Jas. Esq. Oakley str. et	31	10	0	
Tyrie Mrs. James ditto	15	15	0	
Tyrie Miss Sarah ditto	10	10	0	

U.

Uleston T. Esq. South Carolina	10	10	0	
Underwood Miss, Hereford-road		1	10	X
United Presbyterian Church,				
Scot	1	0	0	
Unwin Miss F. S., Burslem	10	10	0	X
Upcher H. B. Esq. Sherringtonham	10	10	0	
Upcher Mrs. ditto	10	10	0	
Upjohn Rev. F.	10	10	0	
Upton Rev. F.	10	10	0	
Upwey, A.C. Society (for War 1870-71)		0	10	0
Usborne Miss E., Bitterne	100	0	0	
Uwins Rev. J. G., Calncross	21	0	0	

V.

V. Mrs., per Mrs. C.	15	0	0	
Vacher Mrs., Kensington-park	20	0	0	
Valentine Rev. W. H., Long Bedy		1	10	M
Valentine Rev. W., Stepney		1	10	X
Vanderbyl Mrs. Philip, Perch-ster-terrace	5	0	0	
Van Hagen Mrs.		1	0	0
Van Heythusen Major and Mrs.		1	0	0
Van Oordt Mr., Rotterdam	21	6	8	
Vanner John Esq. Coleman-st.	185	0	0	
Vans H. Esq.	100	0	0	
Vansittart W. Esq. Dover-street	10	10	0	
Vanzetti Miss, Foots Cray		0	10	0
Vardon Mrs. F., Tunbridge Wells		1	10	X
Vardy Mrs.		1	0	0
Vaughan H. Esq. Cumberland-ter.	100	0	0	
Vaughan Miss M. ditto	50	0	0	
Vaughan Miss		1	0	0
Vaughan D. Esq. Milford Haven	20	2	6	
Venour Mrs., Alcrincham		1	10	X
Verney Commander, R.N.		1	0	0
Vernmann Rev. M., Itzehoe	16	18	4	
Vesey Rev. W., Kingstown		1	10	X

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Due.		Don.	An.	Sub.	Due.
Vetch Capt. Robert H. R.M.			2 0 0	X	Watkins Mrs.	71	0 0		
Vidal J. J. Esq. Jamaica	11	11	0		Watkins Rev. H. G., Potter's-bar	53	5 0		
Vienna Depot, per the—					Watney Norman Esq. Biddington			5 5 0	X
Sundries	2	5 6			Watney H. Esq. Prince's-gardens			2 0 8	
Vieweg A. J. Esq. Wood-street..	60	0 0			Watson Miss C. H., Fulbourn ..	21	0 0		
Vizer E. B. Esq. Lupus-street ..			1 1 0	S	Watson Alexr. Esq. Glasgow	30	0 0		
Voelcker Dr. A., Kensington			1 1 0	X	Watson George Esq.	50	0 0		
Volckman Chas. Esq. Highbury ..			5 5 0	L	Wangh Miss E., Parton, Wilts ..			0 5 0	L
Vowler John Esq. Parmacott, ..					Wangh Miss H. ditto			0 5 0	L
Holeworthy	52	0 0			W.C.			1 0 0	S
					J. S. per ditto			1 0 0	S
W.					Weatherley Mrs., Gordon-square			1 1 0	X
Wolverton Right Hon. Lord	100	0 0			Webb R. T. Esq. Tunbridge Wells	23	0 0	2 2 0	L
Waller Sir T. W., Bart.			5 5 0	X	Weech W. J. Esq. Notting-hill..			1 0 0	L
Western Sir T. B., Bart.			1 1 0	X	Welch J. Kemp Esq. Clapham-			420	10 0
Willoughby Hon. and Rev. F. G.	10	10	0		common			10	10 0
W.	10	0 0			Wells Fred. F. Esq. Maidenhead	10	10	0	
Wace W. A. Esq. Connaught-ter.			1 1 0	M	Wells Miss Charlotte, ditto	21	0 0		
Wade Miss, Chancery-lane	0	2 6			Wells Grenville G. Esq. ditto ..	21	0 0		
Waddell W. S. Esq. Hamilton, N.B.			1 1 0	X	Wells Mrs., Monte Video			1 2 10	X
Waddell Rev. J., Halifax, N.S.	39	16	0		Wells & Perry Messrs., Chalmers	25	0 0		
Waddington Miss, York-place ..			1 1 0	X	Wenborn G. F. Esq. Shipbourne ..			2 0	
Waddy S. D. Esq. Temple			1 1 0	L	Were Joseph Esq. Exeter	50	0 0		
Waggett Dr., Notting-hill			1 1 0	M	West Mrs. Latimer			1 1 0	X
Wagner Miss, Brighton	10	10	0		Westenholz R. Esq. Mark-lane ..	10	10	0	
Wainwright W. Esq. Woking	246	0 0			Westenholz A. Esq. ditto	10	10	0	
Wainwright Mrs., ditto	10	10	0		Western E. Y. Esq. Craven-hill..	40	0 0	1 1 0	S
Waites L. W. Esq. Tredegar Iron					Western G. A. Esq. Gloucester-pl	200	0 0	2 2 0	L
Works			2 2 0	X	Western Mrs. E., Inverness-ter.			1 1 0	M
Wake Miss, Little Houghton			1 1 0	X	Westley P. Esq. Chalmers-town ..	10	10	0	
Wake Miss C. ditto			1 1 0	X	Westley W. Esq. Regent-street ..			1 1 0	M
Wakehold W. S. Esq.	26	5 0			Westley Messrs. & Co. Friar-st..			1 1 0	M
Wakeman Mrs., Cotton-hall			1 1 0	L	Westmoreland Miss, Camberwell			1 1 0	M
Walbaum Rev. Dr., Clapham			1 1 0	X	Westoby Edward Esq.	10	10	0	
Wales G. R. Esq. Surlinton			1 1 0	X	Weston Jas. Esq. Kensington ..			1 1 0	X
Wallhouse Miss, Eastbourne-ter.	10	10	0		Weston Ambrose Esq.			1 1 0	L
Walkden Mr. J., Lawrence-lane ..			1 1 0	L	Weston F. Esq. New Beckenham ..			1 1 0	S
Walker R. Esq. Stockton	50	0 0			Westwood W. H. Esq. Weybridge			1 1 0	S
Walker John Esq.	110	10	0		W. F. C.	1	0 0		
Walker Francis Esq.			1 1 0	X	Whitmore Mr. W., Hampstead-rd.			1 1 0	X
Walker Miss, East Dulwich			1 1 0	X	W. and H.	5	0 0		
Walker Geo. G. Esq.	21	0 0			Whaler Mrs., Sundridge			1 0 0	S
Walker Mrs., Sydenham			1 1 0	X	Wheller J. C. Esq. Sydenham ..	10	10	0	
Walker R. Esq. Stock Exchange ..	10	10	0		Whelton Messrs. Geo. & Son ..	10	10	0	
Walker Miss, Rochester			1 1 0	S	Whelpton Geo. Esq. Hastings ..			1 1 0	M
Walker W. N. Esq.			1 1 0	X	Whelpton W. T. Esq. Belsize-park	5	0 0	1 1 0	M
Walker G. A. Esq. Dollar			8 0 0	X	Whelpton Mr. George jun. ditto ..			1 1 0	M
Walker Miss E., Hammersmith ..			0 5 0	S	Whelpton Rev. H. R.			1 1 0	M
Walker N. Esq.	10	10	0		Whicheote Mrs. Francis			2 0 0	X
Walmesley R. Esq.			1 0 0	X	Whicheote Rev. C., Aswarby			1 0 0	L
Walmesley Mrs. R.			1 0 0	X	Whicheote Major-General			1 1 0	X
Walpole John Esq.			1 1 0	X	Whieldon Rev. E.			1 1 0	S
Walsh Dr., Dublin			1 1 0	X	Whitaker J. Esq. Abchurch-lane	60	0 0	5 5 0	X
Walters G. S. Esq. Chester-ter.			1 1 0	M	White Mrs. W., Cheltenham			1 1 0	X
Walters R. Esq. Newc.-on-Tyne ..	80	0 0			White H. R. Q.C. Clapham	51	0 0	2 2 0	X
Walters Alfred Esq. Finsbury ..			2 2 0	X	White Mr. E., Cannon-street			1 1 0	M
Walters S. Esq. Oaklands, Reigate			1 1 0	X	White Messrs. J. B. and Sons	105	0 0		
Walton W. Esq. Sydenham			1 1 0	S	White G. P. Esq. Putney	69	0 0		
Walton C. Esq. East Acton			1 1 0	L	White Leedham Esq. Clifton-				
Walton Chris. Esq. Ludgate-hill ..	10	10	0		gardens	5	0 0	1 1 0	M
Ward Rev. R., Ratoff-square	10	10	0		White Thos. N. Esq. Morden-hall			1 1 0	X
Ward Mrs. Maria, Louth	10	10	0		White Miss Juliana, Ipswich	2,853	0 0		
Ward R. E. Esq.	10	10	0		White W. Esq.	50	0 0		
Ward Rea-Admiral	20	10	0		White Miss M., Stanhope-pl			1 1 0	M
Ward Rev. D., Meesden			0 10 6	L	White Miss A., ditto			1 1 0	M
Warden Mrs., Jersey			1 1 0	X	Whitehead Jos. Wood Esq. Holly-				
Warden Miss, Strentley			2 2 0	S	mount, Rawtenstall, Lancs.	50	0 0		
Wardrop J. R. Esq.	00	0 0			Whitehead P. H. Esq. ditto	50	0 0		
Ware Martin Esq. Gordon-square	101	0 0			Whitehead Jon. Wood Esq. ditto ..	50	0 0		
Ware C. T. Esq. Wimbledon	26	0 0			Whitehead T. Hoyle Esq. ditto ..	50	0 0		
Ware John Esq. Clifton	10	10	0		Whitehead Jno. O. Esq. ditto	50	0 0		
Ware Mrs. J. M.A.	10	10	0		Whitehead S. S. Esq. ditto	50	0 0		
Wark Andrew Esq. Highgate			1 1 0	L	Whitehead J. B. Esq. ditto	50	10 0		
Warner Thos. Esq. Brighton	240	0 0			Whitehead Miss M. A.	50	0 0		
Warner B. H. Esq.	155	0 0			Whitehead P. O. Esq. ditto	50	0 0		
Warren Rev. Thos., Morton-hall ..	48	12	3		Whitehead Miss E.	50	0 0		
Warren Mrs., Dublin	100	0 0			Whitehead Thos. Kay Esq. ditto ..	50	10 0		
Warton W. H. Esq.	21	0 0			Whitehead D. W. Esq. ditto	40	10 0		
Warton Robert Esq. jun.			1 1 0	M	Whitehead David H. Esq. ditto ..	40	0 0		
Washington A. Esq. Darley Dale ..			1 0 0	X	Whiteley Rev. E., Oporto			1 0 0	X
Wastell Rev. J. D., Risby	25	0 0			Whiteley W. B. Esq.	21	10 0		
Wathen W. Carruthers Esq.					Whitfield T. Esq. Lewes			1 1 0	X
Stroud	10	10	0		Whitlock Rev. G. S., Chelsea ..	1	1 0		
					Whitridge Miss			1 1 0	X
					Whitaker W. Esq.	100	0 0		

	Do.	An.	Sub.	Pue
Whittemore Rev. Dr. Sutton....	—	—	2 0 X	—
Whittingham Rev. Dr. Childrey	—	—	2 2 0 M	—
Whythead Miss, Hastings	20	0 0	—	—
Whyte F. F. Esq. Highgate	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wicks Rev. Dr.	—	—	0 10 6 X	—
Wickham F. D. Esq.	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wickham Rev. J. D., Holmwood	—	—	1 1 0 L	—
Wigg G. Esq.	15	0 0	—	—
Wigg John Stone Esq.	21	0 0	—	—
Wightman Mrs., East Dulwich ..	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wightman Mrs., New Cross	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wigram Loftus T. Esq. Q.C. Esq.	—	—	—	—
Keley-square	10	0 0	1 1 0 X	—
Wigram E. Esq. Hyde-park-place	10	10 0	—	—
Wild Mr. T., Sipson, Middlesex ..	—	—	1 1 0 L	—
Wildman Mrs. senr., York Court	—	—	3 3 0 S	—
Wilkinson Arthur Esq.	150	0 0	—	—
Wilkinson R. Esq. Cumberland-	—	—	—	—
terrace	60	0 0	1 1 0 X	—
Wilkinson Thos. Esq.	200	0 0	—	—
Wilkinson Mrs. Edward Smith ..	—	—	1 1 0 L	—
Wilkinson Rev. J., Midway-road	—	—	0 10 6 X	—
Wilks Rev. T. C., Woking	—	—	0 10 6 M	—
Willocks John Esq. Sydenham ..	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Willey Rev. J., Howork, near York	50	0 0	—	—
Williams Deacon & Co. Messrs.	400	0 0	10 10 0 S	—
Williams Robert Esq. per ditto ..	20	0 0	—	—
Williams Robert Esq. jun.,	—	—	2 2 0 X	—
Bridehead, Dorchester	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Williams Mrs., Cumberland-terrace	—	—	—	—
Williams Ralph Esq.	30	0 0	—	—
Williams Miss M. J.	—	—	1 1 0 L	—
Williams Rev. S. F., Farnham ..	10	10 0	—	—
Williams Rev. F. E.	—	—	1 1 0 L	—
Williams Dr. J., Chichester-street	—	—	1 1 0 M	—
Williams Mrs. T. Edgar	—	—	0 10 0 X	—
Williams Mr. T. W.	10	10 0	—	—
Williams Mrs. Molyneux, Tun-	—	—	—	—
bridge Wells	50	0 0	—	—
Williams H. Esq. Lewisham-rd.,	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Williams H. Esq., Jun. (Wt.) ..	—	—	1 0 0	—
Williams R. D. Esq. Greenwich ..	—	—	1 0 0 X	—
Williams Gen. R. K., Ramsgate ..	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Williams A. Esq. Camberwell ..	—	—	1 1 0 L	—
Williams Mr. Richard (for Yar	—	—	—	—
1870-71)	0	10 0	—	—
Williams J. R. Esq. Dilton	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Williams and Norgate Messrs. ..	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Williamson J. H. Esq.	100	0 0	—	—
Williamson C. Esq.	65	0 0	—	—
Williamson Mrs. L.	175	0 0	—	—
Willis D. T. Esq. per Rev. A. M.	—	—	—	—
Preston	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Willis Rev. Dr., Geca-Corum-st.	1	0 0	1 1 0 X	—
Willis Rev. J., Merriott's (for 1871).	10	0 0	10 0 0 L	—
Ditto (for 1872)	—	—	20 0 0 L	—
Williams Rev. T. Egerton	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Willmot Gendall Esq. New Malden	—	—	0 10 6 L	—
Wilson Samuel Esq., Beckenham ..	10	10 0	—	—
Wilson James Esq. Rathamino ..	100	10 0	—	—
Wilson George Orr Esq. Belfast ..	150	0 0	—	—
Wilson Tobias Esq. Waterford ..	1,000	0 0	—	—
Wilson Mr. & Mrs. R. M., Cool-	—	—	—	—
carrigan	280	0 0	—	—
Children of ditto	0	8 1	—	—
Franklin Elise Kuntz, per ditto ..	0	6 3	—	—
Wilson Mrs. G.	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wilson R. D. Esq. Greenwich ..	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wilson J. Esq. Tunbridge Wells ..	125	0 0	—	—
Wilson W. Esq. Bathmings	255	0 0	—	—
Wilson Robert Esq.	10	10 0	—	—
Wilson Rd. T. Esq. Monte Video	—	—	1 2 10 X	—
Wilson Miss Baywater	—	—	2 2 0 R	—
Wilson Rev. T. P., Haddington ..	—	—	0 10 6 X	—
Wilson Mrs., Hampstead-terrace ..	—	—	0 10 6 L	—
Wilson Anthony Esq. Dublin	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wilson Miss Harriet, Sheffield ..	40	0 0	—	—
Wilson Geo. Esq. Farnth	20	0 0	—	—
Wiltshire B. Esq. Abber	2	0 0	—	—
Wimshurst James Esq. Halkin-st.	12	10 0	10 10 0 X	—
Windle Thos. Esq. Nottingham ..	50	0 0	—	—
Windle W. Esq. ditto	60	0 0	—	—
Windle T. Esq. Webster-square	10	10 0	—	—

	Don.	An.	Sub.	Dps
Wintle Rev. T. D., Paignton	2,225	0 0	—	—
Ditto, to promote the sale of	—	—	—	—
the Scriptures in Roman Ca-	—	—	—	—
tholic countries	1,000	0 0	—	—
Wisely Rev. G., Malta	—	—	0 10 0 X	—
Witherby J. Esq.	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Withers C. Esq. St. Augustine's-rd.	—	—	1 1 0 L	—
Wittennean C. W. Esq.	200	0 0	—	—
W. J. D.	10	0 0	—	—
Wood Rev. J., Warrnam, Horsham	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wood Arthur J. Esq. Camden-rd.	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wood F. J. Esq. L.L.B. Totterdridge	150	0 0	—	—
Wood Mrs.	10	10 0	—	—
Wood Miss	10	10 0	—	—
Wood Miss Hereford	10	10 0	—	—
Wood Miss F. S. ditto	10	10 0	—	—
Wood Miss E. C. ditto	10	10 0	—	—
Wood Peter Esq. Southport	25	0 0	—	—
Wood E. G. Esq. Champside	—	—	0 10 6 X	—
Wood Miss	—	—	1 0 0 L	—
Woodall J. F. Esq. Orchard-street	20	0 0	1 1 0 X	—
Wood Basil Esq. Bond-street ..	11	10 0	—	—
Woodfall F. Esq. Croydon	—	—	2 2 0 S	—
Woodhouse Mr. J.	11	10 0	—	—
Woodhouse Geo. Esq. Fintona ..	105	1 0	1 1 0 M	—
Woodland Mrs. R., Richmond ..	—	—	0 10 6 L	—
Woods Rev. G. W.	10	10 0	—	—
Woodynt Rev. E., Hastings	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wormald Miss, Gomersal	—	—	2 2 0 X	—
Worster Mrs. A., St. John's N.B.	16	5 0	—	—
Wotherspoon J. Esq. Denmark-hill	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wrathm Rev. A. H.	50	0 0	—	—
Wren W. W. Esq. Gower-street ..	—	—	1 1 0 L	—
Wren Mrs., Ilfracombe	50	0 0	—	—
Wrench Mrs. Charles, Lee-park ..	—	—	1 1 0 S	—
Wright Lieut.-Col. C. J.	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wright J. Esq. Spinkbro	100	0 0	—	—
Wright J. H. Esq. St. John's-wood	10	10 0	—	—
Wright Mrs. C. J., Islington	10	10 0	—	—
Wright Mrs. William	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wright Mrs., Burton, Leicester ..	—	—	1 0 0 M	—
Wright Henry Esq., Kenington ..	20	0 0	—	—
Wright Miss Cashmore	96	8 4	—	—
Wright Miss Mary Ann, Hull ..	225	0 0	—	—
Wright Mrs., Fulham	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wright Mr. R., Utrecht	—	—	0 10 6 M	—
Wrighton T. B. Esq.	21	0 0	—	—
W. R. W.	20	0 0	—	—
Wyatt Miss F. P.	30	0 0	—	—
Wybrow W. Esq. Custom-house ..	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Yllye Mackled Esq.	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Wyndham Mrs. Cass., Norwood ..	—	—	1 1 0 L	—
Wyndham Miss Lucy E. ditto ..	—	—	1 1 0 L	—

X.	0 10 0	—
X. Y. Z.	0 2 0	—
X. Y. Z.	0 4 6	—
X. Y. Z.	0 3 3	—
X. Y. Z. (for Italy)	1 0 0	—
X. Y. Z. per R. M. Middleton, Esq.	1 0 0	—

York His Grace the Archbishop	—	—	—	—
of (V.P.)	—	—	2 2 0 X	—
Yalverton Sir Hastings, Malta ..	1	0 0	—	—
Yewdall J. Esq. Rawden	20	0 0	—	—
Yewdall Mrs., the late, per J. M.	—	—	—	—
Hamilton, Esq. Trippett, Hull ..	19	10 0	—	—
Yorkshire friend, a	100	0 0	—	—
Young Mrs. Mary	10	10 0	—	—
Young H. B. F. Esq. St. Lucia ..	10	10 0	—	—
Young Miss, Newport, Isle of W.	10	10 0	—	—
Young M. Esq. Southsea	—	—	0 5 0 L	—
Young Mrs. Mary	—	—	0 10 0 X	—
Young A. W. Esq. M.P. Twyford ..	—	—	1 1 0 S	—
Young Alex. Esq. Aberdeen-ter.	—	—	1 1 0 X	—
Young Mrs. Hastings (War 1870-71)	0	2 0	—	—

